

ITALIAN

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

I A 1 a
III B 3 a
I A 1 b
III B 2
III F
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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - State of Illinois, March 1936.

A BANQUET IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR EFFORTS.

A banquet, the first of a series, which promises to become an annual event, will be given under auspices of the Order Sons of Italy in America in the State of Illinois, October 12, to all the young men and young women of Italian birth, or descent, who will receive in 1936 a diploma from any university in America, providing they are residents of this State, Illinois.

The Grand Venerable, Chevalier George J. Spatuzza, having performed well and thoroughly the fundamental duty of assuring to the Order its financial stability, conceived the idea of the banquet and submitted it to the approval of the Grand Council at its meeting last February 24.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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I A 1 b

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By it, in an unmistakable way, he gave expression to the high conception in which he holds the Order and for which he has coined a slogan: "The duties are reserved for the members. The benefits are extended to all the Italian community".

In prospecting his idea the Grand Venerable added: "It is my earnest desire that the day to be fixed for the banquet should coincide with the epoch-making one of the discovery of America: With that memorable day, which for us Italians is an inexhaustible source of pride, and for the rest of the valuable benefits that have been reaped from the inspired act of ~~this~~, our great Italian genius. It will be our privilege and our cherished wish to affirm on that occasion, in the most solemn and befitting manner, that the solidarity of our race, cemented by adversities and triumphs, remains still unchanged as it has been unchangeable throughout the centuries.

I A 1 a

III B 3 a

I A 1 b

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And we wish to assert it on that day when, in the simplicity of his soul, the immigrant, recalling the memory of the greatest explorer of all times, through him perceives the numberless glories that are ours, and that no hostile and base propaganda can efface or contaminate.

And while the immigrant rejoices, hopes and prays that his Italy may always achieve everlasting glory, we, who have espoused his cause, will initiate with a symbolic send-off, his son or daughter into the social and political life of the country.

We also mean by this noble gesture inspired by a disinterested principle of brotherhood, to confer deserved value on that conspicuous contribution of Latin intelligence and initiative, that the offspring of the immigrant is ready to offer to this land so dear to us, because it is the land of Columbus,

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Vespecci, Verrazzano, Toriti, Vigo, Meucci, and many others, who are too numerous to be mentioned. The suggestion was unanimously approved by the Grand Council which resolved to accept also, in that connection, another important suggestion made by the Grand Venerable which completes and enhances the previous one. It was resolved that on that occasion funds be raised for the endowment of one or more scholarships to be assigned to those students of Italian birth or extraction, who during the year have obtained the best average in their study at any high school of the state.

Of its own initiative and with the purpose of encouraging the study of the Italian language in our schools, the Grand Council also approved the conferring of prizes, (the nature of which is to be determined), to those boys or girls irrespective of their nationality, who have, during the year, obtained the best average in the study of Italian.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1931.

THE ITALIAN STUDENTS AT ILLINOIS.



DELTA PHI ALPHA. By S. Vitello. (Student.)

Working laboriously and enthusiastically, in the latter part of May, 1929, a group of four students - Emilio Amelotti, John Nicolosi, Tom Sinicalshi, and John Granata - met and discussed the possibility of an organization to be composed of students of Italian descent at the University of Illinois in Urbana. The idea was discussed by the small assemblage with earnest and fervent enthusiasm. As a result of the proceedings a club, which was given the name "Silvio Pellico," in remembrance of the immortal martyr, statesman, and patriot, was organized. The termination of the school year temporarily delayed further activity at the University.

However, the members of the organization were far from being dormant after leaving the campus for their respective homes, but on the contrary, undertook with the greatest enthusiasm the work where they had left it. They were all from the same city, Chicago. This advantage in being able to work collectively, rather than individually, insured the success of the organization for the following year and years to come. Prospective University students were

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1931.



pledged. Although the organization was a club, it was operated on a fraternity basis. The accomplishments of these individuals, during the summer vacation, was manifested by the innumerable successful activities which took place at the opening of school in the fall, September, 1929. At the beginning of the fall term the Pellico Club's functions were well under way. Meals were served, and all fraternal functions were carried out.

It was during its infancy that the club secured the incessant, sincere, and profound cooperation of the prominent merchants and civic leaders of Chicago.

A banquet was given in their honor and many prominent professional Italians were present. It was these men who inspired the members to carry on their task diligently.

After carrying on as a club for a period of a year and a half, a petition to secure permission to function as a fraternity was filed with the council of the administration. It was always the objective of the club to be recognized as a fraternity.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1931.

The petition was granted on January 2, 1931, and the charter members were: D. Salamone, W. J. Eovaldi, E. Maccono, G. Aimone, A. Santi, D. Vespa, and S. Vitello. The officers are: E. Maccono, president; W. J. Eovaldi, vice-president; S. Vitello, Secretary; A. Santi, treasurer; and G. Aimone, historian; all of whom will carry on with ardent enthusiasm the work of the organization next semester. The fraternity is local in charter, at present, but its members are making plans to become affiliated with a national organization. "Delta Phi Alpha" has successfully competed with long established fraternities on the campus, in scholastic, athletic, and social activities. Scholastically, it has attained the highest standing of all the ninety fraternities on the campus, for the last semester. A telegram that commended highly the fraternity for its high and scholastic attainment and stated at the same time that it hoped that such a record would be perpetuated, was received from the Supreme Council of the Italo-American National Union.

Among the members and other students, participation in activities sponsored by the University is encouraged. Fair play is encouraged and the meaning of fraternity is taught.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August, 1931.

During its short existence "Delta Phi Alpha" has had the honor of having three prominent members who are highly esteemed and respected among their citizenry. They are: John Granata, attorney-at-law from Chicago, brother of Congressman Peter Granata; Emil Amelotti, professor of mathematics and **physics** at the University of Illinois and adviser to the fraternity; and D. Vespa, attorney-at-law, Toluca, who graduated with high honors.

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II B 2 a

I A 2 a

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II D 6

III C

INITIAL

Anderson, Helge, C. F., "What Garibaldi Institute Has Meant to Me,"
Vita Nuova (Monthly), October 1929, p. 18.

Two very vital experiences have come to me through my contact with the work of Garibaldi Institute.

First, I have realized as a fact that one finds the only real joy and satisfaction in life from service, and second, that the majority of our foreign neighbors are glad to learn anything that will make for better homes, lives and citizenship.

When the Italian Christian Institute was carrying on its mission and institutional work at 567 W. Taylor St., a Sunday school class of girls of about sixteen years of age, from the Lagrange Presbyterian Church, went in for a short time on Saturday mornings to help in the sewing

Vita Nuova (Monthly), Oct. 1929.

Anderson, "What Garibaldi Institute", Vita Nuova, October 1919.

classes. My only daughter was one of these. Just on the verge of her eighteenth birthday she passed away. I felt that I should seek in some way to occupy my thoughts to make life worth living, and so found myself wandering to the place she had talked of and to which she had given a small part of her time.

After feeling around as to where I was most needed and being told by one of the kindergarten teachers that volunteer help was not very successful because it couldn't be depended on, my interest turned to the Woman's Auxiliary which was then new and small. It was an active group, however, and furnished great assistance and inspiration to the institute workers.

Vita Nuova (Monthly), Oct. 1929.

Anderson, "What Garibaldi Institute," Vita Nuova, October 1919.

As that neighborhood changed from a residential district to a factory district, the people moving west, there was a period of unrest and inactivity for the auxiliary. A few held together, however, until a larger field was opened to them at 1200 W. Taylor St., and the first task was to get back the old members and to interest the new members.

As president of the auxiliary I found ample work to occupy my thoughts and time. We stood ready to back the institute staff in many ways, such as furnishing living quarters, collecting equipment for the institute gymnasium, library, club rooms, kitchen, etc., and raising funds to be used towards our work and neighborhood relief. After five years of this work I began "volunteer service" among the girls of twelve and fourteen years of age, in spite of my lack of encouragement

Vita Nuova (Monthly), Oct. 1929.

Anderson, "What Caribaldi Institute", Vita Nuova, October 1919.

along those lines a few years before! The management evidently felt I could "be depended on."

I worked with the girls in their sewing classes and in their scout work, and then with the mothers in their club, calling on them at their homes, and occasionally visiting the other departments, i. e., the kindergarten, church, and Sunday school. Also having seen works of handicraft completed by both boys and girls, and having noticed great changes, for the better, in the character, living and outlook, among the women and children who have attended the institute for some time, I feel that I am in a position to realize what a splendid and far-reaching influence Caribaldi Institute has over the individuals who participate in its activities. It is three-fold in its benefit. First, to the people it **is giving service**, second, to those who serve it, third, to Chicago and the world, by turning out better citizens.

Vita Nuova (Monthly), Oct. 1929.

Anderson, "What a ribaldi Institute, " Vita Nuova, October 1919.

I have real friends among the members of the Mothers' Club. For several years I interested myself in the activities of the Mothers' Club and am thankful that I began at the Italian Christian Institute when I did, for this institute has greatly developed me, and I am sure if I had waited, as so many did and not joined when I did, I would have missed a great joy in life.

After all, humanity is the same the world over, and, as I said in the beginning, it is a big thing to prove it to oneself.

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II A 1

II B 2 d (1)

III H

L'Italia, June 19, 1909.

ITALIAN

[FIRST NATIVE ITALIAN RECEIVES DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE]

We publish a letter written by the President of the Armour Institute of Technology to Mr. Alex Mastrovalerio, expressing the pride of the school and the esteem in which it holds Joseph Mastrovalerio, nephew of Alex Mastrovalerio, who holds the honor of being the first Italian graduated from that institution. The letter follows:

Armour Institute of Technology
F. H. Gunsaulus, President
Chicago, Illinois
June 16, 1909

Mr. Alex Mastrovalerio
Editor: La Tribuna Italiana
350 S. Halsted Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Please accept our congratulations upon the graduation of your nephew from our College of Engineering. He is the first native Italian to receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the Armour Institute of Technology.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, June 19, 1909.

We wish to assure you of our particular interest in his welfare and shall feel honored in being represented by him in his native land. .

Very truly yours.
H. M. Raymond,
Dean.

I A 1 a
I A 2 a
III H
III C -

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La Tribuna Italiana, September 9, 1906.

IN REGARD TO PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

Two hundred and forty-five thousand children will attend the Chicago Public Schools when they open on September 5, and 85,000 will attend the parochial schools.

The 800 children in the Italian school on Erie Street, are being taught in every manner to hate their country by means of such speeches as a certain priest made during the Jubilee of Leo XIII.

Italians, send your children to public schools. Religion should be taught in your home in the sanctuary of your family.



I A 1 a
II A 1
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La Tribuna Italiana, May 27, 1905.

[DR. GUGLIELMO FELICE BORRELLI PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON]

Tuesday afternoon on May 9, the great ceremony of confirmation and consignment of the degrees to the graduating students of the Bennet College of Eclectic and Surgery.

Among the graduating students, a young Italian, Mr. Guglielmo Felice Borrelli, also received the degree. He was the fifth among the thirty on the honor roll, a thing for which we particularly congratulate him!

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I B 3 b

V. A 1

L'Italia, May 24, 1902.[THE ITALIAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS]

We regret that we are forced to admit the existence of a contrary attitude towards education on the part of Italian parents, especially those of the south of Italy, an attitude that is a hold-over from the old country where illiteracy is so pronounced, that in any discussion of that subject the Italian is the most outstanding that comes to mind - and to keep themselves on that level of ignorance, many southern Italian parents willingly use means that if brought to light could mean imprisonment.

For this reason, the Board of Education is using more coercive means against parents who falsely swear their children to be older than they really are. We condemn the notaries public who allow themselves to become a party to such transactions and we will not accept any of that business.

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I C

II B 2 d (1)

I B 3 b

I A 3

III A

ITALIAN

L' Italia, November 25, 1899.

[NIGHT SCHOOLS]

We willingly publish the following, promising that all our interest is in the support of our compatriots, and, through Mr. Capparelli's encouragement, to preserve with ardor and careful activity the duty that has shown itself in procuring the principles acquired from his distinguished honesty.

Chicago, Illinois

November 22, 1899

Mr. Ettore Durante

I would be very grateful, indeed, if you would announce in your esteemed paper that evening classes have commenced at the Dore School, W. Harrison St. near S. Halsted St., and at the Garfield School, Johnson near 14th St., since Nov. 6, for all Italians who are interested to learn the English language.

100-111-100, 111%

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I C

TRUANT

L'Italia, November 25, 1900.

It would be impossible for me to reveal all the "benefit" that will result through such an education.

The superintendents of different schools complain that of all the children who do not attend school regularly, the majority are Italians. Knowing that the Italian Colony in Chicago, depends a great deal on their childrens education, for the future, I am sure the parents will realize how much it really means, if you used some of your available influence in your periodical.

There are laws here that constrain and oppose truancy, but there are some individuals who do not agree with the means used to enforce these laws, although as a truant officer, I believe it best to resort to persuasive methods. I am sure you will publish this in your paper, and I do hope it will produce the required effect, or also I will be compelled to enforce the law with legal methods. I thank you and remain respectfully yours,

Francesco Capparelli
Truant Officer
Board of Education.

L'Italia, Mar. 23, 1889.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Morrell, Superintendent of the evening schools of the city, chose Mr. A. Mastrovalerio, as truant officer. The English teachers of the evening schools speak with great enthusiasm of their Italian students, because of their willingness to acknowledge that their education is very important to them. Italian teachers will take the place of the English teachers. These English teachers will with regret to be separated from their good Italian students. After the vacation period is over they will go back to these schools and again teach the Italian people.

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II B 1 c (3)

I B 3 b

III B 2

II D 1

IV

L'Italia, September 16, 1893.[A DISHONORED COLONY]

"Italians are wicked and cowards" a statement made by two of our prominent co-nationals, E. Ronga and J. E. Garibaldi.

Citizens of the Italian Colony are being dishonored by American citizens for not cooperating with the Board of Education in sending their children to school. This ignoble characteristic lowers our social position in Chicago into a very unfavorable light in comparison with Americans. We should send our children to school, and make them good American citizens. We, therefore have asked the cooperation of all Italian Societies in bettering our social standing among Americans.

A letter was sent to the Board of Education stating:

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L'Italia, September 16, 1893.

Chicago, Illinois
September 12, 1893

To the Board of Education of the
Chicago Public Schools:

September 3, A. D. 1893, at the Gazzolo Hall in a regular meeting of the Committee of the United Italian Societies composed of the presidents and two delegates from each of the following societies: C. Colombo, Umberto I, Court Italian, Court Gen. Garibaldi, Court Liguria, Trinacria Siciliana, Stella d'Italia, Court Assunta, Aquila Abruzzi, Red 'Italia, Legiene Garibaldi, Vittorio Emanuele, Aiutanti Mosaicisti, Margherita di Savoia, San Michele Arcangelo, Genova Carrallena, Agricola di Rieighano, and Court Asspromente.

Said committee of the United Italian Societies, having in view the welfare

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L'Italia, September 16, 1893.

and bettering of the Italian children of Chicago who are kept out of school by their parents and deprived of the essential elements of an education, passed unanimously the following resolutions:

Whereas: A certain Oscar Durante has been for some years past in the employ of the Board of Education in the capacity of Truant Officer, and is at present an applicant for the same position for the ensuing year.

Whereas: The said Oscar Durante was elected to said office only because he was considered to be one of the prominent and most deserving individuals of the Italian Colony of Chicago, and the one to shower the most favors upon the said Italian Colony.

Whereas: If the said Oscar Durante is re-elected to the same position, he

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L'Italia, September 16, 1893.

would offer no more advantages to the Italian children than he gave last year, for during that time he never attended to duties properly.

Resolved: To notify the Board of Education that said Oscar Durante does not deserve the position of Truant Officer, and to give full force and effect to the above resolution the Committee through its chairman appointed a Sub-Committee to wait on the Board of Education, consisting of the following persons: J. G. Garibaldi, Paul Dasso, Dr. C. Volini, Dr. G. Ronga, G. D. Raggio, R. Puccini, G. Cozzi, F. De Rosa, V. Giannatiempo. E. Libinati, V. Ginocchio.

Dr. G. Ronga, Secretary; John G. Garibaldi, Chairman Timbro.
Societa Italiane Unite, Feste Colombiane.
October 12, 1893, Chicago.

WPA (JL) 1111111111

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L'Italia, September 16, 1893.

"Traitors."

Statement made by Oscar Durante.

The infamy brought upon us by these two men, Garibaldi and Ronga, is beyond any doubt the most disgraceful under which our Colony has labored and furthermore these two prominent men, as we call them, should be branded with a red hot iron as traitors to our Colony. They took advantage of the good deeds of our societies which are always trying to help the Italians and with the ignorance of others, misled them into committing a prejudice so vulgar and treacherous to our Colony.

Garibaldi and Ronga thought, by scandalizing us and by taking away the bread we have honestly earned for four years, would ruin us, but whether in defeat or victory, we will still be honest and loyal to our public.

We advise our public to scorn them and spit in their face, which is the way gentlemen treat such villainous traitors.

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L'Italia, September 16, 1893.

Friends and enemies judge for yourselves the unworthy character of these two men.

It is to be regretted that these two men hold such honorable positions as president and secretary of the Columbian Exposition, which they do not deserve.

And to the Board of Education, I send you my sincere apologies if I have caused any trouble, because all this was only a fraud on the part of these two men who have a personal revenge on me.

And to our Colony, let us hope that the disgrace brought upon us by these two men will soon vanish, and let us all cooperate in being good American citizens.

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L'Italia, July 1, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Honor Scholar"

Miss Victoria Gazzola, a student of the North Division High School, has received the first prize of \$50.00 for having the highest average in her studies.

Miss Gazzolo no doubt deserves this honor, and we wish other Italian boys and girls to be encouraged by Miss Gazzolo's efforts, to do the same.

Miss Gazzolo, incidentally, has a sister, Editha, who is a student at Hayes School, with a superior average.

L'Italian, June 24, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

"Italian Scholars"

Today the public schools of Chicago close their doors for two months. They will reopen the first Monday of September.

Records reveal that there are many Italian graduates with a superior average.

Some of them are:

Lugi Boarini,	from North Division High School
Rosalinda T. Bernero,	South Division High School
Samuele B. Fugazi,	Northwest Division High School
Editha Gazzolo,	Hayes School
Isabello Cugno,	Jones School

We are proud to have these Italian scholars in our colony.

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L'Italia, Mar. 8, 1890.

"A NEW RULE"

Mr. George Howland, Superintendent of the schools of Chicago, has told Mr. Mastrovalerio that all the Italian children living south of Clark St. between Taylor and 12th St., should enroll in the Jones School, on Harrison St. between 3rd Ave. and State St., instead of enrolling in the Haven School on Wabash Ave., between 14th St. and 16th St. In doing so there is a way of avoiding accidents, from trains and vehicles. We hope this is clear to all Italians living in the District just mentioned.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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L'Italia, Mar. 23, 1889.

[ALL ITALIAN CHILDREN MUST LEARN ENGLISH LANGUAGE]

A notice to the Italians of the State of Illinois, by the Board of Education of this city and of other cities, stated that parents are obliged to send their children to a school, whether public or private, to learn the English language. If this obligation is not fulfilled by the parents, they will be subject to a fine of from three to twenty dollars.

The truant officer, Mr. A. Mastrovalerio, has been visiting the Italian sections, advising the parents to send their children to school because it would be for their own benefit and for the benefit of the children later in life.

MPH (ILL.) PROJ. 3000

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

I A 1 b
II A 2
I C

Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

ITALIAN



FOR THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

Il Corriere Italico in its issue of January 20 started a crusade to promote instruction in the Italian language in public and parochial schools.

We believe that it is the duty of our fellow-Italian-Americans to foster in the hearts of their children love for our mother-country.

In America, despite all the propaganda for Italianism and the past and present glories of Italy, Italian parents appear apathetic toward their mother-country, and what is worse, they sometimes deny their nationality.

We must enlighten our youth on the necessity for the study of the Italian language for cultural and commercial reasons, a necessity to which those foreigners who are attending Italian schools in order to learn our language are wide awake.

These foreigners devote themselves to commerce and take jobs which might be held by our compatriots.

It is your duty, Italian parents, to show this need to your children and to compel



Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

them to learn the Italian language. You will be happy when you know that every Italian adult or child can talk, read, and write the language of our forefathers, who made our mother-country a great and immortal nation.

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I A 2 b

I B 3 b

III A

I C



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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois, November-December, 1933, p. 7.

TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

EDITORIAL.

The future of the children is the one most important problem in every family. The parents might acquire wealth, social position, power, but if their children should fail in life, their own success is nothing to them but bitterness and gall. The upbringing, the education of the children is, and has been, since the dawn of civilization, the fundamental problem of the human race.

The parents rightly feel that giving life and supporting them during infancy and childhood does not fulfill their obligation to their children. Besides animal life, it is their duty to transmit to them, and through them to future generations, their language, traditions, beliefs, customs, all of which constitute the social strata into which the individual is born.



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Naturally language, being the easiest means of communication, comes first. Consequently we see that one of the earliest efforts of every Italian mother is to teach to her child the use of Italian words, her own language. But the infant grows, he becomes a child, he comes in contact with other children, with other people, who express themselves in the English language and which he learns readily. Gradually this language becomes predominant in the conscience of the child, who uses it at home forgetting the language of his mother. Anomaly has been created, a condition which is absurd in itself; thousands and thousands of young Italian-Americans proud of their race, of their fathers and mothers, of the country of their origin, but ignorant of their language.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois, November-December, 1933, p. 7.

A small group of men of faith and action has in the last few years undertaken the teaching of the Italian language in the United States. Some results have already been obtained but there is more work yet to be done. It is you dear boys and girls, who must determine the success of this campaign by attending the classes in Italian, in the junior and senior high schools.

A few years ago the students of the Italian language in the United States were few, today, there are more than 15,000. There is a great improvement but if we take into consideration that there are five millions Italians residing in this country, figuring at least fifteen thousand for each million, there should be no less than 75,000 students.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois, November-December, 1933, p. 7.

We admire the other racial groups who are successfully fighting for recognition. Why should we then stand still, we, who have been the teachers to humanity for the last twenty centuries.

We appeal to you, our boys and girls, for your own good, for your future success, to study the Italian language, to become proficient in its use and for such knowledge you may rest assured that you will receive, not only moral, but even financial returns. The Italian element in this country is forging ahead every day, assuring the continuity of the language, which should be known to you so that you could converse with your own parents, transact business with your clients, interchange ideas with your friends.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois, November-December, 1933, p. 7.

In this land every one is appraised according to his personal worth, for his knowledge, for his activity, for his ability to succeed. Here the different racial groups entering into the formation of this nation are undergoing a process of fusion, of amalgamation, and, in time, there will be only one American race. Each element is contributing some of its best qualities to the product as it will finally evolve.

Shakespeare, Dante, Goeth, Pasteur, belong to all humanity, their works do not belong to a single group, but they are the property of all civilized people. But who can understand and appreciate Goethe better than the student of the German language? Who can understand Dante better than those having a good knowledge of the Italian idioms?



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois, November-December, 1933, p. 7.

After all, the roots of the Italian language are not in the works of Dante, or Francis of Assisi, or in the thousands of writers in all the branches of human knowledge; they are in the home, in the warm breath of the mother cheering her son, of the father undergoing hardships for his beloved, of the young man looking at his future with faith and hope.

The Italian language is in every word a caress that goes to the heart to awaken life there; the sound of the voice is music that renders this land hospitable. Those families that have failed to teach their children the mother language have tragedies of misunderstandings, scission, ruin.

How many times a single word uttered in a sweet language by a humble mother has brought light in the darkness, peace to a troubled heart, faith in discouragement, vision and courage for action?

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, June 15, 1934, p.4.

TO OUR BOYS AND GIRLS
by
Dr. Francis La Piana.

No doubt several times during your attendance of the high school classes you have wondered and asked why you were required to study the Latin language, a language for which you were to have no use in the latter years of your life. You perhaps felt that the time and effort spent in that study could have been better employed in acquiring knowledge of more practical value.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America-Illinois Lodge, June 15, 1934. p. 4.

But in this reasoning you left out the very important consideration, that in the study of a language it is not so much the learning to repeat a few words in more or less meaningless way that counts, but that its real value lays in the understanding of the life, the spirit of the people, who use the language as their means of expression.

When you boys and girls study Latin it is not that you might know how this or that other thing was designated by the Romans, but that you know and become imbued with the spirit of old Rome. The spirit upon which, as a solid basis, has been built the civilization of today.

You boys and girls of Italian parentage, conscious of the nobility of your race, should feel rightly proud when you realize that the knowledge of the language of your forefathers is one of the basic requirements in the education

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of every young man and woman in this land, and in any other civilized land on the globe.

And this spirit of greatness, of achievements, of progress irradiating from Rome, we, of the Order of Sons of Italy in this new fatherland of ours, deem it our duty to awaken and keep alive in your tender hearts, so you may in time become for honesty, ability, obedience to law, for love of country and of humanity worthy citizens of this land of your birth, "America."

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IV

ITALIAN

"The Study of Italian at Englewood High School",

Vita Nuova (Monthly), January, 1931, p. 28.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The study of the Italian language in some of the Chicago high schools is developing with increasing interest, through the efforts of Chev. Oscar Durante, member of the Board of Education.

The Englewood High School is the most recent one at which the study of the Italian language has been added to the curriculum.

In the near future, through the efforts of Mr. Durante, the Italian language will be taught in every high school and college of the city.

We encourage and approve the efforts of Chev. Durante.

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ITALIAN

"Professor Gennaro Albachiara",

Vita Nuova (Monthly), November-December 1929, p. 31.



Through the efforts of Prof. Gennaro Albachiara, teacher of Italian at Crane College and Loyola University, it has been possible to unite the Italian students of University of Chicago and the previously mentioned schools into an association.

The aim of this organization is to facilitate the study of Italian culture by these Italo-American youths.

Prof. Albachiara's method of teaching is penetrating and not pedantic, and the proof of that is the large number of students who attend his day and evening classes at Crane College, and his course in Italian at Loyola University's "downtown college".

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IV

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

FOR THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

We have often requested the Italians to cooperate energetically with Mr. Durante, trustee of the Chicago board of education, to have the Italian language added to the high-school curriculum.

The examination for teachers will be held on July 1.

Our musical language will be taught in all the high schools, as it was decided. However, it is necessary that a certain number of students in each high school shall request instruction in Italian.

It is the duty of parents to encourage their children to learn the Italian language, which is an inestimable cultural acquirement.

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ITALIAN

Mens Italica (Monthly), Oct. 1928, pp. 235-236

PEI, A. MARIO. "ITALIAN LANGUAGE IN THE HIGH SCHOOLS"

Through the efforts of Chev. Oscar Durante, editor of the daily newspaper L'Italia, and member of the Board of Education of this city, the Italian language is finally being taught in our high schools. At present, a course of instruction in the Italian language has been instituted at McKinley and Austin high schools.

It is important that the youth of Italian descent enroll in the courses in large numbers. To reach that goal it is necessary that Italian parents urge their children to use, as second to English, the beautiful language of our ancestors, rather than any other language.

What are the benefits that the young student can derive from this study?

In the fiscal year 1921-1922, the commercial exchange between Italy and the United States amounted to \$200,000,000. In 1925-1926, the amount was more



Mens Italica (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

than \$260,000,000. This shows not only that an active trade exists between the two nations but that this commerce is always increasing.

Anyone who knows the Italian language can actively share in the benefits derived from this commerce. Of greater importance yet is the domestic commerce in the Italo-American communities of the United States. We do not have any statistical data on this commerce, but, considering that in the United States there are more than four million Italians, many of whom can speak or read only Italian, it is logical to conclude that it is necessary to know the language in order to do any business with the large mass of Italo-Americans. And that reason applies in a special way, to the professional field.

Moreover, the cultural advantages of our language certainly are equal to those of any other language.

Italian is the most direct in descent from Latin, and Italian culture is the

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Mens Italica (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

direct heir of Roman historical traditions. The influence exerted by Italy upon the history of the world, even after the fall of the Roman Empire, for a long time surpassed that of any other nation.

Italy's contributions to the world in the field of arts, and scientific discoveries and culture, and inventions, is unsurpassed. The beauty of the Italian language, which is free of hard sounds, and is very easy to pronounce and read, is universally recognized. Therefore, we can affirm, without any doubt, that the student who is interested in culture and the arts should select, above all others, the Italian language. For, besides being the key to a vast and important culture, to a rich fund of literature, and to a school of art and music which is a lasting glory to Italian genius, the Italian language has notable scientific merits and has the distinction of being the simplest, sweetest, and most harmonious of all languages.



Mens Italica (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

In studying Italian, students of Italian descent would have the opportunity to understand and appreciate the enormous contribution of their race to the civilization of the world. Then they will not feel ashamed, but will be proud of being Italians.

They will place themselves in a position to impart to their American colleagues the heritage that Italy has and always will have.

It is only in such a way, and on that basis, that the Americanization of the younger generation can be accomplished.

Americanization does not mean to forget the best and noblest traditions of our motherland; it means, instead, to jealously retain the best and sanest of the Italian tradition, and at the same time to absorb the best of the life of our adopted motherland.



Mens Italica, (Monthly), Oct. 1928.

Thus, it is necessary for our students to enroll in the courses of Italian. In doing so, they will acquire a knowledge that can be of advantage to them, they will make Italy and the Italians better known to the great American people, and they will strengthen still more the friendship which already binds the two nations.



I A 1 b

ITALIAN



CHRONICLES "ITALIAN CLASS AT AUSTIN HIGH,"
Mens Italica (Monthly), Apr. 1929.

The Italian class being conducted at the Austin High School is progressing in a very interesting way.

The teacher, Mrs. Nardi, knows how to stimulate the interest of her pupils not only in our language, but in everything that is Italian. The club La Nuova Luce, was organized for the purpose of propagating the Italian language and culture. Its president is Giulio Gualano, who recently acquired a place on the Roll of Honor. Miss Betty Cuonzo is vice-president; Miss Concetta Serra, secretary, and Miss Cecilia Yerley, treasurer. The club composed mainly of Italian students, marks the dawn of the new generation.



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IV

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

Cavalier Oscar Durante, editor of Italia, gave to the Board of Education of which he is a member, a petition signed by 500 students asking for a regular course in the Italian language at the Crane Junior College.

The superintendent, Mr. Bogan, promised to take into serious consideration this request.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Farinacci, M. G., "The Italian Language in our Public Schools,"
Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), September 1928.

We are pleased to note that the Board of Education of this city after having named three new schools in memory of Verdi, Volta and Tonti, has through the untiring efforts of the Chevalier Oscar Durante, a member of the Board and one of our prominent leaders, added to the curriculum of McKinley and Austin High schools the study of the Italian language. This is only an experiment and we hope that it will be taken seriously by the young students of Italian birth.

Statistics show that throughout the country the universities and secondary schools offering courses in Italian grammar and literature have enrolled in this branch of study only twenty-two per cent students of Italian parentage and, that the highest awards are received by students

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

Farinacci, M. G., "The Italian Language in our Public Schools,"
Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), September 1928.

who have never before heard or come in contact with the language. The reason for this low average can be attributed to the fact that many Italians are so confident of their knowing the language that in class they pay little or no attention to the trying efforts of the professors and teachers.

But do they really know the Italian language? The rythmic, romantic, euphonic language of Dante, Ariosto, Tasso, Carducci? no. They can only speak and at that very poorly, the rough dialect which has come to them through their parents, or the Americanized Italian phrases which they have coined.

They will be surprised to find a great difference both in tone and

Farinacci, M. G., "The Italian Language in our Public Schools,"
Bulletin Italo-American national Union (Monthly), September 1928.

structure, if they apply their minds to its study rather than take the subject lightly and in a haphazard fashion. They will note how the charming words intermingle into rhythmic phrases forming sentences of exceptional tone, clear and concise. They will discover the ease of pronunciation, the graceful and simple method of enunciating which is found in very few other languages. They will find treasures of love, romance and adventure throughout the epic and lyric poems and the swaying prose of the many writers which Italy has given to the world. In all, they will find it a language of rare beauty, simple but majestic, clear, bright, unobscured, unparalleled by any other.

We anxiously await the outcome of this experiment and hope that the many students of Italian birth will be proud of this opportunity offered them and take advantage of it, conscientiously and appreciatively.

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II D 3 (Jewish)

II D 4 (Jewish)

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IV

L'Italia, January 12, 1913.

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Colony and Its Problems.

In his speech, at the banquet given the Stella D'Italia Society, Chevalier Dr. Volini cited some of the problems confronting the Chicago Italian Colony.

According to the latest statistics, so he said, Chicago contained 43,280 Italian minors, of which more than 5,000 were born in Italy and 3,700 were born in America of Italian parents. As the figures indicate, the third generation of Italian-Americans are not included and that number would run the total to about 50,000. The problem was to find a way in which to preserve for the future descendants of this group the best that is to be found in Italian literature and culture by teaching the language, and in this way make effective the program of the National Dante Alighieri Club. It means fighting for the right of having Italian taught in the public schools, the same as German, this to be accomplished by a seriously planned program in which the entire Colony actively participated. Not of less interest and perhaps more urgent is the problem of organizing an effective charitable

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 12, 1913.

group for the relief of the less fortunate in the Colony. The burden of this has been to some extent borne by the Italian Women's Social Welfare Society and to a lesser degree by the Maria Adelaide Society. But their methods are antiquated and funds collected hardly make a dent on the problem.

The Jews with a population equal to ours are in this respect the best organizers. They subscribe annually to a fund amounting to \$500,000. Seventy-eight individuals contribute sums varying from \$1,000 to \$25,000 each year. This enormous sum is spent on the Michael Reese Hospital which receives about \$100,000, orphan asylums, scientific research institutes, homes for the aged, and the T. B. Sanitariums in Colorado. The Italian Colony does not boast as yet of multi-millionaires as is the case with the Jewish group in Chicago, but it does have many wealthy owners of real estate, and prosperous professional and business men. What a field for the philanthropist, to join with that small group of women, who at the present are directing the only existing social welfare activities in the Colony, and help in this noble work of relieving the suffering of the less fortunate in our Colony.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, June 16, 1900.

For the Italian Language.

Chicago, Illinois
June 13, 1900

Mr. E. Durante .
Editor of L'Italia

Dear Sir:

At the meeting of the Board of Education, yesterday June 13, I decided to delay my decision for two weeks.

I have done so, because I am very anxious to receive an opinion from the Italian Colony. Would it be possible for the officials of the different societies to meet and adopt several resolutions in the name of all the Italians in this city, or could they possibly summon a mass meeting?

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 16, 1900.



I would prefer only one resolution, signed by all the Presidents in the name of their societies.

Please do take care of this inside of two weeks. This is of vital importance to all foreign elements, and the Italians should give it some consideration.

C. R. Walleck.

II B 2 d (1)

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I C

ITALIAN

L' Italia, June 9, 1900..

The Italian Language.

Mr. E. Durante
L' Italia Editor

Dear Sir:

I have been at your office to confer with you but you were not in. A resolution has been placed before the Board of Education to give the Italians privileges like those they have given to other nationalities. To get these privileges we should have every ones cooperation.

The Board of Education records show that there is a majority of Italians in the Polk, Jones, and Kinzie Street Schools, which give them the right to form classes of their own, to teach the Italian language to anyone who wishes to learn the language.

I believe that in a cosmopolitan city like Chicago where our schools are supported by means of general taxes, everyone should be treated alike. By that I

ITALIAN



L' Italia, June 9, 1900.

mean, if it is alright to teach German in Elementary Schools, it is alright to teach Polish, Swedish or Italian as well. These legal rights apply to everyone and they should be enjoyed by everybody in this country. There is no such thing as special privileges for anyone. The Bohemians, Polish, Swedish, and Norwegians are working hard to get these privileges and I would also like to see the Italians receive these privileges.

We urge all English-speaking Italians to attend the meeting which is to be held by the Board of Education, June 13, regarding this matter. If possible the Board of Education Committee would like to receive a large number of Italians with ready suggestions on how necessary the teaching of a foreign language is. Form a committee and transmit a copy of your suggestions to the Superintendent of the Board of Education, on important facts of the teaching of the Italian language in the Elementary Schools.

The Board of Education spends \$150,000 to \$175,000 yearly for the teaching of the German language in the Elementary Schools of this city. Therefore they



ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 9, 1900.

must show some consideration for the Italians and teach their language in the schools where it is needed.

Sincerely yours

C. R. Walleck. (A member of the Board of
Education Committee)

Editor's Note:

Mr. C. R. Walleck, member of the Board of Education Committee, warns the Italians to be powerful and courageous and to fight for their rights. The teaching of their native language is necessary in the Elementary Schools as well as in the High Schools, so that students will not forget their parent's language and will have the advantage of knowing more than one language. Every one in this city is forced to pay taxes, therefore, they should all enjoy equal opportunities. The advantage we are now looking forward to is the teaching of foreign languages. Mr. Walleck also thinks that it is our duty to take advantage of the privileges given us.

The Board of Education is ready to spend any sum of money for an education,

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 9, 1900.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 50273

but only on condition that the people enjoy such an education as the teaching of the foreign language. Mr. Walleck gave us a list of names and addresses to whom to write for such information. They are as follows: Daniel R. Cameron, 73 Lake St. - Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, 1538 Monroe St. - Bernard F. Rogers, 154 La Salle - Graham H. Harris, Room 1018, 59 Clark St. - Mrs. Isabelle O'Keefe, 4857 Michigan Ave. - C. R. Walleck, 544 Blue Island Ave. and Joseph Stolz, 157 42nd Place.

June 13, the committee will hold the great mass meeting to decide this important issue, and on this day the different committees should be present. It is necessary that the Italian Workers Societies should hold a meeting tomorrow to nominate a committee to represent the Italians of this city. We should thank each member of the Board of Education Committee individually and give special thanks to Mr. Walleck for his patience in writing to the L'Italia Editor and for the interest they have shown towards the teaching of the Italian language in the Elementary Schools.

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO HIGH-SCHOOL STUDENTS.

p. 1. - The schools will **reopen** in September. If enough students can be enrolled, according to the regulations of the Board of Education courses in the Italian language will be given in high schools.

This information was given to our publisher in a letter dated March 23, 1937, by the president.

For many months the Italian Courier has published important articles on the Italian language, which is a living, vigorous tongue, one of the foremost in the world. It is the key to a wealth of music and poetry.

To students who elect it, it will open new vistas of culture.

We hope and trust that the youth of this great city will respond to the appeals which have appeared so frequently on our editorial page.

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We have done our part, the Board of Education will do its part, and it is now the business of our boys and girls to take advantage of this great opportunity to study the Italian language.

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Il Corriere Italico, May 1, 1937

ITALIAN



THE ANSWER OF PRESIDENT McCahey TO OUR LETTER

Once more we beg Italian parents to see that their children succeed in mastering the language of their forefathers, both for its cultural value to them and for their personal honor and advantage.

Although we might allow ourselves to be satisfied to a certain extent with the results so far achieved by our efforts, it is nevertheless pitiful to note that as yet not enough students have asked their schools for instruction in Italian.

In our March issue we stated that we would ask the Board of Education to take more interest in the matter, and here is the reply which we have received from President McCahey:

My Dear Mr. Alberti: I have your recent communication advising that your newspaper has instituted a campaign to have the Italian language taught in the public schools.

For some years past Italian has been taught wherever the demand has reached the required number. The Department of Education's rule is that there must be at



Il Corriere Italico, May 1, 1937.

least three classes or one hundred students before a class in language can be started. The North Central Association of High Schools requires four semesters of a language before any credit can be allowed.

Very truly yours,

James B. McCahey

We nevertheless renew our appeal because we believe that it is important to protect our race and the language of our forefathers, which in this new land of ours is destined to progress and not to stagnate.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)

L'Italia, October 3, 1910



THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF THE CHURCH OF THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

The inauguration of the new Italian school of the Church of the Guardian Angel will be held today at 3:30.

This generous and patriotic effort was made possible by Rev. Dott Ciufoletti, priest of that church, who, with the solidarity of the other fathers, has achieved this great and beneficial work.

There will be present at the inauguration the Italian Royal Vice Consul G. Dall Agnol; the scholastic authorities, and other associations. This festival will be followed with a series of banquets each hour beginning from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. in the basement of the school. At the ceremony and banquet, distinguished personalities will speak on the great work done by the Catholic churches in the United States, and the marvelous perseverance displayed by Rev. Ciufoletti, in providing the Italians of the West Side with an Italian school.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna, July 9, 1904.

THE NEW SCHOOL OF "HOLY MOTHER"

The Reverend Father, Don Antonio, professor and pastor of the Holy Mother Church, located at Peoria Street and Grand Avenue, notifies us that about five hundred pupils have registered at the school which he has opened at 150 Grand Avenue.

The Italian language and literature, English, French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek, History, Geography and Mathematics are taught during the day, from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M., and 2:30 P.M. to 4:30 P.M., and in the evening from 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

WPA (ILL) PRO

L'Italia, Aug. 5, 1899.

ITALIAN!

[NEW ITALIAN SCHOOL]

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian School at Erie near Market St., under the auspices of the Assumption Church, will open the first of September.

The building was constructed in six months, at a cost of \$30,000.

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III H

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 1, 1892.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, NOT GOVERNMENTAL SCHOOLS

Not long ago a telegram reached here saying that a certain Mr. Satolli was to organize Italian Schools under the Italian government. His name is not Mr. Satolli, but Monsignor Satolli, and he is sent by Pope Leo XIII to Chicago to organize the Catholic Schools according to the Roman system, but not in the Italian language. The schools will teach in English.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

b. Foreign Languages

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan. 1936.

OUR SOCIETY FOR THE TEACHING OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

The Italo-American National Union since its organization has had the noble aim of working not only for the betterment of its members but also for the recognition of the Italian in America.

At every opportunity the organization has manifested its ideals of fraternity and patriotism. Knowing that the Italian government has requested, insistently, that the Italian language should be taught in the parish schools of America, our strong organization, always first in accomplishing its duties, has given its cooperation in the accomplishment of this request.

In Chicago, through the efforts of the Royal Consul General, Dr. Mario Carosi, assisted by the director of the Italian study, Prof. P. Pomante, the study of the Italian language was established in every parish school. Now, with the new year, under the auspices of the Italo-American National Union, which furnishes the necessary funds, the study of Italian was established regularly, also, at the school of the St. Anthony Church in the community of Kensington. Miss Lena Panozzo was appointed as teacher.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Tribuna Italiana, January 14, 1905.

EVENING SCHOOLS AND THE IRISH PRIESTS' ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Frank Caparelli, a school inspector and a friend of Mr. Farfaglia, informs us that on last Monday night at the reopening of the evening sessions of the Dante School, five hundred Italians enrolled in the English classes.

We should be very thankful to the Reverend Dunne, because he has obtained a permit from the Board of Education which allows the Dante School to be used for this purpose.

The Irish priests work among the Italians not to save them from sin, but through fear of losing fruitful clients. A dozen new churches have been built in Chicago for Italians under the care of Italian priests who pay the expenses by making collections among the Italians while the churches always remain as the archbishop's property. The Archdiocese has the best real estate office in the country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

-2-

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Tribuna Italiana, January 14, 1905.

The poor Italians priests worry day and night trying to find a way to pay for their church.

L'Italia, September 26, 1903

NYA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Night School"

On October 5, 1903, 15 night classes for Italians, will be held at the following schools:

South Side: Jones, Webster, McAllister, Hendrick, and O'Toole.

North Side: Burley, Franklin.

Northwest Side: Burr, Washington, Wells.

West Side: Scammen, Jirka, Garfield, Froebel, Hammond.

These classes are a great opportunity for Italians who work during the day to acquire a knowledge of English.

Classes every eve except Saturday and Sunday, from 7 to 9 P.M.

We urge every Italian to attend.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 8, 1893.

A New English Class.

The Superintendent of Public Schools wishes to announce, the opening of an English Class, for all Italians, at the Harrison School on 23rd Place and Portland Ave.

This institution is for Italians of any sex and of all ages. Open every day between 7 - 9, except Saturday and Sunday.

L'Italia, October 29, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A New Evening School for Italian Immigrants in operation under the auspices of the City of Chicago.

The Board of Education of the City of Chicago has appointed Mr. Ettore Durante as instructor of English in the evening classes at the Harrison School, located at 23rd place and Portland ave. We would like to hope that this gesture by the Board of Education will be appreciated by the non-English speaking Italians and that they will take full advantage of the opportunities offered. To become good American citizens you must know how to speak, read and write English.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept., 1919, p. 19.

AGAINST PROHIBITION

The Opposed to National Prohibition Association, formed in New York, has opened offices at 431 S. Wabash Avenue, Room 50.

The purpose of this Association is to fight against the unqualified attempt to restrict individuals and the nation. The prohibiting of wine is only the beginning. It will be followed by tobacco, coffee and heaven knows what!

Any Italian wishing to take part in this protest in the interest of millions of Italians residing in America, should apply to the Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Nov. 16, 1918.

UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 16, 1918.

Frank Bragno, President,
Italian Chamber of Commerce,
Suite 1612-1613 Masonic Temple,
Chicago, Illinois.



My dear Sir and Friend:

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of your recent letter advising me of the resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Chicago. I need hardly say that the prohibition question is one of those persistent questions which it seems will not down. Lincoln once remarked that no question was ever settled till it was settled right. Obviously, the quest for a settlement of the prohibition question has been a long one judging by this standard.

The prohibition Amendment referred to has already received the approval of both Houses, but it is attached to the Food Production Bill which has not yet passed both Houses. You may be puzzled by this parliamentary question which I will not explain. I assume that the bill will sooner

Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Nov. 16, 1918.

or later go to the President with the Prohibition Amendment attached. What action the President will take, I am not in a position to know.

You may be interested to know, in the Finance Committee, an Amendment has been adopted to the War Revenue Bill which permits the importation of wine so long as the manufacture is continued in the United States. This was a continued matter of great concern both to Italy and to France.

Believe me, with hearty good wishes,

Yours Very Truly,

T.P. Gail.



L'Italia, February 13, 1892.

[FRUIT PEDDLARS FINED]

Six fruit peddlers were arrested and fined \$20.00 each for peddling fruit on the street on Sundays. If there are any fruit peddlers reading this article, please do as other civilized people do and refrain from peddling on Sundays.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

I B 3 a
II A 1
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 7, 1919.



THE GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE DASSOS.

In honor of their golden wedding anniversary, a banquet, followed by a dance, is being given September 6, at the Masonic Temple in Austin for Mr. and Mrs. Pietro Antonio Dasso.

Mr. P. A. Dasso carries his 71 years, well as does Mrs. Dasso, her 67 years. They were married in 1869, in the church of St. Stephen, which was located at the corner of Sangamon and Ohio Streets, and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Barrett.

Witnesses to the ceremony were, the first Italian Consular representative in Chicago, Mr. A. Sciutti, and Mrs. A. Diregiles. The nuptials were followed by a sumptuous dinner given in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Giovanni Battista Dasso, in their home located at Halsted Street and Indiana Ave., which was attended by more than fifty guests.



L'Italia, September 7, 1919.

Among those present at that memorable time when the Italian colony in Chicago and Chicago itself, were still in the growing stage, were to be found L. Arado, Franceschini, Gazzolo, the two Botto brothers, Dominick and Carlo, Andrea Querolli, first president of the old Societa Unione e Frantellanza, of which Dasso and Riboni were secretaries, G. Gallina, Ribolla, A. Soiutti, G. B. Cuneo, A. Rafio, father of C. Raffio, C. Fabbri, G. Cella, R. Lino, and the Lagorio brothers, Francesco, Giuseppe and Agostino, in fact, all the pioneers of the colony, persons who with zeal and industry created for themselves worthy positions and showed themselves on various occasions worthy members of the Italian colony.

Mr. P. A. Dasso was born in Chiavari, Province of Genoa, and Mrs. Dasso in Sareta Margherita, a few miles from Chiavari. The Dasso family emigrated from Italy in 1856, and the deceased father of the septuagenarian P. A. Dasso, was one of the first to set up a spaghetti factory in Chicago and at the same time to introduce spaghetti on the menu in this town.

L'Italia, September 7, 1919.

He was also one of the first to acquire property while others were in different about investing their savings.



I B 3 a

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, December 16, 1905.

Marriage Lisence Refused to a Minor.

The clerk of the Marriage License Bureau had occasion a few days ago to refuse a license to Salvatore Calderore, 29 years of age, when the latter announced his intention of marrying Maria Cordella, 13 years of age.

Rumor of the impending marriage reached the ears of Miss Alice B. Canney teacher at the Harrison School of which Maria is a pupil. Miss Canney quickly notified the clerk at the bureau giving him the girl's age, and so Salvatore will have to wait until Maria is of a legal age before joining with her in wed-lock.

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I B 3 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 25, 1905.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

CHILD BRIDES

The Board of Education, of which Mr. Bodine is the head, is going ahead in its fight against the marriage of school-age girls.

The latest case of this kind that has come to light is the proposed marriage of fourteen-year-old Maria Cordilli with Antonio Calderone 35 years of age. It seems incredible that parents would allow this but such parents exist nevertheless.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 18, 1893.

"Divorce - after 25 years."

Mr. Guiseppe Faretti, residing at 458 S. Paulina St. is asking for a divorce from his wife, Matilde, to whom he has been married for 25 years. He charges her with being unfaithful to him, and names John Wallace of Philadelphia as co-respondent.

During their 25 years of happy marriage, they have had four blessed events. Mr. Farreti is a very wealthy man.

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III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 9, 1892.

[DISPUTED MARRIAGE]

Mrs. Fortunata Tomilla is asking for an annulment of her marriage to Antonio Tomilla, averring that it is not binding, since only a legal ceremony was performed. Mrs. Tomilla left her husband after they came out of Judge Murphy's courtroom, because he would not go through a religious ceremony according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

We fail to see where it matters whether a religious ceremony is performed as long as they are married according to law. If Antonio Tomilla is an honest and dependable worker who will not fail to provide the necessities of life, we think that should be sufficient.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

I B 3 b
I A 1 a
I B 3 c

ITALIAN



L'Italia, December 10, 1904.

ITALIAN PARENTS FINED

Several Italian parents were fined by Judge Hurley for allowing their children to be absent from school.

School Inspector, F. S. Capparelli, has been carrying on a campaign against this practice. He discovered that parents were sending their children out on the streets with organ-grinders for whom they begged coins from kindly disposed pedestrians.

I B 3 b

I B 3 c

ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 4, 1894.

ITALIAN BOYS UNDER ARREST



Our friend, Chas. G. Bruno writes to us from Savanna, Ill.:

"Friday morning, Frank Kerney, town marshall and a good friend of the Italians in this town, called me to the town lock-up to see two Italians, brothers, who had been picked up on the streets without a shirt to their backs.

In answer to my question they told me they were from Chicago, that they lived with their parents at 702 Indiana St. and their names were Pasquale and Raffaele Caraccia, ten and six years of age respectively. Their parents had given them an organ and sent them out to play and beg from town to town. Everything had gone fairly well until they arrived in Dubuque, Iowa, where they were set upon by a gang of older boys who smashed the organ and stripped their shirts off their backs and in that condition they were driven out of town.

ITALIAN



E. Italia. August 4, 1894.

Because of their appearance, they could not convince trainmen of their desperate need, and so they had taken to walking back to Chicago.

I bought them some much needed clothing and the town marshall paid their way to Chicago and by now I hope that they are safely at home with their family."

When will Italian parents stop making such a disgraceful show of themselves for the American's amusement and condemnation?

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

c. Family Economic Organization

I B 3 c
II D 10
I B 4
III C

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, August 12, 1905.

THREE ITALIAN FAMILIES WERE STARVING WHILE \$800 HUNG ON
THE ROBE OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN AT THE
SOLEMN FESTIVAL OF
MELROSE PARK.



Last Monday, The Record-Herald, one of the most influential newspapers of Chicago, told of two Italian families that were in dire circumstances. A policeman found Vito Vittoria of 2122 Armour Avenue, his wife and children, the eldest 5 years, without food in the house. The father has consumption and the mother, a laundress, is incapable of supporting the family. The baby will soon die of hunger. Francisco Gotto of 2123 Clark Street, is sick and his wife is bedridden. This family is also without any food.

La Tribuna Italiana, August 12, 1905.



The Chicago Daily News last Monday, told of an Italian, Filomena Masoa, of 397 La Salle Street, and four children who were found starving to death. The poor woman was forced to ask for assistance at an American charitable institution, which undertook to care for one of her children. Her husband left for the country in search of work sometime ago, and left his wife \$5.00 with which she fed herself and children.

While these Italians were starving, others were pinning money on the Robe of the Blessed Virgin, to the amount of \$800, because of their terrible fear of hell, and disputing among themselves for the honor of carrying the saint upon their shoulders in the procession.

I B 3 c
I B 3 b
II D 6

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 21, 1904.

A DIRTY FAMILY

In the Juvenile Court, Natale Izzo and his wife were ordered by Judge Duvne to keep off the streets with their organ for thirty days, and to give their home and persons a thorough cleansing. According to the Hull House Social Worker, who haled the couple before the Judge, the Home is in a deplorably filthy-condition, and the four children are left to run wild, while the parents walk the streets earning a living with a hand-organ.

The accused had no word to say in defense of their behaviour, but the sixteen-year old daughter, Mary, who follow the parents in their travels about the city, declared that although it was not altogether pleasant to pick up money tossed down by kind listeners, still she did not bewail her lot.

The presence of Annie Carlo, known as the 'Queen of Little Italy', who spoke to the Judge in their defense, failed to sway him in his decision.

The Judge also decreed that the children, for thirty days, be cared for by relatives or in a public institution.

I B 3 c
I B 3 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 19, 1901.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE FATHER

Because Luigia Messina and her three children, according to her story, had not brought home enough money to satisfy her husband, who, in eleven years of idleness had lived off the earnings of his wife and children, he threw them out of their home. The Hanson Street Police, at which station Mrs. Messina found shelter, are looking for the husband, and hope that the mother and daughter will testify as to his unfatherly acts.



I B 3 c
I B 3 b
I H

ITALIAN



Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1873.

THE LAZZARONES FROM CHICAGO

The poor boys and girls who have suddenly been transplanted from their sunny homeland "far down South" into our rough climate, and have to secure through begging and singing a sum sufficient to save them from punishment on their return home, have become recently an object of public attention.

A reporter from the Staats Zeitung went yesterday to interview the Italian Consul, Mr. Cella, an educated and friendly gentleman. Here is what Mr. Cella had to say: "In my opinion most of the reports concerning the Italian musician street children are exaggerated. My compatriots and I feel deeply the degradation of the life of these children. It is true that these children must bring home a certain sum every evening to escape

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Aug. 22, 1873.



punishment; it is also true that this roaming about causes the moral ruin of these children; but it is not true that there are here from 400 to 500 children, who depend on their "padrone" and belong to him. The total number of Italian inhabitants here does not exceed 4,000. The number of children musicians, according to my estimate, runs from 125 to 150, and most of them are under the supervision, not of a padrone, but of their parents.

"To my mind," concluded Mr. Cella, "the only way to stop this practice is to have a city ordinance passed forbidding begging by playing music." Mr. Cella's plan seems very sensible to us. But we do not consider it a mitigating circumstance even if the "slaveholders" are not strangers but the parents of the children. We hope that the Italians will put an end to taking advantage of these children.

C. Hoffmann

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

L'Italia, July 27, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NEW RELIGIOUS CULT AMONG THE ITALIANS.

A new religious cult, the so-called "Celestial Cult," which has been in existence for the past three years on the West Side, and practiced by a number of Italians under the spiritual leadership of an ex-barber, Joseph M. Abbate, was discovered in the Maxwell Street Police Court.

Mr. Abbate, in full regalia, followed by his "bishop," Lucian Monte, his attendant, also a "bishop," and by many "disciples," appeared in the court after the arrest of Mary Falzone, twenty-two years old, a member of the same "Celestial Cult," who was indicted for having contributed to the delinquency of her two brothers, by bringing them often to a church called New Jerusalem, situated on De Kalb street. "His Holiness," Joseph Abbate, entering the court, showed his indignation for having been brought to such a law court. He seated himself, while the "deaconess," Mrs. Elena Manno, humbly fanned him in oriental style.

During the examination, "His Holiness" held in his arms a four year old child whom the "disciples," devoutly crossing themselves, called the "Virgin Mary," but the child, heedless of everything and everyone, fell asleep.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 27, 1919.

The "Celestial Messiah," Joseph M. Abbate, told the judge of the many miracles performed by him. Years ago he saved his father from a gang of robbers, but for some time God had deprived him of such power and thus he dedicated himself to the barber's art. In 1906, while he was seated in his barber shop, he saw Jesus Christ come in, and standing in front of him, with tears in His eyes, asked him if he could talk Hebrew, and at his negative answer, Jesus started to talk in Latin. The District Attorney, MacGinley, paid a visit to the church of the "Celestial Messiah" and told the judge that "His Holiness," in his interview, stated modestly that he officially started his new cult in 1917, and during the past years, he had performed many and various miracles. He maintained also that the Spanish-flu had been sent to punish those Italians of Forquer street that were persecuting him. Because of his intercession, the plague stopped.

In conclusion, the "Celestial Messiah" was found not guilty by Judge Harem and was cleared of the charge of illicit practices. Mrs. Mary Falzone was also freed of her charge. The "Celestial Messiah" triumphantly departed with his "disciples."

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ITALIAN

PROJ. 30275

Il Prolitario, Philadelphia, August 11, 1909.

[CHICAGO HEIGHTS]

Not satisfied with the profit made from the recent celebration of Saint Antonio of Padova and in order to exploit still more the simple people, the Rev. Father Don Pasquale, of Saint Rocco's church, assisted by big shots of the Italian colony, last Sunday, celebrated the Feast of the Madonna of Carmine with high mass and a procession. This last, is a demonstration which shames Italy, the fatherland of Dante, Macchiavelli, and other free thinkers, who fought against the Holy See.

The contest for the carrying of the statue was rated at only \$25. Some old intimates of the priest with their wailing induced eight or ten simpletons to pay \$55, for the privilege. The Reverend's housekeeper was indignant because of the small amount collected and exclaimed: "If I had \$100, and the strength, I would have carried the statue by myself."

The procession, this time, passed only through streets inhabited by Italians - perhaps to escape the derision of the Americans. Nevertheless, a good profit was realized by the Rev. Father Don Pasquale, who to our wonderment has been made a Cavalier of the Crown.

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ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, September 21, 1907.

RELIGIOUS BUFFOONERY

A commission of respectable citizens who belong to seven churches of different religious denominations, have strongly complained to the Mayor of Chicago, Honorable Mr. Busse, against the religious buffoonery which is being made by racketeers every Sunday in the Italian quarters at 67th, 68th, and 69th streets at Page, Armitage and other streets. The Mayor promised personal investigation.

The Tribuna Italiana, is cooperating with the Commission in its remonstrations to the Mayor, to whom we write confirming what the commission itself have exposed.



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II A 3 b
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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, August 13, 1907.

THE PROCESSION

The well known Catholic newspaper in New York, L'Italiano in America in the issue of August 15, stated:

"We will never tire of fighting against this humiliating religious display, this theatrical vulgarity on the streets, until this same display is conducted in a serious and decent manner, which will touch the heart."

This ought to satisfy the show offs and the grafters, who organize these religious processions, it ought to satisfy even the priests of the Italian church "dell Addolorata" of Chicago located on the corner of Peoria and Grand Ave.

The Rev. Gambera Cav. of the Corona d'Italia has convinced his parishioners of the vulgarity of these processions.



ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, August 13, 1907.

May we also suggest to the other Italian ministers to do the same with their parishioners? Rev. Gambarà, deserves for this act, to be nominated an honorary member of the Circolo Giordano Bruno, which has fought to suppress these processions.

In church we can have splendid festivals with music furnished by the numerous Italian bands of Chicago.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

PARADE BY COURT ORDER

The annual parade and picnic of the Italian church of Melrose Park in honor of the Virgin Saint on Mount Carmel took place yesterday and proved to be most orderly. Few arrests were made and no serious disorders occurred. The unusual good order was due to the urgent appeals of Father Petillo, pastor of the church.

The crowd, numbering about 10,000 persons, was one of the largest which ever attended the festivities. Italians began surging into the village early in the morning. Police were stationed at intervals all along the car lines from the Desplaines River, as many disturbances have formerly occurred before the crowds reached Melrose Park. A dozen special police were added to the regular force of Melrose Park and most of the policemen were stationed along Twenty-fifth Ave., the village limits. Most of the places of amusement were located in the vacant ground in Proviso, which lies across the street.

All kinds of gambling games from roulette wheels to faro-bank, for the benefit of the sight-seers who were there to see the parade, were in operation in full view of the police, who were powerless to stop them. These games were the most popular forms of amusement and great crowds were gathered around them all day until late in the afternoon, when three deputy sheriffs arrived from

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

Chicago and stopped their operation.

The religious ceremonies began at eight o'clock, when the first mass was held, Father Petillo officiating. Following this was another mass at nine o'clock, celebrated by Father Senese of St. Louis. High mass was held at ten o'clock, after which the procession formed in the street, headed by a figure representing the Virgin.

Before the figure was taken out into the street, it had been decked with paper money which had been contributed by the worshipers, several hundred dollars being pinned on the robes of the Virgin, completely hiding the fabric. Many zealous worshipers had thrown their jewelry at the feet of the figure, and watches and rings were also pinned over the bills.

The privilege of carrying the figure was auctioned off to the highest bidder, as high as \$110 being paid by one Italian for the honor. Following the statue were many women and children, chanting, and bearing large candles.

The procession wound slowly through the streets, followed by several thousands of worshipers with bared heads. Two bands accompanied the procession. Three hours were consumed in the procession, which finally returned to the church

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Chronicle, July 24, 1905.

about three o'clock in the afternoon. Before the figure of the Virgin was taken into the church, it was placed upon the steps for a few minutes where all could see it and another large sum of money was laid at its feet.

Services were held at intervals during the rest of the afternoon and evening, great crowds moving in and out of the church.

During the masses in the morning, a number of Italians formed a procession and with a band at its head, marched down First St., and had turned into Nineteenth Ave., when they were stopped by Marshal Evans of the Melrose Park police and turned back; as this was a violation of the sanction which the church had obtained from Judge Healy, which stated that the parade should not march down any street east of Twenty-first Ave.

In the evening a display of fireworks was given. This closed the ceremonies for the day.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 16, 1901.

SICILIANS CELEBRATE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE VIRGIN

Altars to the madonna are erected in the open street and hundreds worship at brilliantly lighted shrines.

The Sicilians of the Nineteenth Ward celebrated the assumption of the virgin last night. On Polk St. near Halsted, the largest of the altars was built. Five large arches were erected, covered with green branches and vines, and Sicilian and American flags were swung above the arches. At the end of the bower-like avenue was the altar in a high, broad inclosure. Tiers of lighted candles flickered and flared in front of the image of the virgin, which had been brought from Sicily and set up in the open air according to the old custom.

Two blocks of Ewing St. were hung with lanterns suspended above the sidewalks on green-covered lines; while on Jefferson St., the green arches were so close together that they made almost a perfect bower.

There are at least 1,100 Sicilians in Chicago, and with few exceptions, they live in the Nineteenth Ward. They were all out, wearing the national costumes and full of the spirit of the holiday. The Italian headdresses and scarfs,

WPA (11-11-01) PROJ. 30215

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Daily Tribune, Aug. 16, 1901.

and the soft Italian voices made this religious ceremony as foreign in appearance as though it had been celebrated in Sicily itself. Tonight and tomorrow night the candles will be lit again before the altars, and the crowds will fill the streets. On Sunday there will be a parade.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Sunday Tribune, July 28, 1901.

ITALIANS HAVE FEAST TODAY

Picnic and pilgrimage to be held on vacant tract in Melrose Park.

Many Italians arrived at Melrose Park preparatory to a pilgrimage and picnic to be held today on the forty-acre tract of land west of the Latrobe Steel Works. The occasion is the feast of our lady of Mount Carmel. A statue of the virgin will be conveyed through the streets this morning at ten o'clock, and about it will be placed money amounting, it is expected, to something over \$2,000 in contributions. It is thought that about 6,000 Italians will be present.

WPA (11-1) FILE 30025

I. ATTITUDES

C. Own and

Other

National or Language Groups

Bulletin Italo-American National Union.

CINEMA FILMS OFFENSIVE TO ITALY.

We list the following films:

"Brewster's Millions," of the British and Dominions Film Co. Scenes and phrases offensive to the Italian people.

"The Gay Divorcee," of the R. K. O. Co. One of the characters is an Italian tenor to whom are attributed immoral acts offensive to Italians.

"Enchanted April," of the R. K. O. Co. The scene is almost entirely laid in Italy. It pictures banditti, and attributes to the Italian people barbaric habits and customs.

"Cock of the Air," a Howard Hughes production. The action, in part, takes place in Venice during the war. It shows scenes which place Italian officers in a bad light.

"Man in Blue," Universal picture. Pictures scenes offensive to Italy.

APR 2 (11) PROJ. 30075

Bulletin Italo-American National Union.

Our countrymen, especially those who feel a deep respect for the good name of Italy, are advised to use all their influence with the movie producing companies in order that they shall cease, or at least modify, the projection of the above-mentioned films.

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ITALIAN

"Festival of Italian Art at De Paul University,"
Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois Lodge
(Monthly), Apr. 1937.



At the invitation of the Art League Club of De Paul University, Grand Venerable Chevalier George Spatuzza proposed a program of art and Italianism by members of the Order Sons of Italy. The program was presented in the Little Theatre at the university on the evening of March 30th before an audience composed of the leading officers of the order, De Paul University, the Italo-American National Union, and prominent members of civic and educational bodies of Chicago.

Maestro Berardinelli of the Berardinelli School of Music presented the third act of "La Traviata," with Miss La Placa in the role of "Violetta." Miss Myrtle Stolt sang two arias from "Il Trovatore."

Judge Louis Senese of Melrose Park showed films of Italy which he took while traveling through that country.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois Lodge
(Monthly), Apr. 1937.



We are especially grateful to Mrs. Doetch, who acted as mistress of ceremonies.

Before introducing the Italian consul-general for Chicago and the Grand Venerable of the order, she spoke a few words in favor of Italy and the Italians. The Italian consul, in a short talk thanked the De Paul University representatives for giving the Order Sons of Italy this opportunity, one for which it was very grateful. He said that he was happy to find himself again among members of that order, which in America is the strongest supporter of Italian ideals.

Chevalier Spatuzza, in a few words, sketched the accomplishments of the order in the past and its hopes and aims for the future.

In closing we cannot fail to mention Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who has showed

alletin Order Sons of Italy, Illinois Lodge, Apr. 1937.



himself very favorable to Italy and was also instrumental in having
Columbus Day declared a legal holiday.

I C

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July, 1935.

THE ITALIAN CONSULATE SENDS US THE FOLLOWING NOTE

Italians are advised to protest against the Twentieth Century-Fox film, "Dangerously Yours." This film contains dialogue offensive to the Italian people.

The offending parts **must** be removed, or it is up to us to show these people what the Italian is capable of doing in such a case.

WPA (11) 1700 3075

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II A 2

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

"Justifiable Protest of Attorney John De Grazia,"
Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly),
Mar. 1935, p. 1440

Attorney John De Grazia, founder and first president of the Justinian Society of Advocates (members must be of Italian birth or descent), as well as one of the oldest members of Lodge La Masa, member lodge of our organization, sent us the following letter which we, recognizing the value of the concept that inspired it, gladly publish.

For many years, whenever Italian periodicals published in America and certain orators feel the need of criticizing the morals or conduct of their countrymen living in America, they unfailingly write or say something of the customs of the country which offers us hospitality.

In my forty years of residence in America, I have never felt nor considered myself the guest of anyone, because history, as I have learned it, taught me that this country does not belong to any definite group but indisputable to all who have come here to earn an honest living and have established themselves as good citizens. To say, as is said in general of Italians, that we are guests creates the impression that we are here by the good grace of certain individuals or groups, who are the owners

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Mar. 1935, p. 1440.

of this land. Puerile mentality and conception because if we Italians could establish our claims to this continent on the basis of discovery, we would be the masters and the others the guests. Therefore it is an injustice on the part of that section of Italian orators and the Italian press in America to sow harmful seeds that only tend to create an inferiority complex in our people.

Even disregarding our claim by right of discovery and of the name given to this country, I feel that our contribution to its development places us on a par, if not above, the best element here established. One needs but to read the story of the growth of the two Americas, and our most rabid critic is forced to admit that to omit the contribution of the people of our race would leave an immense void.

It should be known that the Italian has had few equal to him in the work of developing this nation. Every railroad, mine and skyscraper is indebted to the Italian manual laborer; every industry is familiar with the good work and ability of the Italian.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Mar. 1935, p. 1440.

It would be better for the Italian orators and the Italian press to change their attitude and take the point of view that we Italians are not guests but masters of the house.

With distinct regards,

John De Grazia, Attorney.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 8. May, 1930.

TRUE TO HIS MISSION.

When last November we welcomed Comm. Dr. Mario Carosi in Chicago, we, from the pages of the Bulletin, formulated the hope that, true to his mission and to the fame that preceded him, he would perform fully, indiscriminately and courageously, all the acts that would defend and uphold the cause and the prestige of the Italian colony in our state. Cuddled in the belief that our honest efforts to become an integral part of and to identify ourselves with the life of this country and that our unchallengeable record of the moral and material contribution to the greater glory of America had silenced the biased propaganda of unfriendly newspapers and irresponsible petty office-holders, we hoped also that the Royal Italian Consul General should never be forced to remind certain peoples, who owe to an Italian genius, and to the Italian initiative, the privilege of being today citizens of a great and free country, the primary principle of hospitality and a sense of justice.

But what we thought had become a carcass, whose only claims to remembrance were due to its pestiferous exhalation, from time to time gives spasmodic symptoms of life, and stung by truth - untrammelled facts and statistical figures - spits falsehoods as a reptile spits poison.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, Vol. VIII, No. 8. May 1930.

Actuated by resentment for the progress made by the Italians here and abroad, and fearing that the average, basking in the sunshine of a fictitious and super-imposed equality is destined to be eliminated by the excellent, certain newspapers have represented a vulgar campaign of vilification against our race. To them have forcefully answered the Italian newspapers.

But when some members of the police force slurred the honorable reputation of a section of the Italian people, calling them a bunch of criminals, to them answered the Royal Italian Consul General. We are glad to publish the letter that Comm. Carosi addressed to the Chief of Police of Chicago and to heartily congratulate him for the dignified and firm protest against accusation directed to hurt the peoples he represents.

F. D.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, October 1929, p. 24.

"AT THE CHICAGO COMMONS."

On Thursday, September 19th, a meeting was held at the Chicago Commons, at 945 W. Grand Ave. founded and directed for the last forty years by Graham Taylor, which was attended by many of our countrymen lead by our Italian Consul General, Dr. Castruccio.

Everyone was cordially welcomed by the organizing committee composed of Dr. Taylor, Atty. Ungaro, A. Romano, Prof. J.F. Militello, V. Ottolino and M. Nardulli..

A speech was delivered by the Consul General and it was resolved to organize and found an institution for the propagation of Italo-American culture in Chicago.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova (Monthly), April, 1922, p. 16.



MASONIC CELEBRATION

Our Director, the Rev. F. R. De Carlo, appointed as official speaker for the occasion, addressed hundreds of members of one of the American Masonic Lodges formed by professional men, university men, and judges.

Rev. De Carlo fulfilled his duty admirably, showing once again his erudition and his oratorical ability. He received much praise and many congratulations.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1939.

HEFLIN HAS "IT." By M. G. Farinacci, Medical Student.

Of all the ignorant and inconsistent accusations against the leader of the "New Italy" the one of Senator Heflin wins the grand prize. What a folly! What a mark of hypocrisy!

Imagine this supposed-to-be cultured person, a senator, a man who should have diplomatic manners, arising before so illustrious a body as the United States Senate and saying: "It was a spy of Mussolini's who ordered the recent murder of seven men in Chicago because they would not swear allegiance to "Fascism."

How well informed is this senator! What a genius! A paragon of all men! However, he is not so well informed because the men killed through gangland's uprising were not Italians. That should suffice; furthermore, it would be best for Heflin to read a little foreign history and exercise at the same time the rusted cells of his cerebrum so as to understand the full meaning of Fascism. The Tribune is correct in saying Heflin has "it," - but what? Not the "it" of the famous novel. But what? Surely not a solution to the recent slaughter in Chicago. Why! - that would be a sensation. It is odd that the authorities of Chicago hadn't discovered this super-detective before;

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1929.

this Sherlock; this master-mind, who, so far away, is capable of telling the forces of law and order who committed the murder. Such a man belongs in the detective bureau of Chicago, and not in the United States Senate.

Only a person with a very narrow mind and living in the realm of prejudice can create such a theory. Probably Heflin, or rather Senator Heflin, is a strong believer, a follower of Thrasymachos - who was heard to say time and time again: "For God is God and I am I."

The senator should study conditions in Italy following the war, and conditions existing in Italy today. If this does not enlighten him, then he should absorb the constitution and during the process of absorption understand what is meant by "religious tolerance." If all this has no bearing upon the closed areas of his brain, then he is a total impossibility. Men like this lost soul from Alabama, who wish to become famous overnight with their ridiculous ideas and conceptions, are the antagonists of the prejudiced Socialists. Men like this deity, for such he must be, in order to be able to give his absolute knowledge upon so difficult a matter, are the destructive parasites of human civilization, of law and order, of international peace.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 8476

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February, 1939.

The senator has certainly lowered himself in all respects, in the eyes of his fellow countrymen, his fellow senators, and above all, in the eyes of the Supreme Ruler. Peculiar that such orations should be allowed in the Senate.

Heflin! Your attacks are not considered by the broad-minded students, the struggling laborers, the voting masses; for they are nothing more than an outburst of hatred from a narrow prejudiced mind, which had the misfortune to be given to you. It seems that you are trying to destroy the principles of our forefathers; the principle of foreign diplomacy, by your radical and fantastic ideas. The new civilization has arrived. It is at the gates of tomorrow, and it will gaze upon your works and marvel how you ever became senator. It will never mention your name; you will be listed on their roll of "un-Americans," and you will never live down the disgrace which you have brought upon your state and upon yourself.

This sudden outburst has caused much comment in the various Italo-American circles and a statement from our ambassador in Washington, concerning this matter is expected.

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ITALIAN



Lauro, M., "Open Letter to the Chicago Tribune",

Vita Nuova (Monthly), January, 1929, pp. 20-21.

Managing Editor of the Chicago Tribune

Dear Sir:

In the Tribune of Jan. 2nd, news from Nice, France was published under the caption "Chicago Tribune Press Service".

It claimed that President Yrioyen of Argentina had signed a decree prohibiting Italian ships from entering the port of Buenos Aires until certain Mussolini regulations on military service affecting Italians who were naturalized Argentinians had been removed. The story stated that Mussolini bowed to the ultimatum from Argentina, removing said regulations.

Strangely enough, the news of an ultimatum from Argentina to Italy does not arrive at your desk from correspondents in Buenos Aires or Rome, but just from Nice, France, which is not the capital of Argentina, or Italy, but only the capital of western European subservient forces distinguished as anti-Fascist.

Stranger yet, not one of the other Chicago newspapers printed such news, although

Vita Nuova (Monthly), January, 1929, pp. 20-21.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

they have a foreign service as good as yours.

From a very authoritative source, I have been informed that said news is absolutely unfounded in every respect.

Your editorial staff with the article, "International Nationalism", published in the Tribune of Jan. 3rd, has shown ignorance of the most elementary principles of international law ruling citizenship and sovereignty among civilized countries, and, profiting by the same ignorance of the largest majority of the public in this matter, it has fully misrepresented things, only to write "Un mucchio di fesserie" (A mass of lies).

The writer of said article states that "under the terms of Mussolini's edict, children born of Italians on foreign soil are still Italians, and Italians of foreign citizenship returning to their native land are still Italian, subject in some cases, to military service". He sees in it "an insulting imperialistic practice" of Mussolini.

No Mussolini edict could modify the Italian codes and laws, unless enacted according to the provisions of the Italian constitution.

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The law ruling Italian citizenship is an Act of Parliament of 1912, (at that time Mussolini was not the premier of Italy) which absorbed some of the old regulations of the Italian legislation, adding to them more liberal and modern ones.

According to said Act of 1912, which is still in force, children of Italian citizens born and residing in a foreign country maintain the Italian citizenship; but when of full age, or emancipated, they can renounce it. In this case, which is of election of nationality and not of naturalization, they are exempt from any military duty in Italy. (Art. 7 combined with the last part of Art. 8.)

This is very logical and not imperialistic. In fact, the United States is doing the same thing with its laws on citizenship, by declaring that children born in foreign countries of American citizens are Americans. (Section 1993 U. S. Revised Statutes)

In case an Italian naturalized American again obtains the Italian citizenship, his minor children born in America become Italian; but if they continue to re-

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side in America, where they are considered Americans, they do not acquire Italian citizenship according to regulations of Art. 12 of said Act.

Making a comparison of Italian and American citizenship laws, it appears that they have almost similar regulations inspired by the same judicial principles, and both countries are very careful not to diminish their sovereignty and independence before possible pretensions of other nations.

Concerning military service, the Italian law on conscription makes this service compulsory for every male citizen able to bear arms. The Act of 1912 on citizenship, repeating old regulations of former laws and codes, decrees that an Italian who has lost Italian citizenship through naturalization in a foreign country, is not excused from military service.

The reason for such disposition of law is a very logical and moral one. In fact, the military service is a burden on the citizen and many people would prefer to stay at home than to go to the colors.

If the status of a newly acquired citizenship had been a reason for exemption,

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it would have been very easy for wealthy people, particularly those living near the boundary line, to take the citizenship of a bordering country and exempt themselves from the military service, while people with less money would have sustained alone the burden of the conscription law.

The writer of the editorial in question vehemently accuses Italy and, particularly, Mussolini and Fascism, of imperialism; but he ignores, or at least it seems that he ignores that every European country has almost the same regulations as Italy in this particular case.

In fact, the United States Department of the Interior published a pamphlet "Notice to Bearers of Passports" informing naturalized citizens of their possible military liability in the countries of their origin.

According to the pamphlet, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, France, Greece, The Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Turkey, without having an imperialistic Mussolini, have compulsory military service and in these countries, American naturalized citizens also in some particular cases, are drafted for military service upon their return to the country of their origin

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and possibly sentenced to serve a term in jail, if they have committed an offense against the conscription law.

Countries with the government of which the United States has concluded naturalization treaties, consider if such an offense has been committed before or after American naturalization; but the others, which are in the majority, do not make this distinction.

The imperialism of Italy is then in good company!

If, in the United States there were a compulsory military service law, they also would consider as subject to it the children of American citizens who were born American in foreign countries, this would be in perfect accord with the general principles of international law.

Mussolini is not "attempting to appropriate citizens of foreign nations", as the writer of the article states; but, if anyone with many years of Italian government has reduced the burden of military service to Italians living abroad, naturalized or not, this surely is Mussolini. In fact, his government has been instrumental in having a law enacted which practically exempts all Italians liv-

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ing in foreign countries from actual service in the army, and gives them permission of returning to Italy for periods of six months, without being compelled into military service.

With a previous law, Italian naturalized Americans, who, during the war had served under the American colors, were exempt from military service and penalties under the Italian conscription law which applied to those who had served less than one year under the American colors. A new regulation of law, enacted under the leadership of Mussolini, has reduced the time of one year to that of only one day.

In conclusion it is very sad to realize that a man belonging to the editorial staff of the "world's greatest newspaper", in his heart and mentality is so little able to take pretext from a logically unfounded news to insult all the Italians in this country stating with sarcasm, that the Italian immigrants need to be fed and sweetened on the prairies of America; but they gave back to the United States a California, one of the richest states in the world.

And when life was hard and dangerous in the trenches of France, the dark Itali-

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ans of America, if not yet naturalized citizens, were also there representing twenty-five per cent of all American forces, to fight for the honor of the red, white and blue.

At that time the writer of "International Nationalism", was, perhaps, sitting at his desk in the Chicago Tribune office, puffing at a good cigar.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

ITALOPHOBIA

(EDITORIAL)

"We are being classified," a friend said to me. "Someone is being paid to make a study of the Italians." And it is true. The local press is attempting to analyze certain manifestations of Italianism, classifying us into North, Northwest, West and South groups. Yes, it's a game, a hunt with the Italian as the prize. A game that is becoming more accentuated every day, and with it are increasing the ways and means of discouraging and expelling the Italian. The Immigration Law, the Naturalization Law, and the no less vicious, Prohibition Law were created, it seems, to strike at the Italian. A glance at the list of victims will alarm you.

Is the majority of prevaricators among Italians? Homes of Italians are those most frequently visited by the forces of law and order, even at the risk of their lives.



Bulletin Italian American National Union, April 1925.

The situation is alarming and our people do not fully realize its gravity. They thoughtlessly go on as before, alone, disorganized in their fight for existence, in their daily trials humiliated by others, deceived by those among them, who should be their guides and, instead, are their betrayers.

The mass of our people is eternally infantile and thoughtless. The majority come from the small towns of Italy, where life is confined to the customs and habits within the shadow of the "Campanile" and to the veneration of the patron saint, a veneration that is carried over to this country and is pictured on the standards of the mutual benefit societies organized for that purpose. Thus one can observe, at a glance, in the outstanding foreign sections of the city, the various groups, compact and typical of **their** small town or district. In this way we have made the distinction, even though from these groups there is a continuous falling away of those, who have allowed themselves to be assimilated into the American melting pot.

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

We say, "American". The distinction is made by our own people to whom anyone, who does not speak Italian, is an American. He might be Jewish, Croation, Polish, Irish, and so forth, but to us he is an "American." And this ingenuous distinction which we owe to the dull observation of the newly arrived, finds an echo in the Italophobic press, which reports with accentuated emphasis the deeds of Italian character and those which it refers to as typically Sicilian.

The problem has many complications, especially for anyone who desires to throw the bright scientific analysis on the situation. But we cannot give this problem the time which it deserves, and can only give a few practical suggestions even at the cost of having some boor burst into jeering laughter.

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Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

The fault lies in our excessive Italianism. We wave the Italian flag at a reckless height over a land which we do not dominate, be it by numbers, by inheritance, or for any other reason. That flag we must keep in our hearts. It is unwise to wave it in the face of a native element that, though having reverence for our ancestors, is intolerant of a people which is competing with it in the economic field.

The local Italian press can teach the newcomers as well as those who have had a longer period of residence, one very important point, that in America one must do as the "Americans", just as our ancestors said, "When in Rome do like the Romans."

The Italian quarters should disappear, as they are disappearing, though very slowly. With the Italian quarters dismembered it will be easy to eliminate that odious classification, which is applied to our people.

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Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

Discard your old country loyalties and your enemy will be left without a target. In fact I am sure that only in this manner can we obtain the dissolution of all animosities. Because your foe is not that which you have imagined him to be, the antithesis of all things Italian. On the contrary he, whom you call an enemy, is the true friend to the Italian.

The "American" desires the Americanization of the Italian, developed and interested in the community, as an integral part and not like a worm that slowly gnaws into its peace and future.

The Italian who knows how to act will never find any animosity directed against him. On the contrary he will be respected. America, in the main has learned to appreciate the Italian, to understand and to hold him in high esteem when he merits it. But it aims to rid itself of all those Italians who know not how, nor want to respect, the laws and customs of this country which has been so hospitable and generous.

Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

The American press in many cases goes to extremes, makes mountains out of mole-hills and seems to agitate against the entire Italian race. Against these abuses we are powerless for various reasons. We cite the principle; to us there is something wanting in a newspaper that is purely "American". The Italian press does not fill the need. Its voice does not carry where it should and where it does reach, it tends to make the situation more difficult. The times require a different reckoning. The older generation of laborers, or of a promiscuous existence, is disappearing and is being replaced by a better class. The new generation issues from the educational institution and invades the industrial and professional field. Therefore it has no time for the Italian weekly newspaper, or the daily, which is two days behind in reporting current news. The Italian press has exhausted its reason for being. It would be a meritorious action if our weeklies were to consolidate into a powerful English daily fighting the battle for Americanism, while maintaining the rights of Italians on a par with those of others.



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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian American National Union, April, 1925.

This brief outline of conditions in Chicago can be applied to any locality where Italians are to be found in large groups and the few suggestions here stated can apply to all communities throughout America.

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ITALIAN



Merlanti, E. G., "The Cry",

La Fiamma, (Monthly) September, 1923, pp. 7-8.

For the past six months I have been busy making a study of "Us", who call ourselves Italians. In that time I have been able to gather certain information which precisely defines "We, the Italians in America". This information was acquired from authoritative sources, and is sufficient to give a thorough but uncomplimentary picture of us and for that reason I am not going to show it entirely. But in order that the reader may follow me on this journey with the Italians in America, it is necessary that we consider the foregoing words a prelude to a stormy voyage.

The first question that presented itself to my mind in studying this problem of the Italians in America was - why and wherefore Italians in America? Going back over the path made by the Italian immigrants, I found myself in southern Italy. The path leading out of northern Italy was made by such a small percentage of those emigrating, that I decided to concentrate on the south. Therefore, this discussion is based largely on those who were born under the beautiful southern sky of my mother country.

The social, economic and geographic conditions of America were, in many cases,



La Fiamma, (Monthly) September, 1923, pp. 7-8.

unknown to the majority of my Italian brothers. Therefore, I had to reject the idea that they had been desirous of going to an unknown land. I also discovered that those who had gone to America, had not gone for the purpose of assuming any social responsibility; they had merely emigrated their bodies and changed their place of employment, but their souls had remained in Italy. Following more closely the tracks of these immigrants, I found occasional traces that appeared American. With this suspicion in mind and with the desire of knowing the character of this America that had walked alongside so many Italians, I followed its direction and soon found myself in America.

Still keeping in view the shadow of my suspect, I left the track of the Italian immigrant, knowing that I could easily pick it up again, and followed that which, undoubtedly, was made by the foot of an American.

The foot-prints had finally led me to my destination. I found myself in front of a sumptuous palace. The richly liveried footman stopped me at the door. "My master, the mine-owner, is not at home", he replied in answer to my question. I asked him where I could find him. "Probably at the Millionaires' Club. But I doubt whether you can speak to him. Since his trip to Italy with the owners of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Fiamma, (Monthly) September, 1923, pp. 7-8.

the railroads and steamship lines, he has found such a close friendship with them, that he will have very little, if any, time to talk to you." Having gotten all the information for which I was searching, I decided to journey among the Italians in America.

Since the time of readers is limited and since this periodical is circulated mostly in the Middle West, I shall ask the reader to please accompany me on a tour among the Italians of Chicago. On this tour you shall witness scenes that can be duplicated in New York and other large cosmopolitan centers of America.

There are 200,000 Italians in Chicago, divided into four groups. Of that number, seventy-three per cent are laborers. That includes all those who, according to the laws of Illinois, are of working age. Twenty-two per cent are illiterates. Nine per cent are physically handicapped and seven per cent have criminal records. These figures, although not exact, are very close to the truth and the difference, if any, is very small. Going a bit further, we find that three organizations have issued statistics on the amount of money necessary to a family of more than five for a year. This sum, which covers every possible expenditure, is necessary



La Fiamma, (Monthly) September, 1923, pp. 7-8.

to live, not comfortably, but decently. Of the three figures arrived at, that of the National Industrial Conference is the lowest with \$1,697.95.

The average pay of the laborer is \$.50 per hour. With a twenty per cent loss of time for one reason or another throughout the year, the laborer earns about \$1,050. Therefore, seventy-three per cent earn \$500 less than the sum necessary for a decent livelihood. Consequently, the result is as follows:

Obligated to live in houses too small for the number of persons in a family, the small house means -

- (1) Insufficient ventilation.
- (2) Difficulty in keeping it clean.
- (3) Danger of immorality.

Obligated to eat food which, in many cases, is deficient in nutritive value especially for children, this fact is largely responsible for the fourteen per cent physically deficient individuals. (By physically deficient, we also mean those who fall below the scientific requirements for height and weight.)

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Obliged to abandon school as soon as the law allows them to seek employment, is another reason for their poverty. Summing up these facts, we are still faced with a solution of the problem. The problem is that because of a lack of education, the seventy-three per cent of laborers will be increased. Because of an insufficient amount of good food and ignorance of hygiene, physical deficiency will increase. Because of a lack of courage and the augmenting of poverty, (not a lack of courage to face hard work) there will be an increase in the seven per cent of criminal delinquents.

Many have been called upon to give a solution to this enormous and dangerous problem. The Government of the United States has answered the call; but to date, without any success. The proprietors of the Trans-Atlantic lines, the railroads, and the mines, answered the call; but without enthusiasm for the solution of this problem. They, who answered with all their hearts and souls, and with open purses, were the Christians of America. But, unfortunately, even this did not bring about the desired results; because the majority of Italians are not Christian and if they believe otherwise, they believe falsely. Practically they do not show it.

La Fiamma, (Monthly) September, 1923, pp. 7-8.



My dear Italians, I must halt at this point, because to continue this journey would be fatiguing. I ask your kind indulgence if I have taken you to see landscapes that did not please you, and if in order to conduct you to the place which I had chosen, I was forced to lead you through by-ways that were dark and dirty. I rest with the hope that in some future journey, we shall find better paths and more beautiful landscapes. And, while I am on the subject, allow me to say one thing more.

I would that you reflected yourselves in the mirror of modern civilization. You would undoubtedly see many traditions that are not now in use. You would see yourselves slaves of a religion that never has and never will make you Christians. You will see yourselves placed under the same conditions as your ancestors, who were abused in their ignorance. Do not try to follow something new with an old system. Do not try to be ashamed of yourselves. Do not allow the cry of Jeremiah to be heard again, after Jesus came to dry his tears; but instead, go in search of Jesus that he may dry your tears. Do not immerse yourselves in your traditions, which, for the most part, carry a taint of ridicule and ignorance. I have seen you many times in your processions carrying the saints and never in the ranks have I seen those on whom the good future of the nation depends entirely. I have



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seen politicians who hoped through religion to better their political standing, and I have seen merchants who, to me, resembled those whom Jesus drove out of the temple of Jerusalem.

I have seen you in long files that resembled the files of prisoners I saw during the war, and I thought that you were actually prisoners of that liberty which America has given to those who have come to enjoy it. And I wept, because, like you, I am Italian, because as an immigrant I carry in my kit many of the troubles that are also yours. I wept because I have your best interests at heart.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, October 26, 1919.

IN MEMORIAM: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Death has deprived us of Theodore Roosevelt, just when his activity and his cleverness were more than necessary in such period of calamity; when presumptuous and scarce intelligence, unfortunately, are ruling disastrously in America and Europe.

He was the first man who detected and exposed the fraud, injustice, and ambiguity of the fourteen points that he severely condemned, foreseeing all the evils that they would bring to humanity, and all the injustices that would fall over America and Europe, for the interest, only, of a few English, French, and Slavish capitalists. As a political genius, he foresaw all this and was prepared to fight against it with all of his energy and sincerity.

Death struck him; and the consequences were very disastrous, especially for Italy, that had in him a true friend, and for America, that is suffering from the maladministration of the man who presumes to know everything and is despotically ruling in the Romanoff style.



L'Italia, October 26, 1919.

The last time we saw him was at the La Salle Station. We had gone to see and greet the heroic "Alpini," and "Gromatieri" passing through Chicago, during the world war. Theodore Roosevelt from his train, seeing our heroic soldiers, with sincere enthusiasm, took off his hat and yelled, "Viva l' Italia." He sincerely loved Italy and the Italians, and once he proudly said that he had Italian blood in his veins. After the Messina disaster, he said to the U. S. Senate, "We have great obligations of gratitude towards Italy, because she gave us this great continent and this civilization," and generously sent a large sum of money to help the beautiful Sicilian city, ruined by the earthquake. How different and immensely bigger than he who counted the Italians lower than the Chinese!

The Italians have for Theodore Roosevelt the same feeling of gratitude that he had for Italy. We admired and respected him living and we will admire and respect his memory that never will die. We urge all the Italians to give all they can to the funds that are being collected to keep as a "national historic monument" the house of Oyster Bay, where he lived.

L'Italia, Octover 26, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The donations can be sent to the L'Italia office at 54 W. Harrison street, or to the Italian Chamber of Commerce at 1613 Masonic Temple in Chicago.

It would be a shame for the Italians not to be well-represented on the donors' list, thus showing all the gratitude we have for the man who respected and loved Italy.

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L'Italia, Aug. 3, 1919.



ITALIAN ACCUSED BY U. S. SENATOR OF INCITING RACE RIOTS

The race riots of Chicago were brought to the attention of the Senate in yesterday's session, when Senator MacKellar, of Tennessee, started to read various newspaper reports, concerning the killing of a negro in the Italian district of the West Side of Chicago.

Senator MacKellar said: "Mr. President, we must remember that the negro was assaulted without having committed any crime. This happened in the state of Abraham Lincoln; any other comment is superfluous."

We disagree with the viewpoint of the zealous Senator from Tennessee, because it was not proved that the Italians committed such an atrocity. The senator should recall not only this incident, but the fact that more than thirty negroes have been killed in Chicago by Americans. He should recall that the lynchings in the states of the South are a daily occurrence. Mentioning only the incident of the West Side of Chicago, dear senator, means to instigate more race hatred against the Italians

ITALIAN



L'Italia, Aug. 3, 1919.

or try to make them responsible for the massacres that are being committed in Chicago.

Senator MacKellar, in his address to the Senate, does not mention that it was the Italians that killed the negro. He can't do that because he has no proof, as no one else has; so, why slander the Italians?

Such insinuations delay the amalgamation of the Italians with the people of other countries living in this great nation for which the Italians are ready to fight and die as they have already demonstrated.

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ITALIAN

Bolletino Della Camera Italiana Di Commercio, September-October-November, 1915.

REPORT OF THE PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.

Replying to the communication sent to us by the Chamber of Commerce of Brescia, Italy, through the union of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, concerning the attitude of the American press in regard to Italy's entrance into the World War as an ally of France and England, we are glad to report that in the main, it is favorable. The exceptions to this attitude are generally found in the Austrian and German papers of America.

The leading local papers such as the Tribune, the Daily News, the Chicago American, the Examiner, etc., offer a special and accurate news service on the operations of the Italian armies. Several go to the extent of printing at least two columns of war news in Italian.

All this nevertheless does not tend to mitigate the animosity of Germans and Austrians against Italians, in fact, it seems to be accentuated. Because of it the Italian worker suffers, as when seeking employment he finds that the majority of shops are managed or owned by Germans and Austrians. Because of his nationality he is denied employment. The German-American press accuses Italy of "betraying its ancient allies" meaning of course, Germany and Austria,

Bolletino Della Camera Italiana Di Commercio, September-October-November, 1915.

despite the fact that the American press has clearly explained the change in Italy's course of action. Germany and Austria have sold tons of literature in books and periodicals of all languages to convince the world of the validity of its reasons for being in the war. The Italian Government has printed one book, the famous "Libro Verde," (Green Book), on this point and to date few have had the opportunity of reading it.

This Chamber therefore, recommends that the mother country, without further delay, act on the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of Brescia, and vote a sum sufficient to cover the expenses of a propaganda campaign in foreign countries, for the duration of the war.

Italian colonies throughout the world have generously given money and other assistance in times of disaster. Now they are passing through a lean period under conditions that are far from prosperous. At present as in the past, they are contributing with proof of the fine character, awakened natural talent and high sentiments of our race. They have contributed to the finances of the fatherland by continually sending money to their relatives in Italy; they have done their share in financing public buildings in their birth-places, as well as donating money to relieve victims of devastated areas.

Bolletino Della Camera Italiana Di Commicio, September-October-November, 1915.

With conditions in the colonies as stated, we feel that it is the duty of the Italian Government to appropriate a sum sufficient to popularize throughout the world the reasons for Italy's participation in this war.

The Committee on Propaganda
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Illinois
(Signed) Albert Gualano, President.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, May 7, 1916.

SUSPENDED FOR DISCRIMINATION TOWARD EMPLOYEES

An investigation, into race discrimination toward employees is being carried on by the City Civil Service Commissioner in the case of Bartolo Milano, superintendent of labor at the Wilson Avenue tunnel.

Milano, who is at present under suspension, has been accused of refusing to hire Irish laborers in the tunnel, by William O'Donnell, assistant superintendent, who has made a deposition to that effect.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 18, 1914.

DAGO

The Mutual Studio is preparing to cinematograph a film which bears the name of Dago.

The officials are probably unaware of the fact or ignore it, that the word Dago is an offense to the Italian people, we therefore ask the cooperation of all Italian colonies and newspapers to protest against the production of this picture.

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L'Italia, Oct. 20, 1912.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For once the entire Italian Press in America has taken a united stand, in the disdainful silence with which it greeted the Democratic candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, for President of the United States.

In assuming this attitude it vindicates the Italian and other foreign peoples for the offensive statements expressed by the candidate, Mr. Wilson, in regard to the immigration of these peoples.

Of these immigrants, in his "History of the American People" volume five, page 212 he viciously expresses himself as follows:

"Immigration poured steadily in as before, but with an alteration of stock which students of affairs marked with uneasiness. Throughout the centuries men of sturdy stocks of the north of Europe, had made up the main strain

L'Italia, Oct. 20, 1912.

of foreign blood, which was every year added to the vital working force of the country, or else men of Latin-Gallic stocks, of France and Northern Italy. But now there came multitudes of men of the lowest class, from the south of Italy, and men of the meaner sort out of Hungary and Poland, men out of the ranks where there was neither skill nor energy, nor any initiative of quick intelligence; and they came in numbers which increased from year to year, as if the countries of the south of Europe were disburdening themselves, of the more sordid and hapless elements of their population. And yet the Chinese were more to be desired as workmen, if not as citizens, than most of the coarse crew that came crowding in at the eastern ports."

These words with which the Democratic Candidate bares his mind, on the question of immigration, show his race hatred in such a manner that it is impossible to give them any other interpretation. So true is it, that even he has felt the necessity, of a re-shuffling in his attitude by saying, that since the time he made those statements, his views had undergone a

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 20, 1912.

radical change.

But this tardy regret on the part of the Democratic Candidate, the honesty of which is to be doubted, is not sufficient to change the conception of him formed in the minds of foreign born American citizens.

Only certain inconsequential Italian papers have come out in support of this slanderer of our race. Furthermore, we have been permitted to witness the force of individuals who, though before the primaries were ready to crucify him are now transformed into enthusiastic supporters for his election.

Pride of race, sense of offended national dignity should have counseled more sober manifestations, following, if need be, the ~~example~~ of other foreign born groups which maintaining a significant silence give to understand that one cannot insult entire racial groups with impunity.

True, one must not judge Wilson entirely, on the basis of his opinion on this question to-day, or accepting as sincere his change of attitude,

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 20, 1912.

what his opinion was twenty years ago. We have not, in this column, indulged in fruitless exaggerations on the person of the Democratic Candidate because we believe in weighing the facts "pro" and "con".

One cannot consider any single statement or act as sufficient to form a sweeping opinion of an individual, especially when that individual is the Democratic Candidate, for the highest office in the nation. Therefore, it would be unfair to hide Wilson's entire political program, behind a screen of deprecations because of that insult. But at the same time when one considers the "elasticity" of political programs expounded on the eve of an election, it is imprudent to calculate on completed elections.

Of Wilson, therefore, one is sure only of his unfavorable personal opinion on the immigration of the afore-mentioned peoples. And since above any other thought or consideration we are Italians, it is difficult for us to show a smiling face for one who wrote of our race as "cursed

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 20, 1912.

rabble".

Wilson has classed the Italian as lower than the Chinese? Very well, let him go the the Chinese, for votes.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 23, 1912.

WOODROW WILSON ON THE ITALIANS.

Woodrow Wilson's book, A History of the American People, originally published in 1902, was found guilty in a meeting held in the Roma Pavilion restaurant on the third of this month of offending the Italians living in our southern States.

At 11 A. M. a group of some hundred persons had gathered at the restaurant. About twenty of these were radicals, another twenty were musicians, and a dozen were lawyers, engineers, and reporters, all prepared to defend the good name of Italy from the platform.

All the speakers denounced Wilson as a scoundrel, a liar, and an impudent rascal, adding many more similar epithets. The chairman went so far as to exclaim: "If Wilson were here, I do not know what might happen to him!"

All the speakers tried to make the crowd believe that the meeting did not have a political purpose, and that it only intended to avenge an insult to the fair name of Italy.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 23, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

However, when some one asked for the date at which the accused book had been published the chairman was obliged to admit the ten-year old date of 1902, and the audience realized with dismay the tardiness of the present protest.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 15, 1911.

[THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE DEFENDS THE ITALIANS]

During the hot days of Summer, the Italians residing on the North Side, not far from the Lake shore, have found a way to keep cool in the hot Summer days, through drinking, eating, and resting, on the grass by the Lake. This annoyed the rich people who wrote a letter of protest to be published in the Tribune. But the Tribune favored the Italians instead of being against them. The following article appeared in the Tribune, July 10:

A subscriber tells us that there are too many bums, and writes to the Tribune complaining because too many Italians come over to occupy the green grass on the Lake shore, between Oak street and North avenue. He says they are so numerous that he can not find a seat upon the benches, or even on the grass. He adds that they drink beer, and eat food there, and are not careful as to how they dispose of the bottles and remnants. They are neglectful of their children, letting them go about half-clothed, at times.

We would like to ask the correspondent if he has ever been in "Little Italy" a mile west of the place he mentions, on a hot night? Furthermore, for whom

L'Italia, July 15, 1911.



were the parks established?

Also, if he did not envy the little, half-clothed Italians? As to eating their suppers there, the idea is a capital one. We advise this person to try it himself, sometime. But he and the rest should take away the remains of the feast. We are with him in that, and they should have their beer at home.

I C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 10, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PREJUDICED THEATRE OWNER

In Judge Foster's court-room will be held the trial of Louis Lang, "Nickel Show" Proprietor, charged with fomenting class-hatred, when he refused admission to his theatre to several Italians.

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ITALIANL'Italia, Oct. 10, 1908./MOVEMENT TO HAVE LOCATION OF COLUMBUS
STATUE CHANGED/

The vulgar demonstration of last Sunday, for the purpose of honoring Columbus and also to make known to Chicago the work of art that has been solidly planted in South Chicago, in spite of the efforts of the Knights of Columbus, has inspired the Chicago Tribune to an editorial which appeared in last Wednesday's issue, and which we are translating in the I'talia. But the Tribune, after justly reproving the one-hundred-fifty or so Italians, as not being examples of the Italian Colony as a whole, with which we are in agreement, goes on to make some inexact and inopportune statements. The article follows:

The Italian Societies ask Mayor Busse to use his influence to have the Christopher Columbus Memorial Fountain now standing isolated in South Chicago, set free from uncongenial and sordid surroundings. They would like to have him set up in some pleasant public place, preferably Lincoln Park, where the Italians could go occasionally and pay their respects to a man who did so much for them. They are all agreed, that if he did not discover America,

ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 10, 1908.

they would not today be flourishing citizens of this free and independent republic. They would be working hard for a poor living in overcrowded Italy.

Now there is a way in which the Italian societies get the whole souled support of Mayor Busse in this matter of the banished Columbus. They have come to Chicago as the result of his great discovery, many bad as well as many good Italians. The former give their fellow-countrymen and the public, infinite trouble. If the good Italians shall organize and give the police appreciative assistance in running down, bringing to justice, or driving out of town, their "Black Hand" nationals, they will benefit themselves and the community, and show themselves worthy compatriots of that great man "Christopher Columbus." If they were to do that and they can do it, they would have a right to demand the triumphant return of Columbus from his unsuitable quarters in South Chicago.

He would willingly spend the winter there, though the weather and neighborhood

ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 10, 1908.

were disagreeable, if he knew that his countrymen were doing their best for the honor of Italy by exterminating the Italian kidnappers, blackmailers, and dynamiters of Chicago.

The harsh words of Chicago's greatest newspaper were not sufficient to close the mouth or stay the pen of the Italian Chevalier, Dr. Camillo Violini, who is always ready to defend the Italians. He has replied with the following article, which appeared in Wednesday's issue of the Tribune:

Italians Feel At Home Here: But in order to be fair to everybody, I will call the attention of your readers, if you will allow me, to a few facts that it might be well to remember if we really have the welfare of this great city at heart. First of all, it is useless for me to remark that the Italian people are not the only people that ought to be grateful to Columbus for his great discovery; perhaps people of different nationalities would be laboring under great or greater difficulties for a living in other crowded European countries,

ITALIAN.

L'Italia, October 10, 1908.

were it not for this great genius. The fact that some may have derived benefits from his work, long before the Italians did, in so small a scale, does not conceal the truth, that we ought to feel at home here, at least as much as all the rest of the people who sailed from Europe a few generations ahead of us.

It will not be out of place to state, at this moment, that Italy's merit in the discovery of America, does not lie in the simple fact that Christopher Columbus was born in Italy, but that his genius was the true product of the Italian progress and civilization of that period; because hundreds of thinking Italians from Brunetto Latini (12th century) to Toscanelli (15th century) had worked to find the fundamental principles on which the immortal Columbus founded his great discovery, while the great scientists of all Europe (England, France, Spain), were ridiculing his project.

Full Payment for all Benefits.

And this I state, simply because of the fact, that between the lines of your

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

esteemed editorial transpires, too prominently, the idea of the great benefits that we, remote and starved strangers, have derived from the discovery of Columbus. You, certainly, do not ignore the belief that the Italian laborers, since they have put foot in this country, have contributed their share to increase the wealth of this nation, and for every dollar received in payment for honest work, that they have made five or ten dollars richer, some more fortunate mortal who happened to land here ahead of them.

But all this does not in any way destroy the fact that we are in a certain measure responsible for all the shortcomings of our immigration of today, and ought to cooperate with the authorities in general, to wipe out a certain kind of criminality that is a stain on our otherwise good name. At the same time that all the community, authorities, and newspapers as well, ought to strive also for the welfare of us all to put down the hundreds of hold-up men, burglars, murderers, and allied criminals, that so abundantly flourish in this great city. Criminals do not wear the Italian stamp, but

ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 10, 1908.

the mark of some more civilized nationality; a fact that is so carefully concealed by some publications.

I take this occasion, Mr. Editor, to extend to you my personal thanks for the support that your paper has given to the Italian White Hand Society, organized last year, for the very purpose that forms the patriotic appeal of your editorial.

White Hand Works Much Good.

I, and a good many of my countrymen, feel that we have demonstrated that the society has partly filled an empty space in the shortcomings of some of your political bodies that have the responsibility to insure to every citizen peaceful enjoyment of his domestic life and prosperity. As we have stated in our Treatise just published, our cooperation with the authorities will avail next to nothing unless certain degradingly low political influences, that keep open some unnamable resorts where this criminality finds its best working ground, are wiped out of existence.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

JEWISH

L'Italia, October 10, 1908.

I also agree with you that parades such as that of last Sunday, and for the matter of that, every Sunday, and many other days of the year, ought to be stamped out by the authorities which have the responsibility of seeing that the policemen who lead these ridiculous demonstrations are sent after criminals of all descriptions, (as that is what the policemen are paid for) regardless of what the complacent aldermen of this or that ward may give as his personal motives.

Dr. C. Violini.

Member of White Hand Society.

L'Italia, Dec. 1, 1906.

THE WORD "DAGO"

Our success and fight to force a more favorable attitude toward the Italian in America has resulted in favorable attention being given our letter complaining to William R. Hearst on the appearance of the word "Dago" in his paper, when referring to an Italian.

Mr. Hearst answered through his secretary L. J. O'Reilly. In his letter he thanked us for bringing the matter to his attention and assured us that from this day on that term would be abolished by all his papers.

A letter which we had written to the New York Herald which is fighting Mr. Hearst's candidacy was definitely ignored.

WPA (U.S.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, December 31, 1904.

THE CATHOLICS RECOMPENSED BY ROOSEVELT.

James Jeffry Roche, the Irish editor of the ultra-Catholic newspaper, The Pilot of Boston, was nominated by President Roosevelt as Consul to Geneva, and William H. Bishop, another rabid Catholic, as Consul to Palermo.

As for Mr. Roche, an intransigent Irishman, he never recognized in his newspaper the glorious events which occurred in Italy, he always had a violent attitude towards them, and yet he was not ashamed to ask for the position of Consul to Italy.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, December 31, 1904.

On the question of the Phillipines the Republican administration favored the Catholics, who have voted Republican in the last elections, and now the Administration is trying to infect Italy with a consul, known to be an enemy of our country.

In 1884 President Cleveland sent a certain Mr. Kelly, who was much like Roche, as an ambassador to Rome, but Italy absolutely refused to accept him.

We hope that the Italian Government will do the same thing to Roche.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, August 20, 1904.



IRISH PRIESTLY HATRED AGAINST G. GARIBALDI.

Last Monday, August 15, in the Odgen Avenue Park, a pionic was given by the Irish people, among whom was Reverend Judge, who talked before a crowd of five hundred people. He said, "A few weeks ago an attempt was made to name a public school after G. Garibaldi, who is as odious man for the Irish people as is Cromwell."

This proves once more what we have said about Reverend Dunne, who on some occasion has spoken on the same theme as Reverend Judge. The Irish people, and particularly some priests, have tried on several occasions to disoriminate against Italian patriots.

The Board of Education, which names public schools, voted the motion in favor of G. Garibaldi.

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ITALIAN

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, June 25, 1904.

A Petition.

[NO DISCRIMINATION IN
STREET CLEANING JOBS]

A few days ago, Mr. Joy Norton, Street Commissioner, received a letter from sixteen employees complaining that Mr. Fiepi had hired only Sicilians and from each man he exacted a fee of \$5.00 for the job.

Mr. Joy Norton replied that Mr. Fiepi had been recommended to him by a prominent railroad official and that it was his business to charge a fee. He also said, that the rolls were full and that the job of street-cleaning would proceed with workers now employed, this number being adequate for it.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 23, 1904.

Quarrel Between Italians and Swedes.

The Italians and Swedes came to blows, last Sunday, between Oak and Sedgwick Sts.

A hatred between residents of the two races in that locality had been seething for a long time, but a reason for bringing it to a head did not present itself until then, with the result that, the two groups met, armed with knives, guns and sticks. The police, summoned by neutral witnesses, quickly quieted the combatants so that peaceful citizens went to bed with the assurance that their sleep would not be disturbed.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, June 18, 1904.

LAUD THE CHURCH ENEMIES.

This is the title of an editorial which appeared in last week's edition of the New World, the organ of the Arch Diocese of Chicago. In this article our newspaper is referred to as follows:

"If we must believe our eyes, an Italian Catholic weekly newspaper is needed in our colony. We believe it to be an absolute necessity. What will the Catholic world think of a newspaper that pretends to be secular and that persistently praises the plunderer of the church? What will be thought of the impartiality of a newspaper that perpetually sings to the so-called glory of Garibaldi? We do not know, but we know that in Chicago there are many thousands of Italian Catholics that need an aggressive Catholic weekly newspaper, published in their own language and not afraid to tell the truth."

We thank, very heartily, our colleague for the praise conferred on the Tribuna Italiana, but we refute the insinuation that this paper occasionally attacks the doctrines of the church because it is not the truth. If the

La Tribuna Italiana, June 18, 1904.

New World believes that they have doped the patriotism of the Italian colony of Chicago with saints, madonnas, societies, cliques, confraternities, parochial schools, etc., we assure them that they are greatly deceived.

The monument of Garibaldi, in Lincoln Park, the Dante Aleghieri Society of Chicago, the celebration of the historic date of September 20, and other patriotic dates, and the protest to the Board of Education, are demonstrations of our nationalism. The Italian Catholic newspaper, which the New World suggests, shows the editor to be a fanatic Irishman and only he could write it.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ULL) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 5-6, 1895.

THE ITALIANS IN AMERICA

Let us help to clear certain American impressions of Italy that are not always impersonal and that many times are false and unjust. A conception raised beyond its own reasons forces the Americans in general to look at the European immigrants especially by the Italians as being representative of the culture of their Fatherland. This conception, false and exaggerated when applied individually, is no less false when applied to the individual's Fatherland. The American's childish disclaiming can only be based on an echo of our unfortunate vicissitudes.

For these people, who so highly value the almighty dollar to the end that all else is made subordinate to it, the news of the critical financial situation of our country is sufficient for them to conceive of us as a large uprooted family whose only satisfaction is in the remembrance of past grandeur.

In spite of America's vaunting of its own progress, a study of the old world - its civic and intellectual life, its political and economic life - would show America what a small thing its progress is in comparison. Taking the despised Italy as an example, the Americans of today could find much in her culture that would serve as a guiding post on the road to civilization.

Experiments have been initiated in Italy in all branches of science, in the field of engineering and of medicine. In the judiciary, its doctrines are today a part of the civil code in many countries. In the world of art and music, it has some of the foremost exponents of our times. Where the progress of Italy is slow, is in the commercial field, where ingenuity and the will to do are not enough; what it needs is a reputation and that can only be built up slowly. A more thorough study of Europe and Italy by the Americans would be all that is needed for a more favorable conception of European culture.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 30, 1899.

LATE CONTRADICTION

Luigi Boarini, whose name appeared in the Chicago Tribune as having spoken against the Italians of Southern Italy, declared that he was innocent of the fact, and promises to find the guilty person.

But why didn't he see to it that the Chicago Tribune was prevented from publishing such an article, and why didn't the society energetically protest against the press also? It is up to every Italian in the colony to see that the Legione Garibaldi Society does its duty.

From now on anyone who wishes to offer any money for the monument will be given a receipt to show that he has given something towards the fund.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 29, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ITALIANS

The Italians were made the recipients of very insulting terms by Judge Baldwin at a public Democratic rally in the Standard Theater, Milwaukee. He had the vulgar impudence to use the terms lousy and unwanted when speaking of the Italian voter. This rascally shyster judge should know that the Italians are many times superior in culture, history and patriotism, to him and the rest of the Irish knaves.

The Italians are not lousy as he terms them, but rather, hard workers who at the cost of their lives have helped to build the American railways and to dig the mineral wealth of America. It is only during elections for public office that these ill-bred knaves accept the Italian as an equal, so that he may vote for the rotten Irish, who when arrived in power, insult our co-nationals or vilely massacre them as in New Orleans on the 14th day of March, 1891. Italians, don't allow yourselves to be deceived, cast aside the Democratic lists, toss them into the gutter which is the proper place for them. They

L'Italia, October 29, 1892.

represent the most rascally and odious element that insults the Italian, the element that is mainly Irish.

To our friends who in good faith are members of the Democratic Party, we say: Remember the 14th of March, 1891, and the cowardly and vile words of Judge Baldwin who called us lousy.

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ITALIAN

Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1891.

ANGRY ITALIANS DEMAND THE REMOVAL OF THE LOCAL CONSUL.

Such a strong and violent meeting as the one held last night at the hall of the Forward Club by the Italians in favor of the much persecuted editor, Oscar Durante, has not been equaled for a long time.

The meeting was called by the President of the Italian Labor Union, Dominico Avallone.

The Consul is accused of neglecting to display the Italian flag on September 20, although the Italian government ordered the representative to do so. The Italians here interpret it as an act of contempt against them.

When Dr. Nicola Re tried to defend the Consul, a wild excitement took possession of the crowd, and a dozen Italians stormed the platform and forced Dr. Re's immediate retreat.

Resolutions were made amidst the tumult, in which the conduct of the Consul September 20, and his attacks upon the Italian newspapers were severely criticised.

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ITALIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Illinois Staats-Zeitung, Oct. 26, 1891.

Dr. Re declared that the Consul had given orders to raise the flag on that particular date, but that his order was not carried out by mistake. The Italians demand the removal of the Consul.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic
Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

I D l a

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914.

THE WORK OF THE "JACKALS"

We do not know any other name by which to call the capitalists of America.

They are the real "Jackals."

We know of their avarice and cruelty in draining money from the living.

Now these "Jackals" are feeding themselves on corpses.

The war, for them, is a Fair. They say: Ah! In Europe they are killing each other? Well, we want the workers of America to pay in order to enjoy peace, thus they will appreciate it more.

They said so, and already they have raised the cost of all staples from meat to sugar.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914.

If the American people were not like sheep, and if the aliens who immigrated here, were not becoming like sheep themselves, we would see the streets and the squares of the American cities crowded with mobs protesting and asking for the hanging of the "Jackals."

Well, this year the crop was abundant; the pastures rich, the cereals and wheat super-abundant; exports to Europe have almost stopped; everything is abundant in fantastic proportions, and the capitalists, 100 times thieves, are raising the cost of living with the excuse that there is a war in Europe.

The newspapers make a little noise, women's clubs raise their voices, but there is not a single protest in an energetic effective manner.

At Milan, in Italy, the Socialistic Administration has reduced the cost of bread and will also reduce the cost of milk, meat, and other necessities of life.

But in America, cities, states, and the Federal Government are in the hands

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914.

of the capitalist-democrat-republican party, which is helping the trusts though it pretends to be against them.

Well, everything that is happening suits me! When a people is tolerant to such an extent and it supports, without protest, anything - and then on election day it votes for those who starve it - that people, we say, deserves to be treated and ruled even in the worst way.

Dear "Jackals," squeeze and suck still more; the foolish imbecilic people will stand for it, and will thank you, because when a man is starving, he will blame - the socialists.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization
and Activities**

a. Unions

(2) Craft

I D 2 a (2)

II A 2

IV

ITALIAN

Vita Nuova (Monthly), May 1929, p. 25.

"ITALIANS IN AMERICA"



When, as a young man, Michele Carrozzo left Avellino, his native city, he had in his mind, already accustomed to the hardship of life, a single thought. to struggle and to get ahead.

He came to Chicago in 1904 with the firm resolution of making a place for himself in the social and economical life of this great country, which for millions of people turns out to be only a mirage of opportunity and wealth.

At first he was compelled to work as a laborer in the factories. During this period he acquired a knowledge of the customs and the labor system in America.

Metropolitan life, instead of stunning him, moulded in him a stern character which he used to advance the cause of his countrymen.

Michele Carrazzo, better known as "Mike", is today thirty-eight years old and is the powerful President and Treasurer of the "Street Sweepers and Cleaners Union, Local 361, of Chicago and Vicinity" with offices at 11 S. La Salle St.



Vita Nuova (Monthly), May 1929, p. 25.

He is held in high esteem by the thousands of workingmen, in majority Italians, because he knows how to defend their rights.

Recently he gained a brilliant victory for the street sweepers by winning for them a raise in their salary of \$1.20 per day.

"Mike" is married and is the happy father of a boy. After twenty-five years of life in America, he plans to go back to Italy for a visit to his home town, Avellino.

Carrozzo raised himself from a laborer to an enviable social position through his own efforts, and owes only to himself his success in the labor union field, a position of leadership which is a credit to his intelligence and energy.

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L'Italia, May 3, 1914.

TAILORS UNION DANCE



Loggia 358 (Lodge 358) of the Tailors Union, will give a dance Saturday, May 16, at Roma Hall, corner of Halsted and Polk Streets.

This lodge, known as "The Italian Lodge", is issuing a periodical entitled "Il Reseatto" (The Redemption) and its aim is to keep alive the spirit of solidarity among its members.

It will work towards a higher moral and material level.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 6, 1913.

AN APPEAL TO THE TAILORS.

Comrades:

The die is cast. The Italian local is an accomplished fact.

Last Sunday, at Smith Hall in Hull House, a small but determined group of young workers met, all moved by a single purpose to form a local among those who fought so valiantly in the last strike.

One does not win all his battles. But that has not weakened nor destroyed our faith, which has encouraged us in our fight for emancipation. It is true that among us there are laggards, but it is also true that the majority of us have the courage to dare.

To us then, young in faith if not in years, a vast field opens: let us conquer it.

11-11-11) PROJ. 30774

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 6, 1913.

In Chicago our number is sufficiently revealing. It is for us to regiment and educate it. United and compact, moved by the same faith and thought, we can fight for our great cause beside our comrades, who like us, are being defrauded.

At the meeting held last Sunday, those who attended formed a committee of propaganda. The next meeting will be held in the same hall next Saturday, Sept. 9th.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

AN APPEAL TO THE TAILORS.



Italian tailors are begged to attend the meetings at Hod Carriers' Hall, Harrison and Green streets on any evening in the week up to eight o'clock. Special speakers will explain the reason for the propaganda.

The joint board makes a special appeal to Italian tailors, always ready for workers' demonstrations, to attend in large numbers and to bring their fellow-workers, so that the movement may increase daily until it surpasses all preceeding movements in enthusiasm and loyalty.

The main purpose of the agitation is to form a powerful combination of the scattered groups of tailors and thus to prepare them for future battles.

Workers! Not words but deeds! You, the strength and the wealth of the world, must all be organized and create the solidarity of workers.

Thousands of you are coming to us; follow them! To the strong, to the daring, the future belongs.

The Tailors' Committee.

I D 2 a (2)

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 15, 1911.

THE UNION LABEL ON BREAD

Answering the appeal of the Union of Italian Bakers of Chicago, we are urging all, comrades and friends, who live in our Seventeenth Ward to purchase only the bread which bears the Union's label.



Only by boycotting the work done by scabs shall we aid the proletariat.

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I E

La Parola Del Socialisti, Sept 17, 1910.

ITALIAN

MEETING TO PROMOTE ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILORS'
UNION



A public meeting to stimulate interest in establishing a trade-union among Italian tailors of Chicago was held on Saturday, September 10, in the Hull House auditorium.

The meeting was promoted by the Garment Workers' Union, through its organizer, Mr. Andrea Marotta.

Besides Mr. Marotta and our comrade Bertelli, several others spoke, emphasizing the fact that a tailors' union is necessary even if not profitable.

All the speakers were applauded by a large gathering of Italian tailors.

The Italian tailors of Chicago have always been the model of chronic disorganization, apathy, and smug indifference to the conditions imposed by their employers.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Sep. 17, 1910.



Whenever the numerous Italian tailors of Chicago join their union en masse, not only will they contribute materially to the general uplift of the proletariat, but they will also improve their financial condition, which is now far from satisfactory.

L'Italia, January 6, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[JOINED FORCES]

The two societies, the Mosaic Workers (Mosaicisti) and the "Mosaic Helpers" (Aiutanti Mosaicisti) have joined forces and have been accepted into the "Order of Knights of Labor" (Ordine Dei Cavalieri Dell'Avvero).

The officials of the Mosaic Workers are:

Giovanni Arato, Master Workman
Antonio Bearzotti, Secretary

The officials of the Mosaic Helpers are:

Nicola Bonomo, Master Workman
Marco Nazzocavall, Secretary

We wish these members much success.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 12, 1908.

[THE ITALIAN TAILOR'S SOCIETY]



A Union for the benefit of Italian tailors has been organized in this city. The chief purpose of this Union is to better working conditions morally and materially for its members.

The present Administration of this Union is very poor, for the single reason of its not having enough members to enforce the present Administration, so we urge every Italian tailor to join this Union and give his co-operation.

A meeting will be held every Sunday afternoon, 2:30 P.M., Hull House.

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IV

ITALIAN



L'Italia, Oct. 12, 1907.

UNION DELEGATES TO GET AUTOMOBILES

The Sewer and Tunnel Miners' Union is providing automobiles for its walking delegates.

The idea was taken up when Guiseppe D'Andrea, a delegate of a local of that union, made his rounds in one.

The majority of the members are Italians, and they accepted their delegate with much favor.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) 7701 20275

L'Italia, May 13, 1905.

"Congratulations"

Mr. Guiseppe D'Andrea, last week, was elected Business Agent of the "Sewer and Tunnel Miners' Association".

Mr. D'Andrea is a resident of Chicago.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

La Parola Del Popolo, May 13, 1922.

CONVENTION OF MEN'S TAILORS IN CHICAGO
(The Fifth Convention)



The representatives of the young and powerful organization of men's tailors, The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, were reunited in a Convention Monday, May 8. The work of this fifth convention will last for ten days. Grave and urgent problems face the delegates. The future, whether flourishing or not, will depend on the resolution taken.

In its nine years of existence, the Amalgamated has recorded truly triumphal successes. From stage to stage it has gone forward to the point of becoming a formidable advance-guard in the workers' movement in America. Its successes, aside from the ability of its directors and the spirit of abnegation with which it has inculcated its members, are based on a main principle to which it has constantly recurred in all its acts: the principle of intensive unity and action.

In the four preceding conventions none dared to present proposals which would to any extent damage this sacred principle, which is the key to the success of all the proletarian organisms, and the structure of the ever-growing organization remained as solid as a granite rock, a safe guarantee of other and major successes.

La Parola Del Popolo, May 13, 1922.

In this convention, they said to us, something will emanate which will disturb the serenity of unionistic atmosphere. The electrifying spirit, which in other conventions amalgamated the enthusiasms and intellectual energies of all, at this convention shall be substituted by the spirit of sedition.

We mean to allude to the proposal which will be made for adhesion to Moscow. Whenever a similar proposal crept in, it produced nothing but discord and confusion in the ranks of the working masses and contentment and jubilation in the camp of the enemy, which knew how to profit to its advantage in its reactionary aims. In remembering this truth, we have no intention of giving advice to, or imposing our views on anyone. We do not belong to that category of subversive "self appointed saviours of the world" who cry, "Moscow is the truth, the just, the infallible, he who does not follow Moscow is a traitor, a counter-revolutionary and with the seal of approval of the Holy Apostolic Inquisition of horrible memory."



La Parola Del Popolo, May 13, 1922.

We do not consider the comrades of the Amalgamated to be so imbecile as to need advice or that of the "Fighting Leaders," for the solution of their problems. We, without meaning any offense to the intelligence of the comrade delegates, make this simple statement of fact which has already been stated by certain leaders of the same Amalgamated, as for example: Pofitosky on his return from Europe.

Whether or not the Moscow proposal is accepted or rejected, one thing leaps into our mind, over and above the immediate or remote ends of the proposers and the opposers of the project. The moment in which a group is formed within the Amalgamated that prefers to win a tactical point, despite the desire of the others and without any regard for what may result, from that instant, the Amalgamated parts from the road of unity for which it has fought, in order to travel the tortuous road of disunity, where 50 o/o of its energies previously dedicated to the increment and perfectioning of its organisms will be wasted in frictions and diatribes.

We merely authenticate, not predict. We base our statement on what has happened in France, what is happening in America and what is happening to the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Furriers Union, etc.

la Parola Del Popolo, May 13, 1922.

Perhaps it was fatal for the Amalgamated, equally with other advance-guard organizations, to soak itself in the tepid baths, disturbed by the obstinacy of that group that could have used the motive force issuing from the greatest revolution for the general advantage of the world movement of the working class, instead of abusing it in order to expel this last in the mazes of this Bakunistic confusion.

And so be it! And we hope that it will escape soon, and that the lesson served to replace on the old and good way.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

HOW THE TAILORS OF CHICAGO AVOIDED A STRIKE

On February 14, 1922, for the first time in the history of Chicago, representatives of the barons of the tailoring industry met a committee from the A. C. W. A. [Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America]. They were the first to make such a concession to the demands of the A. C. W. A., which is a strong, feared organization.

The bosses presented twelve demands. Among the most important were the following:

1. The absolute right to fire employes and to discipline them as they so desire.
2. Restoration of the right to seek workers necessary to industry, from the open shop. This would mean a return to the old system which forced the worker to go begging for work from shop to shop.

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

3. Abolition of the system of equal distribution of work among the tailors.
4. Elimination of all rules and regulations which prevail among the cutters.
5. Extension of the work week from 44 to 48 hours a week, and a general reduction [in wages] of 25 per cent.



The negotiations lasted seven long weeks; the procedure was arduous and required much patience; almost to the last hour it was impossible to predict an accord between the committees capital and labor, and each time they met, a new aspect was given the situation. One day promised peace, another strife. The water was so turbid, it was impossible to give inquiring workers concrete and clear information.

It is to be noted, however, that the workers knew, as we did, that the position of the organization was immovable, and that the only point which could be discussed with the intention of making some concession was that of the pay reduction. Not because we believe that the tailors are over-

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.



paid, but because, from one end of the country to the other, wages are being reduced without pity, and therefore, the organization had taken the position that if a small reduction was the only obstacle to agreement, it was best to accept it. A ten per cent reduction was agreed upon.

But the other demands of the employers were rejected, and the strength of the organization has remained intact. The voice of the worker will continue to make itself heard in the tailoring industry. The bosses knew that the organization was, and is, well prepared-morally and financially. In fact they admitted that a strike by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers would throw the majority of the tailoring firms into bankruptcy.

The contract was finally drawn up on April 3. It was immediately submitted to the Chicago Joint Board, to the conference delegates, and the Shop Chairmen. All unanimously accepted it.

Tuesday, April 4, the contract was presented to the members in general session at four mass meetings in different parts of the city. Their ratification was the authorization for the representatives of the union to

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.



sign the contract, which will last for three years: from May 1, 1922 to April 30, 1925.

The rights of the workers remain sacred and inviolate. When the bosses are ready to hire they must apply to the office of the organization, and only in the event of a shortage of union tailors is it permissible for the bosses to go into the open market.

The power to discharge shall be exercised only by an authorized and responsible representative of the employer, so that it will be impossible for the strutters and ambitious little straw-bosses to punish arbitrarily, as they did in the past. Any time the union feels that an employe has been unjustly treated, and an adjustment cannot be arrived at with the company representatives, the case goes before a board of arbitration for a decision. It is also specifically recognized that during a slack period in the industry, when the amount of work is insufficient to keep all busy, the work must be pro-rated. The Chairman is definitely recognized as the accredited representative of the organization, functioning in the factory for the purpose of safeguarding the rights of the workers.

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ITALIAN

L' Avanti, May 8, 1920.

FIFTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS UNION



This Congress convened on May 3rd, at the Carmen's Hall.

Over 6000 unionists paraded, with music, flags, and flower wreaths offered by several locals of Chicago. At the Hall, they were welcomed by the City Attorney, who represented the mayor.

Vibrant speeches were made on international labor problems. Revolutionary anthems were played, and were clamorously applauded by the audience.

The chairman received several telegrams from all parts of the United States, containing good wishes. One came from Paris, signed by Pierre Dumas, general secretary of the French Garment Workers Union; and another from Berlin, signed by H. Stuhmer, general secretary of the German union.

L' Avanti, May 8, 1920.



There were seventeen delegates of Italian blood, among whom were our friend Ninfo, and our comrades Cottone and Antonini.

On of the most important resolutions passed was the one calling for the formation of a single, compact union of garment workers, with all its ramifications. This resolution will be presented to the next congress of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America.

The delegates were highly satisfied with the cordial welcome received, and also with the unmistakable solidarity shown by their Jewish comrades.

The Chicago locals, moreover, held a great banquet, in which more than 800 of the unionists participated. Each delegate received a statuette representing that liberty which is no more, and the chairman of the Congress was given a magnificent cup.

We regret that our secretary, La Duca, being out of town, was unable to attend the Congress as a brother delegate.

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II A 2

ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 13, 1913.

The Tailors' Meeting.

Last Saturday the tailors held their second meeting.

The meeting was well attended and on all faces one read the enthusiasm felt for the re-birth of the local.

The speakers were Guastaferrri, Grandineti and Ruffino. In the discussion which followed the speeches, several workers took part. It was decided to elect officers at the next election.

Italian tailors are urged to keep away from the factory located at 225 South Market, because it is doing work of the Cincinnati shops whose tailors are on strike. Italians, do not wear the garments manufactured by the betrayers.



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 14, 1913.

MEETING TO AID GARMENT-WORKERS.

Last Sunday morning a meeting was held by the garment-workers at 1125 Blue Island avenue in order to form a committee which shall work with the joint board of the Workers of America.

The committee is to be known as the Garment-Workers' Aid Conference.

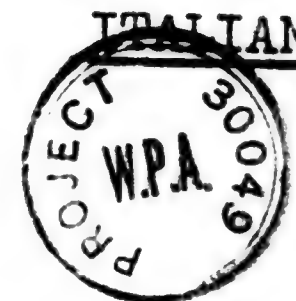
The chief aim of this organization is to collect funds for the purpose of financing any labor struggles of the future.

The provisional committee makes a special appeal to Italian unionists of all industries to attend the coming meeting in order that the Italians may be represented on the permanent committee.

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La Parola die Socialisti, Feb. 15, 1913.

SEVENTEENTH WARD CHRONICLE*



The January 18th issue of L'Idea, Chicago Italian weekly, which happened to fall into my possession by chance, contains an article which states that all Italians should honor Joseph D'Andrea for organizing the tunnel workers' union.

Before we proceed to discuss that suggestion, we should like to ask a few questions. Why are not the wishes of the workers respected in regard to the starting time? Why must they begin the day at the hour set by the bosses instead of at 8:00 a. m? Why are the union officials working against the welfare of the union members? Why are members afraid to speak at the meetings? We are in favor of unions and gladly support them when they are ministered by the workers and for the benefit of the workers.

As far as we are concerned, we honor only those who deserve to be honored. L'Idea would do well to reflect on what it writes.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 22, 1910.

ITALIAN



[UNITED GARMENT WORKERS DEMAND RECOGNITION
OF UNION]

The Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Company recently devised a scheme to reduce the already meager wages of its employees.

Tired of their long and unjust exploitation which made no distinction of sex or nationality, all the workers enrolled as members of the United Garment Workers of America and demanded of their employers the recognition of the union.

These strikers number about twelve thousand, of whom three thousand are Italians, all united and determined to resist their employers' insolence.

While the strike is in full swing, some Italian newspapers, which continually boast of their patriotism and of protecting their countrymen, and yet make no mention of this gigantic strike, are publishing want-ads for scabs needed by the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Company.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 22, 1910.

Thus L'Italia, armed with its linotype, the same paper which took the side of the mine-operators in the latest strike in Illinois, in a single number published five want-ads for the Hart, Schaffner, and Marx Company.

The same thing was done by the ridiculous Tribuna, that outlandish ungrammatical mess.

Have not these newspapers any other means of earning their livelihood?

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 5, 1922.

25,000 CHICAGO AND ELEVATED WORKERS ON STRIKE

Whose Is the Blame?



The Surface and Elevated workers of Chicago, numbering 25, 000, have refused to submit to a wage cut and are out on strike.

They voted to strike only when they realized the impossibility of coming to an agreement with the transportation companies over their impossible demands.

For twelve days union officials worked towards a just compromise with company officials, local authorities, and commercial associations in order to avoid a strike. The union officials had conceded many points in the controversy, one of which was an agreement to accept a ten percent cut in wages, but the companies, which are trying to regain the income lost when the State Commission decreed a one cent cut in fares, would not listen to reason.

They insisted on the wage reduction to the extent which they had proposed. This would place the workers in the position of making up to the companies the total loss which they suffered when the Commission decreed a cut in fares from eight to seven cents.



La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 5, 1922.

The strike, therefore, is the result of the insatiable greed of the companies. Now the bourgeois newspapers will not fail to bemoan the suffering of "Poor Public" (poor public in truth when it is served by a bourgeois press subservient to capitalism), but no citizen of Chicago who has followed the trend of this contest between capital and labor will miss the opportunity of convincing himself that the blame for the suffering resulting from the strike is to be given entirely to the transportation companies.

We, convinced of the justice of the worker's cause, express our most unconditional support for their complete and immediate victory, inviting comrades and readers to assist the strikers even at the cost of individual financial sacrifices until the workers' rights are recognized.

The most efficacious medium for assisting the strikers is to boycott the "scab" transportation service in case the companies should go to that extreme.

The duration of the strike depends not only on the solidarity of the workers, but also on the attitude of the public towards this just cause.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 17, 1919.

THE STRIKE OF THE MACARONI WORKERS

Yesterday the workers in the various Italian Macaroni factories decided, after the insistence of the owners, to return to work. But later after coming back on the job, they again agreed to strike.

The strike organizers, it seems, have not succeeded in bringing the owners to terms.

The workers are asking for a 44hour week. The Macaroni factories' owners have so far refused this demand.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, July 29, 1919.

THE STRIKE IN THE ITALIAN MACARONI FACTORIES.

For the last three days the strike of the workers in the Italian macaroni factories has been in progress. Yesterday the Italian Macaroni Manufacturers Association, of which Mr. L. Carvetta, Viviano Bros., Matalone Bros., A. Moriei, Varco Bros., and others are members, held a meeting to take the necessary steps to meet the present situation.

The manufacturers will not recognize the present workers' union, until they are regularly organized, and officially recognized by all other American unions. They refuse to give the strikers any concessions.

Meanwhile, a meeting of all the macaroni workers were called August 2, in the Masonic Temple. This meeting was held for the purpose of forming among themselves, an association for the protection of their products, grievously threatened by the American capitalists, Armour & Company, Morris & Company, and so forth, who are dispersing all over American, free of charge, canned macaroni as samples, thus harming the Italian industry which produces a much better quality.

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ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, May 18, 1918.

THE BARBERS' STRIKE

The assistant barbers are still on strike, although many of them have gone back to their jobs after signing contracts with the owners.

The Master Barbers Association has resorted to everything--even to temporary injunctions granted by Judge Torrison--in order to prevent the strikers from picketing those barber shops where the strike is still effective.

The union has half a million dollars to defray the expenses of this strike.

WPA (ILL.) PRO 3074

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ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, Mar. 18, 1918.

THE GARMENT WORKERS STRIKE



Kahn Brothers' employees are still on strike in order to obtain better working conditions.

The company is using all possible means to smash the solidarity of the strikers and force them to return to work separately, under the same conditions as before.

However, despite its many stratagems, the company has been completely out maneuvered so far, by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the union that has been entrusted with the leadership of the strike. Hundreds of our countrymen in Chicago are garment workers.

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ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, May 11, 1918.

ASSISTANT BARBERS DECIDE TO STRIKE



The Barbers' Union, whose headquarters are at 166 W. Washington Street, held a meeting in the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium on April 28.

Among the speakers were the general organizer of the union and his secretary who promised to obtain the unconditional support of the Internationale.

The meeting was prolonged until 6 A. M. A resolution was passed to launch a strike on the 1st of May, to support demands for a weekly wage increase of \$1.00 amounting to \$18.00 per week, plus half of any earning over \$26.00 and a nine hour a day.

This strike will not affect the Loop district, because at present, the union has little or nothing to offer to the barbers of that district.

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ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, May 11, 1918.

This strike will necessarily involve many hundreds of Italians.



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ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, May 11, 1918.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE STRIKE AGAINST THE DAPRATO STATUARY COMPANY

On Saturday, May 11, on this first anniversary, a commemorative meeting will be held in the hall located at 1336 W. Taylor St.

Angelo Faggi will be the speaker.

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ITALIAN



La Parola Proletaria, July 1, 1916.

THE STRIKE OF TERRA COTTA WORKERS IS UNSUCCESSFUL

After lasting more than a month, the strike has collapsed, in spite of the efficiency and honesty of its committee.

Every overt or covert attack by the factory owners had failed in the face of the slogan: "We shall return to work as soon as you recognize the Union."

Five days ago, about one fourth of the strikers went back to their jobs. (They had previously voted for the return to work.) Later, most of the other strikers also returned to work. Only the committee, astounded by this unconditional surrender, stood by its guns.

Thus, not only did the Union fail to achieve recognition, but the concession tentatively granted by the employers and listed on circulars mailed to each individual worker - failed to materialize.

The only concessions actually gained were: (1) a nine - hour work day, and



La Parola Proletaria, July 1, 1916.

(2), a very small increase in wages for a few workers.

No Allowance was made for overtime.

It is deplorable that the strike failed, because, sooner or later, the owners would have been forced to capitulate, in order to fulfil contracts which contained a time clause.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, June 17, 1916.

THE STRIKE OF TERRA COTTA WORKERS

After vainly trying various desperate schemes in order to break the fine solidarity of labor, the factory owners have resorted to a court injunction against the picketing of their factories. Truly it appears that judges in Chicago are the servants of capitalism.

However, even if the factories could be filled with scabs, the quality of production would always remain doubtful. Not being able to hire scabs in Chicago, the owners are sending their agents to neighboring towns for this purpose.

But we have a letter from Paolo Buti of Moline, Illinois, in which he relates how he turned down one of these agents.

The counsel for the Union has filed an appeal with the Illinois Supreme Court against the injunction.

Likewise, the American Federation of Labor has protested strenuously against it, claiming that it is a violation of the Constitution.

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La Parola Proletaria, May 13, 1916.

THE STRIKE AT THE MCCORMICK WORKS

Out of five thousand strikers only four hundred have deserted the cause of labor and returned to their jobs.

The Italians in this strike have shown so far, a fine example of solidarity. Four or five ignorant Italians had sponsored the cause of capital, but they joined the strike after receiving a lesson.

We urge all our fellow--countrymen to enroll in the Union so that their victory will be assured. Neither should they be deterred because Poles, Russians, Austrians, and other aliens are also members of the Union, for we are all brothers under the skin.

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La Parola Proletaria, June 10, 1916.

ITALIAN



THE STRIKE OF TERRA COTTA WORKERS

The strikers continue tenaciously and with praiseworthy solidarity.

On the other hand, the companies are still most contemptibly attempting to break the strike. For instance, they called the working **men** to the factories for their tools. But when the workers arrived, the managers avoided the subject of tools, and reverted to their usual talk on the generous and important concessions they would grant whenever the workers returned to their jobs.

This ruse, however, failed utterly, because the workers, in a firm and compact front, replied that they would return to work only when a regular contract was signed between the Union and the employers.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, June 10, 1916.



We know of only one scab, a most fervent syndicalist, by the name of Emilo Sasseti. He and his father went to work escorted by the police.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Dec. 25, 1915.

END OF THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE

P.1--After thirteen weeks of struggle the strike has been ended by an agreement on forty-eight working hours weekly and an increase in wages.

Although the Union has not been recognized by the Manufacturers' Association, nevertheless a large measure of recognition has been accorded to the shop chairmen.

When we realize that the manufacturer can no longer discriminate against an employee on the ground that he is a member of the Union, we have obtained implicitly the abolition of the black book,--which is of vital importance.

Still more important, however, is the disappearance of unemployment. In fact, the total number of working hours made available by the reduced week can now be distributed to a great number of new applicants for jobs.

Moreover, the forty-eight-hour victory in Chicago will serve as an example and find an echo in other manufacturing centers of the United States.



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La Parola dei Socialisti, Nov. 20, 1915.

THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.

p. 2 - About 25,000 strikers, including many Italians, are participating in this strike.

Three very high magistrates of Chicago have sent a letter to the president of the Garment-Workers' Union and another to the Garment-Makers' Association, suggesting that both sides accept arbitration.

As we go to press, the president of the Union has accepted arbitration, while the owners' association has not answered.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 9, 1915.

THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.



p.1...The behavior and the morale of these workers, who have been on strike for the last two weeks, are admirable. Instead of being thinned by defections, the ranks of these strikers have been consistently filled, retaining even the few timid workers and those who had unwittingly betrayed themselves and their own comrades. For now they all understand how repellent a figure is that which scabs present.

In order to show the brutality of the police, we here reprint the photograph taken by a reporter for a bourgeois newspaper. The strikers appear as tranquil spectators, while the police are aggressively venting their spleen upon unarmed men and women.

The numbers of the wounded, not only among the strikers but also among peaceable but curious citizens, prove with what brutal violence the police acted. A gentleman who has lived in Russia declared that he had been present at charges made by the Cossacks upon the Russian populace, but that the Cossacks were never so ferocious as the police of Chicago.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 9, 1915.

The mayor of Chicago by justifying the police and approving of their attitude has shown that he favors the capitalistic interests.

The bourgeois press, which also favors capitalism, has proved false to its mission of civilization, ceasing to be an impartial and truthful chronicle, ready to join its protests to those of the people. The same press is deceiving the public by promulgating false statistics on the number of non-strikers. For instance, although in Lamm, Decker, and Cohn's factory, in Meyer's, in Kuppenheimer's, etc., there is not a single worker left, the bourgeois press states that only a small percentage of the employees has joined the strikers.

About fifty thousand are on strike, and their mass-meetings are always crowded. The other day, at one place out of many where strikers meet, five thousand of them gathered at 4 a. m. and then scattered through the city to their picketing posts.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 9, 1915.

The chief of police has demanded that citizens supply proof with their complaints of violence committed by police.

The mayor has refused to interview a committee of strikers, who intended to request his kind offices as mediator.

However, in a stormy session of the city council our comrades, aldermen Kennedy and Rodriguez, interrogated the mayor on the conduct of the police. The result was the nomination of a committee of five aldermen, who will investigate the charges.

Signs of victory for the strikers have already appeared. About twenty small firms, the so-called independent manufacturers, (that is, not affiliated with the trust of clothiers) have made peace with their working-men.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 9, 1915.

They have made a regular contract with the Garment-Workers' Union, granting them a week of forty-eight working hours, a ten-per-cent increase in all wages, national holidays with pay, recognition of the union, and arbitration in all controversies between managers and workingmen.

The Miners' Union has already voiced its moral and material solidarity with the garment-workers, for instance, by moving to support the continuation of the strike.

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IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 28, 1915.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL ITALIAN TAILORS

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has issued the following proclamation to the Italian tailors:

"Italian tailors of Chicago, our condition in factories have become unbearable. We work many hours and wages are very low. The system basis of fines, black book, contract work, and dismissals by caprice, has slowly transformed the useful and productive category of tailors into a class of slaves. This cannot and must not continue.

"Fifteen thousand tailors have organized committees and have sent representatives to each employer asking for decent work and for more reasonable wages.

"If the employers do not give their answer before next Monday there will be a general strike among tailors to fight until victory is theirs.

L'Italia, Sept. 28, 1915.

"Never has such a strike occurred in the history of Chicago.

"We shall win!

"Italian tailors! We should not follow in the footsteps of other nationalities. We should prove that existing conditions must be improved in the interest of the public and of the Italian workers.

"Sunday, September 26, 1915, at 10:00 A. M., a large mass meeting of the Italian Tailors' Union will take place at Bowen Hall, Hull House, on Polk and Halsted streets, regarding this general strike.

"The president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Mr. Sidney Hillman, and Miss Bessie Abramovitz, representative of the women tailors, will be present at this meeting.

L'Italia, Sept. 28, 1915.

"The president of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Anziuno Moreimpietro, will preside. Italian speakers are Mr. Emilio Grandinetti and Mr. Joseph Bertini.

"Be sure to attend this meeting for the interest of your job and the raising of wages. Do not fail to attend this meeting."

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 21, 1915.

THE VICTORIOUS STRIKE OF THE CIGAR-MAKERS.



The Progressive Union of Cigar-Makers is justly proud of its fine victory over the Congress Cigar Company, located at Racine and Van Buren streets.

Not only was the Union able to prevent the threatened reduction in wages, but it has also obtained improvements in various departments of the company.

This victory is highly significant in the eyes of the cigar-makers because it is known that the strike was instigated by the Cigar Manufacturers' Association.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 24, 1915.

CIGAR-MAKERS' STRIKE VERSUS ITALIAN SCABS.



A strike of cigar-makers in the LaCurda factory, State and South Water streets, was declared two weeks ago.

This strike was promoted by the two unions, the International and the Progressive, and it would have been successful if scabs had not interfered.

It is painful to note that in Chicago, for the first time, Italians have stooped to the low business of scabbing.

Two of these Italians are ousted members of the International Union.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, March 7, 1915.

THE ITALIAN SYNDICATE OF CHICAGO

The Italian syndicatist section in Chicago has issued a circular exhorting the Italian miners of this state to stand solidly behind the striking miners of Ohio.

The Italian section has been approached by agents of the mine operators who are trying to recruit men to replace striking miners in Ohio. The Italian section advises Italians not to listen to these promises since it would mean giving themselves the reputation of strike-breakers and betrayers of their fellow-workers.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 6, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

STRIKE

The tailors in Cincinnati are striking. The strike has been in progress for ten weeks. The tailoring firm, Globe Tailoring Company, and Stow & Schuefer Company, are sending their work to their Chicago shops.. We advise our tailors to stay out of Cincinnati and to do what they can to discourage the tailors in this city from working for the Cincinnati firms whose tailors are on a strike.

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ITALIAN



La Parola dei Socialisti, July 13, 1912.

THE PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT.

Hearst, the self-styled friend of labor, is beyond any doubt the worst of businessmen. He advertises throughout the country that printers and apprentices to work at fair wages with provision for board and lodging, are wanted in Chicago. At the same time he keeps his own printers locked out. In order to deceive the Chicago public, he establishes a new union of scab newsboys, which is something impossible.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 22, 1912.

ITALIAN

[SCAB SHOOTS STRIKING STEVEDORE]

The strike of railway stevedores continues. Scabs recruited among divers nationalities are doing much harm to the strikers' cause.

A few days ago an Italian scab, a certain Deluca, shot and mortally wounded a striker, who later died at the County Hospital. Deluca is in jail awaiting his trial.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 22, 1912. .

THE PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT.

This is a fight to the finish in the paper industry. The situation makes one believe that the victory of the working-men is not far off.

The boycott of the bourgeois dailies is becoming stricter, and the papers which are really suffering most are the Chicago American and the Chicago Examiner, owned by Hearst, the man who started the struggle.

The World, which before June 1 was called the Socialist and is the only Chicago daily in English produced by union labor has increased its circulation from thirty to three hundred thousand copies per day, contrary to all expectations of the paper trust, which declared the lockout.

Meanwhile the American Federation of Labor has issued a circular letter to all its registered unions, asking for financial contributions to help the locked-out printers, stereotypers, distributors, and newsboys.

L'Italia, June 15, 1912.

ITALIAN

[STRIKEBREAKER FINED FOR CARRYING GUN]

Vincenzo Innoca, 28, a non-union railroad worker, employed by the Chicago and Northwestern, was fined two-hundred dollars by Judge Calvary, for carrying a gun.

He attempted to justify himself by claiming that since he was a strikebreaker, he had a fear of being assaulted, and therefore carried a gun for safety.

Nevertheless, the judge allowed the fine to stand.



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 1, 1912.

THE PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT.

The strike presents no change. The fight is being continued, not only by the strikers but also by the entire laboring class, which is boycotting to the finish the dailies belonging to the paper trust. The weakest among these papers, such as the Inter-Ocean and the Journal, are beginning to feel the slackness of their output and to fear that after the strike the number of their readers will be reduced by half.

Meanwhile the Socialist and the World have attained an unexpectedly large circulation, for they are the only papers manufactured and read by unionists.

So great has become the demand for these newspapers that modern rotary presses have had to be installed, and we are thus competing with the bourgeois papers of large circulation.

The resolutions which are being passed daily by the numerous unions are comforting.

I D 2 a (4)
I E

- 2 -

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 1, 1912.

They have decreed fines varying from \$10 to \$50 against those members who purchase newspapers issued by the paper trust.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20275

I D 2 a (4)

II B 2 d (1)

I D 2 a (2)

I E

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 25, 1912.

THE PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT

The condition of the strike is stationary, and the spirit of loyalty prevails among the printers locked out and the striking retailers, stereotypists, distributors, and drivers.

Scab retailers and truck-drivers continue to present an odious spectacle, circulating on trucks or standing on street corners, each protected by two policemen.

Blows of policemen's clubs continue to rain, although more rarely, upon the heads of private citizens who wish to aid the printers and upon harmless union retailers.

Printed by scabs, newspapers manage to appear rather more regularly. However, a large portion of the public is boycotting them, reading instead the World, the Socialist, and La Parola.

The opposite stand is taken by Typographical Union No. 16, which is against a sympathetic strike of all printers employed by the dailies affected by the strike and the lockout.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 25, 1912.

It should be noted that a complete standstill of the newspaper industry would have forced the press trust to make a better agreement. But the selfish spirit of Lynch and his followers has made the situation still more critical.

Something more than a labor contract is involved in this struggle, namely, the right to organize.

If the owners succeed now in disbanding the pressmen's union, other unions of workingmen will also be disbanded.

However, this struggle between capital and labor may be so terminated, and thus once more the superiority of the industrial organization to craft unionism will be demonstrated.

The blow aimed at the pressmen would have been easily parried if the entire typographical industry had been united in a single formidable union instead of being divided into so many minor industries: linotypists, stereotypists, compositors, pressmen, packers, set-up men, distributors, criers, etc.

I D 2 a (4)
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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 18, 1912.

THE PRESSMEN'S WALKOUT

The contract between the Printers' Union and the press trust, which included all the Chicago dailies, expired at the end of April.

Only the Socialist does not belong to the trust and did not break the contract with the Union.

The trouble originated with the Hearst papers when on May 2, Hearst notified his printers that he would not recognize their union. Not only was this a serious threat to the Printers' Union but sooner or later it would affect printers of all classes and all other laborers.

The Hearst printers replied to this act of imposition by walking out. With the spirit of solidarity, all the other dailies locked out their printers. For a few days hardly any bourgeois newspapers appeared.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 18, 1912.

Later, however, scabs were found and imported, and the Hearst papers were able to circulate.

However, the stereotypists went on strike in their turn and also the news-vendors, who refused to sell papers produced by scabs. Moreover, a great percentage of citizens are boycotting the paper trust and are disgusted with it, for it is the enemy of organized labor.

The machinery of the Chicago Daily Socialist and of the World (the morning edition of the Socialist) could not print fast enough to supply the public demand.

The democratic (?) administration of Chicago has been true to itself. As it did during the strikes of the surface-line men, the garment-workers, the teamsters, etc., the city hall has placed the police at the disposal of the greedy magnates of the paper trust.

The police, supported entirely by the taxpayers, have been instructed to protect capitalism and the shameless class of scabs.

MPA (ILL) PRO 3037

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 18, 1912.

Thus the Chicago police are protecting the scab news-vendors; policemen placed on news-trucks are protecting the drivers; policemen are clubbing innocent boys, who through self-denial refuse to sell newspapers smeared with human blood; and still other policemen are clubbing private citizens who permit themselves the luxury of reading the World, the Socialist, or La Parola on public streets or vehicles.

The Printers' Union has voted 1099 to 655 against a sympathetic strike with the other unions.

Nor are betrayals lacking among labor's leaders. Freel, the president of the International Union of Stereotypists, has expelled the Chicago union because it refused to return to work and so betray the Printers' Union.

Lynch, the president of the International Typographical Union, is also pouring water on the fire by using his influence against any sympathetic strike.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 100-100000

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ITALIAN

L'Italia May 11, 1912



To the Italians working in the Trunk and Valise Manufacture

The workmen employed in the manufacture of trunks and valises are on strike, because several of these concerns have refused to hold to the closed union shop. The first strike in the factory of Stone and Company located at 1501 W. Polk St., has spread to these others: Nick Diamond, Canal & Washington Blvd., Imperial, Harrison and Peoria St., S. Dresner & Son, Congress and Peoria Sts., Excelsior Leather Goods, Jefferson and Van Buren Sts.

Some Italians drawn by false promises have accepted the unsympathetic past of strikebreakers. For the sake of Italian name and race, the Italian workers are begged not to be blind instruments in the hands of the enemies of our brother workers, and to give instead a laudable proof of solidarity.

Signed

Eugenio Onesto

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II D 1

La Parola dei Socialisti, March 16, 1912.



[AID FOR STRIKING TEXTILE WORKERS]

The Conte di Torino Italian Mutual Aid Society, with headquarters in the Eleventh Ward, has resolved to withdraw \$15 from its social funds for the benefit of the Lawrence, Massachusetts. textile workers, who have been on strike for the last two months.

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II D 10

II D 1

La Parola dei Socialisti, March 9, 1912.

The Italian Mutual Aid Union at its last meeting resolved to withdraw from its social funds \$25 for the benefit of the Lawrence, Massachusetts textile workers, who for the last two months have been fighting against hunger and cold to gain the rights which capitalism has denied them.

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II A 2

La Parola dei Socialisti, Sept. 17, 1911.

THE ITALIAN BAKERS' STRIKE



These men are on the verge of victory. Five more Italian bakery-owners have accepted the workers' demands, fired the scabs and introduced into their contracts the time and wage modifications demanded by the strikers.

Only the Nuti and the Morigi bakeries remain antagonistic to the Union. Those who have come to an agreement with the strikers are the following:

Contesi, 506 West Oak Street.

Elevetto, 1030 Larrabee Street.

Gonnella, 614 North Sangamon Street.

Impallaria, 611 Ewing Street.

Royal Bakery Company, 1233 Clybourn Ave.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 2, 1911.

BAKERS' STRIKE

In Chicago, there is a small strike of Italian bakers who belong to a union.

These bakers work from twelve to eighteen hours a day and receive wages, which are not sufficient even to pay for their meals.

They work at night, in filthy places, in a suffocating temperature.

These strikers demand a ten-hour day, a small increase in wages, and one day of rest every week.

The bread made in union shops bears a union stamp on every roll or loaf.

In order to improve their condition, all working-men's wives should avoid buying scab-made bread, and no member of a working-man's family should eat scab-made bread served in restaurants.

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 2, 1911.

All Workers should warn the managers of boarding-houses, of restaurants, and of saloons which they frequent that they will cease to patronize these places unless union-made bread is served.

MPA (11.) PROJ. 3021

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I D 2 a (2)

II A 2

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 19, 1911.

[UNION OF MOSAIC WORKERS WIN STRIKE]

Last April the Union of Mosaic Workers went on strike for a wage increase.

After five weeks the Union won, obtaining an increase of 5 cents per hour, or 40 cents per day.

This Union is strong, and its members are mostly Italians.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 28, 1911.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE



After seventeen weeks of strike, although certain factories are full of scabs, production is not even half what it was before the strike began.

Statistics show that up to date the loss sustained by the management amounts to \$13,482,000, while the loss in wages is about \$4,494,000.

All the factory workers of Hart, Schaffner, and Marx, amounting to 12,000, have gone back to their former jobs, heartily welcomed by their foremen. These old workers have displaced the scabs. The agreement signed by Hart, Schaffner, and Marx establishes that:

- 1) All workers now on strike must return to their jobs within ten days;
- 2) There will be no discrimination between members and non-members of the United Garment Workers of America; and
- 3) An arbitration committee will be formed, composed of one laborer, one company official, and a third member to be selected by the other two members.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 21, 1911.

THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.

"One third of the total number of strikers, that is, about fifteen thousand, have gone back to work for Hart, Schaffner, and Marx under the stipulations violently imposed by the Chicago Federation of Labor, not under the conditions demanded by the strikers themselves." This falsehood is published by the Chicago Daily Socialist.

The strikers from other factories will submit their demands directly to the management and then decide at a general meeting on their course of action.

We also know that the Italian garment-workers who reside in the Hull House district have not received any meal-tickets.

Moreover, the lady who manages Hull House has refused to allow them the use of halls for their daily meetings simply because these Italian garment-workers have rejected the agreement proposed by the management.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 21, 1911.

Likewise, workers of other nationalities; Poles, Bohemians and Lithuanians, have combined and elected a committee to direct the strike, denouncing the Chicago Federation of Labor, the Women's Trade-Union League, and the United Garment-Workers of America for their lack of sympathy for the strikers.

These workers demand a closed shop, a fifty-hour week, a fifteen per cent increase in wages.

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I D 2 a (3)

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 7, 1911.

THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.



This strike has lasted fifteen weeks.

The workers now have a better chance of winning.

The number of scabs is small compared to the number of vacant jobs.

The owners have already lost millions of dollars in consequence of the inactivity in the month of December, which for them is the most lucrative time of the year.

Today, they anticipate an equal loss if the strike continues through the spring season.

The workers intend to prolong the strike until the owners adopt the closed-shop system.

The Italians among the strikers amount to three thousand.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 29, 1910.

THE GARMENT-WORKERS' STRIKE.

The number of the strikers is now forty-five thousand, of which three thousand are Italians.

This struggle between operators and workers engages all our interest and all our sympathy. We are sure that the workers will finally win, since right is on their side, and that the operators will be forced to surrender as they did in New York.

Victory would be much nearer if it were not for the shameless behavior of the police, aided by a mob of cut-throats hired by the employers.

After the Chicago policemen had filled out a questionnaire in which it was found that ninety per cent of them sympathized with the strikers, the smart commissioner of police, Schuttler, selected the most ferocious hounds among the non-sympathizers and armed them with clubs and revolvers, placing them at the disposal of the employers.



ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 29, 1910.

Not even women have been protected against the brutality of this scum of humanity.

If a working-man even approaches one of the factories with the union badge in his buttonhole, he is attacked with clubs.

Countless victims have been wounded, or arrested, and they all bear visible signs of maltreatment.

Four meetings of protest were held on October 21 in various parts of the city.

The attendance was so large that hundreds of people were obliged to remain outside the four halls.

There were numerous speakers, and they spoke in various languages.

V. Verde spoke in Italian.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

I D 2 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 13, 1917.

SIX HUNDRED MEMBERS READY TO FORM CO-OPERATIVE.

The proposal of Salvatore Pisano, to form a co-operative and fight the high cost of living, has found many adherents. To date, numerous mutual benefit societies and private individuals have shown themselves in accord with the plan. So far, about six-hundred persons have shown themselves interested and as soon as the number reaches one-thousand, a meeting will be called.

Anyone desiring information, may call on Mr. Pisano at 2540 S. Wentworth.

ITALIA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I D 2 b
II A 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 29, 1917.

A CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF CONSUMERS.

The initiative for a consumers co-operative is launched among the Italian people in America. The sponsor of this is Salvatore Pisano, a real estate agent with an office at 2540 South Wabash Avenue.

According to Mr. Pisano, the co-operative will function exactly like the co-operatives in Italy. Mr. Pisano says people will be greatly benefited. Two societies have already given their support, as have also many private individuals.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 1, 1913.

RECEIVED JUL 400 1913



In order to have our Co-operative Publishing House on a sound financial basis, it is necessary to sell four hundred shares more. This was the conclusion reached by the Administrative Council at its last session, after a detailed and exhaustive discussion.

To have the existence of the Co-operative imperiled? That must never be. The iron will of the Italo-American Socialists planted it, and the same tenacity will make it solid. No one doubts this in the States.

Every month we pay seventy dollars for our material and equipment. These payments will last for twenty months more, after which, that money will be used in support of the Parola, that is, the Parola will be printed for seventy dollars less each month. But the deficit of the Parola in the past, even at its worst, did not reach that sum. What does that signify? It signifies that when we can pay that 70 cents for the Parola, the deficit

La Lucha Socialista, Nov. 1, 1913.



on the La Lucha will be forever cancelled. To refer the matter we pay that bill for the equipment, the sooner the Co-operative will be of full use to the masses. For this reason, we insist that our comrades, agitators and branchers put the Co-operative in the hands of the people. No more delay. The Co-operative must be sold. No date to limit. Sell it. Our new Co-operative, Chicago, Illinois, Chicago, Illinois.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

STATUTE AND REGULATIONS OF THE ITALIAN LABOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

Article 1.

Title

Section 1. A society has been formed with unlimited capital acquired by the sale of shares, to be located in Chicago, Illinois, and incorporated under the name of the Italian Labor Publishing Co.

Purpose

Section 2. The purpose of I. L. P. C., shall be to provide the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party of America with a printing establishment for the publishing of newspapers, books, pamphlets, etc., which publications are to be used to educate in the principals of International Socialism the Italian immigrants in America.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

Capital and Shares:

Section 3. The capital of the I. L. P. C., shall consist of shares at a value of five dollars each, without interest, and redeemable one year from the date of functioning of the enterprise.

The shares, however, can be paid back after the first year, at the written request of the shareholder, with six years subscription to the Parola Dei Socialisti, or with books to the value of six dollars; these books to be chosen from the library of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party.

All shares for which payment is made become the property of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party until the dissolving of the Society.

Article Two.

Administration

Section 1. The I. L. P. C. shall be administered by an Executive Council consisting of a president, secretary, treasurer and four councilmen elected

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

every year at a general meeting.

All officers of the council are eligible for re-election.

Powers of the Council.

Section 2. The Executive Council shall have the power to buy and sell, to redeem shares which it thinks best to redeem before or after five years, from the date of functioning of the enterprise, as well as all powers relative to the operation of the enterprise, such as hiring and firing of employees, etc. It cannot in any way modify or add to the present statute, that being the prerogative of the members when called to a special or ordinary meeting.

Duties of the Officers.

Section 3. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Council and it shall be his duty to attend regularly and assure efficient administration.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

He shall sign all official reports as well as the shares which are released.

No share shall be valid without the signature of the president.

Section 4. The secretary shall handle all correspondence, write all reports of the meetings of the Council and the extraordinary sessions of the members, and he shall also call general meetings of the members.

Section 5. The treasurer shall have handling of all moneys; he shall be keeper of all unsold shares. All moneys which he receives is to be deposited in a bank designated by the Council in the name of the I. L. P. C. He shall not at any time have more than fifty dollars in his possession. At each meeting of the Council he shall give a verbal or written report of all moneys received from the sale of shares, to whom sold, and the amounts on deposit and on hand. The shares, to be valid,

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

must carry the signature of the treasurer as well as that of the president.

The treasurer shall also furnish bond. The expenses he incurs in the course of his duties shall be paid by the I. L. P. C., from the treasury.

Section 6. General assembly shall be called once a year and the agenda shall be sent to all members one month before the day of the meeting.

Any member shall have the right to be represented by another member merely by giving him a written mandate to that effect. All members have a right to vote for officers of the Executive Council. Members who live too far away to attend the meeting, may vote by sending a list containing the names of candidates for whom they wish to vote.

The list containing the names of the candidates shall be mailed to the members one month before the meeting, with the notice of the meeting enclosed.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 27, 1913.

Article Three.

Section 1. When the society has accomplished its mission, and all shares have either been paid for or have become the property of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party, the Executive Council may dissolve the Society and all the capital will become the property of the Federation.

Section 2. If within a reasonable length of time it should become evident that the funds collected are not sufficient for proper functioning of the society, the members by a majority vote at an extraordinary session shall decide as to the best way of disposing of the money on hand.

Section 3. The present statute may be amended, modified or corrected only by a majority vote of the members called to an extraordinary session, or by referendum. But for no reason or condition can Sec 2, Article 1, be modified or changed.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 13, 1913.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING HOUSE

The local is open. The equipment has been acquired. This week marks the beginning of work on the printing jobs which are already flowing in abundantly. The contract calls for the linotype to be in operation by Sept. 15. If it is possible, the second number will be composed entirely by the Co-operative.

By working harmoniously and making sacrifices, we have overcome every obstacle. The Co-operative will be a great success. As successful as the sale of shares is at the present time.

In due time a report will be issued to the shareholders of our co-operative publishing house (The Italian Labor Publishing Co.), giving a detailed account of the tasks accomplished in these last two weeks in order to carry out the order of the Chicago branches of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party, regarding the immediate establishment of the Co-operative.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 13, 1915.

For the present, we merely wish to state that the Co-operative is located in a store at 1144 N. Taylor St., in the center of the Italian colony. The concern which is supplying the linotype has promised to have it set up and in operation by Sept. 15, in which case there is a possibility that issue No. 272 of the Parola will be published in our own place.

The printing presses are already in operation and quite a number of printing orders are waiting to be filled. Comrades of Chicago and the United States should take notice of this fact, and set themselves to the task of procuring work for the Co-operative. Constitutions, books, pamphlets, newspapers, announcements, calling cards, letterheads, and raffle tickets can be printed at prices with which others cannot compete. From near or far, comrades can in this way render much help to our entire enterprise.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 23, 1913.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTING SHOP

Dear Comrades:

In order to speed up the development of our Federation and to give a solid financial basis to our official organ, Parola Dei Socialisti, we have taken the initiative and are setting up a Co-operative Printing Shop.

Our reasons for concluding that we need this co-operative are as follows: The Co-operative Print Shop will publish the Parola Dei Socialisti, as pamphlets, and will accept other jobs solicited from outsiders.

The venture can be capitalized by issuing shares at the rate of \$5.00, which shares can be offered for sale to non-members as well as members of the Federation.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 23, 1913.

As soon as the profits realized from the Co-operative make it advisable, the shares can be redeemed entirely, and the social patrimony will accrue to the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party, and can be applied towards expansion of the newspaper, distribution of pamphlets, etc.

The co-operative will be incorporated and begin to function when the capital reaches the sum of \$1500.

The seat of the co-operative will be Chicago and the executive council will be elected by referendum from the members of the Federation.

These rules, we think, are sufficient to sketch the purpose of the enterprise and the benefits that can be assured when it is in operation.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 23, 1913.

We beg of you, therefore, to vigorously interest yourselves and to nominate a committee in your Socialist branch to work for the co-operation of all members and sympathizers. Let us know whether you intend to co-operate with us and to what extent.

We faithfully await your worthy support.

Address all requests for information to the Italian Editing Co-operation,
111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 30, 1913.

THE PUBLISHING COOPERATIVE

The co-operative publishing house will be in operation in two weeks, if the comrades outside of Chicago give a little impetus to the drive for the collection of funds necessary for achieving our goal.

The Italian Socialist Branches of Chicago, at their last reunion on Aug. 24, gave the order to proceed with the setting up of the print-shop as soon as the sum collected reaches seven hundred dollars. Many of those present at the meeting made noble attempts to raise the sum to that total by contributing generously.

And now, comrades outside of Chicago; to arrive at the fixed sum of \$700; \$150 is needed. Can you collectively cover that small sum?

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 30, 1913.

We are not asking for loans, but we ask you to buy shares, so that the required amount may be collected by Sept. 10th. Many have subscribed to one or more shares, but have not as yet paid for them. Now is the time for them to keep their promises, so that the Co-operative may be operating in two weeks.

Address all communications to the Italian Labor Publishing Co.,
111 N. Market St., Chicago.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING FIRM ESTABLISHED.



The co-operative publishing company which is to print La Parola has been incorporated under the name of the Italian Labor Publishing Company.

Last week we received our certificate of incorporation from the State of Illinois. The certificate has been registered in the recorder's office in Cook County.

The administrative council, which will function for the term of one year, is composed of Dr. A. Molinari, president, C. Pellegrini, secretary, E. Matteoni, C. Bartalini, A. Ruffino, B. Ronchetta and G. Corti. It met last Thursday and passed a resolution to print five thousand copies of the corporation's charter. These are to be circulated among the readers of La Parola.

It was also decided to issue five thousand shares of stock to sell to readers. It was further resolved to bond the cashier and the other officials, thus assuring the shareholders of the security of their funds.



ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

We have arrived at the point at which we operate without a deficit, and thanks to the coming picnic and the favorable financial results expected of it, it may be possible to have an operating fund in the treasury. We can therefore direct all our energies to propaganda instead of using our space for appeals for funds.

Our paper has improved beyond all expectations in this last year.

What it most needs at present is a salaried manager who can give all his time to the fight, which at present is carried on by a few part-time workers.

Therefore, comrades, you are hereby advised that the co-operative is an accomplished fact and needs only capital in order to function. Forward!

Corti.

I D 2 b

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 31, 1908.

ITALIAN

MEETING TO DISCUSS PROJECT FOR CO-OPERATIVE STORE



On Saturday, October 24, the Italian section of the nineteenth ward held its special meeting as advertised, in which the project for a cooperative store, something entirely new in Chicago, was discussed and approved of in outline. **Eighty** dollars' worth of shares were subscribed for at the same meeting.

I. ATTITUDES

**D. Economic
Organization**

**2. Labor Organization
and Activities**

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c

I C

I G

La Parola dei Socialisti, Dec. 4, 1915.SCARCITY OF LABOR DUE TO THE WAR

p.-3-.....No more does one see in Chicago the long queues of foreigners who a year ago waited patiently for a call in front of employment agencies.

The Italians, Greeks, and Poles, to whom any compensation might be offered, have disappeared.

The few who are now seeking employment are mostly Americans or northern Europeans. These, however, are no longer humbly submissive to factory owners and foremen, nor do they have to pay, when hired, the former special commission. Laborers now available are demanding better wages and the abolition of the former excessive commissions.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 30, 1915.

PROCLAMATION OF THE UNEMPLOYED TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO.



These unemployed persons wish to protest against the incidents which took place after the mass-meeting held at Hull House on January 17, when unarmed men and women were brutally beaten by the police.

Exercising our constitutional rights of speech and assembly, we had gathered in order to discuss our deplorable condition. We had passed a resolution to make a public demonstration on the streets, thus showing to the world our wretched situation, which was forced upon us through no fault of our own.

We unemployed consider it to be a crime attributable to the present civic order that millions of unemployed must die of starvation while they are surrounded by so much wealth, especially since we ourselves have contributed to the production of that wealth.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 30, 1915.

The politicians, taking advantage of our destitution, are replying with charity to our cry for bread and work. We want a home, and they give us the municipal night-shelters, which are not ample enough to harbor one-tenth of the homeless in this city.

Formerly self-respecting American citizens are now undergoing the humiliation of bread-lines and public kitchens. Hungry and shivering with cold, they wait in line for hours until a piece of bread is thrown to them!

We unemployed, who have not lost our human dignity, demand work, and we shall carry on our efforts in meetings, in parades, or in any other appropriate way.

It is useless to speak of police permits for public parading because they will never be issued to hungry people. However, the police are mistaken if they believe that the power is theirs to subdue hungry people with clubs, black-jacks, or revolvers.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 30, 1915.



Hunger knows but one law, which is the right to live.

Violence attracts violence!

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 16, 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO.

Appeal of the Italian Consul to La Parola



Dear Editor:

Even more than in years past the condition of our countrymen is now very sad. To the usual seasonal unemployment of the winter are now added many lockouts and distressing financial conditions caused by the World War.

This consulate is doing its utmost to assist the wretched and the forlorn among Italian immigrants, but its resources are not sufficient to cope with the need.

I believe that it is only proper that the numerous Italian colony of Chicago should be interested in the relief of its own brothers, particularly in this hour of tribulation.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 16, 1915.



Therefore, through your esteemed paper, I am urging all my countrymen to contribute to this humanitarian task by sending me their offerings. This will enable me to relieve much poverty and great privation either directly or through existing charitable institutions, Italian or American.

Very truly yours,

The Royal Consul,

Bolognesi.

Editor's note.— We believe that this philanthropic appeal might arouse much sympathy in our colony if our consul would specify the mediums through which he intends to use these collected funds.



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A year ago he simply placed them in the hands of the nuns of the more-or-less Sacred Heart, who, according to the general practice of the Catholic Church, used even those funds for their dismal religious propaganda.

Let the royal consul declare, whether in the course of a year his attitude has become secular or has remained cloistral.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CALIFORNIA



The Italian Consul in Chicago has sent us the following letter:

My dear Mr. Director:

Because of the continual influx of workers and, in general, Italian workers, from the East and Middle West to California and the rest of the Pacific Coast, and the grave difficulties which are met in trying to place these workers, I would be very grateful to you if you would publish in your accredited newspaper that:

With the approach of winter there is a lessening of employment for the agricultural and construction workers on the West Coast.

The Canadian Government, concerned with the unemployment situation in British Columbia, has prohibited unemployed workers from entering that **province** until March 31. This action aggravates to a further degree the problem of unemployment in the West Coast states of America. The news-



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

papers have remarked on the conglomeration of unemployed in northern California.

For the present, in view of the impossibility of workers finding employment, let us dissuade Italian workers from going to California and other parts of the Pacific coast, unless they are first assured of jobs; also let us advise them to come to this office for information or from the Royal Consulate in San Francisco.

Yours sincerely,
Royal Consul Bolognesi

I. ATTITUDES

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Organization

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, Mar.- Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

"ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN ITALY"

The solution of the conflict between the Catholic Church and Italy is an accomplished fact and judgment has been passed upon it.

Intangibly, Rome belongs to Italy; any idea of temporal dominance or other pretension has come to naught. The small zone of land given to the Pope will be known as the Vatican City, and from it he may exercise his spiritual mission among the Roman Catholics of the world, always under the protection and supervision of the Italian Government.

Religious freedom exists, actually and by right. And any criticism or comment on a contract that has received the reciprocal sanction and approval of the contracting parties, is remembered superfluous and odious, since the critics cannot change the essence of a contract that has become effective. Nevertheless intruders will continue to use this historic act of Fascist Italy as pretext for attacks on Mussolini and the Italian Government without which they would have nothing to fill the columns of their newspapers.

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

Despite this we have no intention of obstructing the freedom of discussion, a freedom that has exercised in all times the power and influence of enlightening public opinion and guiding the current of new and progressive ideals, but, rather, we wish to suggest that the question should be posted in its true terms and that the debate should be directed on a more refined field of thought for the assertion of principles that are above personal views and disputes. Especially, when we touch on the delicate chord of religious freedom and creeds to which everyone has a right according to the dictates of his conscience.

I dismiss, therefore, this systematic opposition fanaticism, aberration and self-praise which has become the fashion of mediocre figures whose only aim is personal glory.

I dismiss public discussions between those of the same faith that merely compromise the dignity of the high ministry to which we are called and instead of clarifying a fact or an idea, produce the painful consequences

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

of diminishing the prestige of our faith and enfeebling our ranks. We wish to draw everyone back to reality and to express a clear judgment.

We do not intend to change our sympathy and judgment regarding Mussolini since he came into power unless his actions become contrary to the public good. We do not intend to follow the lead of those opportunists who, chameleon like, change their attitudes like weather vanes.

We judge facts and actions of men and not poetic ideals loosed on their air. Thank God our mind is at rest and our conscience clear and we are again induced to say that above all and everyone we are here for the purpose of serving and glorifying God.

But where men are concerned we render to Ceasar that which is Ceasar's.

We have judged (and shall continue in that judgment) Mussolini's government as a blessing of God because of all that he has been able to accomplish for our nation with his creative mind from a moral, political

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930. pp. 5-6.

and economic standpoint.

Italy of today is a country in which reigns that sense of discipline, which imposes upon its citizens the duty of working and producing and loving the fatherland and to contribute to its greatness from every viewpoint, political economic and moral.

Mussolini has rebuilt Italy; he has taken it away from the hands of corrupters; he has freed it from the claws of the Reds who intended to drag it down to that Bolshevism that is in vogue in Russia where horrors, excess violence, and suppression of public freedom are the order of the day.

Last and most shameful is the suppression of man's unborn right to believe in God according to the dictates of his conscience; a most holy right which is the foundation of all civilization, and which has been violently manhandled so that the world is being defiled by nefarious atheistic propaganda. Mussolini has solved the Roman question, the solution to which had been attempted by other governments which were non-Catholic, and we firmly believe that he has been capable of putting an end to the pretenses of temporal or secular dominion of the Pope's limiting this

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

dominion to a very small zone known as the City of the Vatican but which is no more than a long leased concession controlled by the Italian Government.

Now, speaking of liberty, we ask: What do we mean by liberty? Is it perhaps that license by which every man may think and act as he pleases or does it mean living under the discipline and observance of the powers and laws constituted by the majority?

We are for the last named. A society in which everyone intends or wills to do what is to him most convenient is not admissible and cannot subsist. And as for Italy, it has chosen the government which rules it today.

We see that the man who rules the destinies of Italy with his legislative acts, which form a model of great geniality, has cancelled an unhappy past and gives us to expect a future filled with hope and promise that will certainly be transformed into a reality as are all acts accomplished

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

by the Fascist Government.

Coming to the point, then, on the question of religious freedom, we approve that historic act from the moment in which it had his sanction and we have joined our voice and sentiments of joy to those of our brothers in Italy who were the first to enthusiastically praise and bless that solemn act of the Mussolini government, in the press and in public speeches.

Any criticism, comment or discussion, therefore, that may be made in America by our colleagues or anyone else, gives us to think that they interest themselves in matters that do not concern them. Those really and truly interested in that question are our colleagues in Italy and they have unanimously demonstrated their approval.

If they are satisfied everyone else should be, also.

A prominent personality whom we naturally cannot name, but who enjoys much prestige and authority in Italy among the followers of our faith,

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Vita Nuova, Mar. - Apr., 1930, pp. 5-6.

has explicitly stated that they who, living in America and on the pretext of defending religious freedom, concern themselves with this touchy question are doing harm and rendering bad service to the Evangelists in Italy, in fact they are influential in compromising their cause and entangling their mission. Those gentlemen, he added, would do better to employ their time in spreading the Gospel among the Italians in America.

From which we draw the conclusion that the Italian Evangelists have no need of the labor of voluntary protectors.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, April, 1927.

APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL OF VITA NUOVA PROGRAM.

It is impossible to please everybody because opinions of people are often so diametrically opposed. But if it is impossible it is even immoral, because many opinions are butting against the most elementary rules of justice and common sense.

Who does not know that many human judgments are subjective and not objective? The Communist sees everything with the lens of Communism, the Socialist with those of Socialism and so on. They are slaves of their own opinions and can not distinguish the good from the evil. They condemn everyone and everything. They and only they, themselves, are the supermen, the infallible judges.....

Vita Nuova, April, 1927.

The program of Vita Nuova is to diffuse culture and state the truth confirming the facts. No human power can force us to deviate from our program. We do not belong to any sect. We are independent and impartial. We praise the right and the good, wherever we see it. We reprint two letters which express approval and disapproval for our program.

The Rev. P. R. De Carlo,

Dear Friend:- It is my duty to thank you for the kind words you wrote about me in your esteemed review. We are living in a time where there is danger of illness if we attempt to pass judgment on men and things. Your periodical is worthy of praise because it fulfills its program completely, free from partisan servitude.

Vita Nuova, April, 1927.

Your articles are inspired by a pure sentiment of Italianism and do not endure the malefic influence by self appointed supermen.

With my praises and best wishes for more success.

(Signed) A. N. Gualano.

Rev. P. R. De Carlo,

Dear Pastor:- I subscribed to your review, Vita Nuova, believing that your mission was to propagate the faith of God, who met martyrdom for the sake of humanity, and not to defend the thieves, brigands and murderers of the Italian people. I prefer to Fascism and its chief brigand, Mussolini, and the hangman, Victor Emanuel, the Third. Whoever defends such governments is ignorant or a rascal and nothing else. I beg you to stop the delivery of your newspaper to me.

(Signed) Joe Orrico.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, May 1, 1925.

[SOCIALIST CONCEPTION OF THE LABOR HOLIDAY]
(Editorial)

If only May first were in reality a labor holiday!

The Socialist conception of it, is the protest of labor, a protest on a day filled with strikes when workers are advised by their leaders to propagandize more aggressively.

A holiday should mean peace and rest. That of the Socialists, instead, is the struggle of the proletariat, of the disinherited against those who impoverish them. It is not an exaltation of the spirit of labor, but a reproach to the privileged element of society against that organized fraud which robs the workers of much of the benefits which they have a right to enjoy, by virtue of the law of compensation.

Vita Nuova, May 1, 1925.

Socialism errs when, in its struggle for vindication, it threatens to substitute the tyranny of the oppressors; when it rejects the help of disinterested cooperators; when, with the keen knife of criticism, it seeks to destroy a society of whose inner organism it has lost the secret; when, to swell its ranks, it appeals to and excites the passions of the rabble.

Let us disregard words and consider actual facts. Let us forget what May 1, 1925 has told the world and see what it has done.

In America, Italy, and in almost all civilized nations, we find a system that has become a habit, the pressure of the influential and privileged classes, who burdened by taxes but protected by law and civic institutions, take advantage of the labor of the under-privileged, who toil, suffer, and

Vita Nuova, (Monthly), May 1, 1925.

die uncomplainingly, and for whom civilization holds no hope of redemption. For these Socialisms, which strives to reveal social inequalities and prepare the souls of the people for the conquest of the future, meets their needs and succeeds in rousing them to a realization of the injustice of their position. It reveals to them the good and the evil and instills in them hatred for those who see them suffer without raising a protesting voice in their behalf.

And thus does Socialism develop!

Every year on May first, always with hope, voices of insurrection are raised in protest and threaten with the familiar cry, "Proletariats of all the world stand united."

Vita Nuova, (Monthly), May 1, 1925.

And what have the representatives of the Christian churches, - the Catholics and Protestants, done in the face of civilization's injustice?

Are not the ministers of Jesus Christ ashamed to allow the "dangerous hands" of Socialism to take from them the tutelage of the weak and oppressed? To work, Christian ministers! and whenever there are people compelled to sell their energies and dignity, not for a decent living but for a bare existence; whenever the down-trodden are waiting for assistance and safe leadership against the danger of an unjust economic and political system, don't wait for the Socialist to do the job in the name of class struggle, intervene in the name of the law of nature, God's law.

How much better, if the world, each year, celebrated a labor holiday redeemed and ennobled by Christianity. Is it a dream?

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La Parola Del Popolo, Nov. 1, 1924.

POLITICAL MEETING

On the evening of Monday, Oct. 27, in the hall of Italian Cooperative of the West side, a political meeting was held.

Comrade Bellandi, acting president, opened the meeting and after explaining its purpose, gave the floor to the American comrades, Johnson and Meade, and to the Italian comrade, Buttis.

The speakers explained the importance of the present electoral campaign and the reason why the Socialist Party has decided to indorse the candidacy of La Follette, because on the program of the Progressive party, accepted by La Follette, are included a good share of the postulates of our minimum program, while the maximum program of our party will remain intact, with all power.

In this struggle we are pursuing the current of our Socialist International

La Parola Del Popolo, Nov. 1, 1924.

which is in sympathy with the creation of the Labor Party.

Therefore, the American Socialists are allied in this struggle, with the Progressists, because with them they are in company with the working class, with all unions of the American Federation, railroad men, miners, tailors, etc.

Reactionary people are scared by our enthusiasm in this campaign, which will bring about greater success next January, when the Labor Party of America will be organized.

What we Socialist wish, is a delineation of the class struggle in such a way as to knock down the two big parties of America, which for the last 63 years have deceived the people of this great nation.

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La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1924.

THE SOCIALIST FEDERATION TO THE ITALIAN WORKERS OF AMERICA

May First, the universal holiday of workers, finds us this year in our ranks, inspired with undiminished enthusiasm and faith in our incessant struggle for the conquest of a better future for the working class.

Our appeal on this occasion is not an invitation to you to celebrate victories; instead, we urge you to profound meditation, active meditation on the way that we have traversed, in order that we may acquire a stronger will to struggle for the inevitable conquest of the morrow.

Capitalism is not disarming but is speculating on our errors and dissensions; it is returning to the attack with renewed vigor, to take away from the working class the hard-earned conquests of the past.

It appears that the workers are not excessively worried by the chains welded

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La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1924.

on their wrists, nor are they trying to marshal themselves in one solid political organization to combat the reactionary bourgeoisie. Upon you workers rests the task of stirring up the masses, who are still the slaves of prejudice and are still chained to the bourgeoisie's wagon. The Socialist party, our mother organization, has been marching forward for years and is getting ready to inspire new life in the solid, united proletarian class of America, preparing it to meet in pitched battle the two capitalistic parties of the United States, which are using political power to consolidate their class predominance to the absolute detriment of the populous ranks of the producers.

Comrades, respond to our party's appeal; do not hesitate to bring it to the attention of your co-workers; convince them of its virtue, and persuade them to accept it! The criminal indifference of the American working class must come to an end; it is the duty of the Socialist party to lead the masses to victory. This should be your resolve as you celebrate the historic date of the First of May. What we have heretofore accomplished is nothing in

La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1924.

comparison with what is still to be accomplished, for the emancipation of the working class is a long and arduous task, which requires perseverance and will power.

Capitalism has produced a state of chaos; it has impoverished nations and is unable to solve the peace problem after a five years' war which was supposed to put an end to armed conflict. Instead of promoting peace, capitalism, not bound by international solidarity but urged by greed to competition for the conquest of markets, is throwing all its force in to the mad race to increase the armaments which will lead us into a new war, a war more disastrous than the last to the nations involved in it.

When will the abused populace learn to resist? Taught by experience, the proletarians of the world will some day be wise enough to unite and put an end to the capitalistic regime, and such a day must come because it is absurd to believe otherwise. And we must endeavor to hasten the event with incessantly

La Parola Del Popolo, May 1, 1924.

persistent propaganda, penetrating everywhere, including the household, the factory, and the farm.

Remember this our comrades and workers, on this first day of May, and let us remind other workers of it.

If the red flags may not circulate in the streets of Italian towns today, or in certain other countries, and the masses of the workers may not meet there to proclaim their faith, remember that in the streets of London and before the Kremlin of Moscow the cry of hosanna will mount heavenward and magnify the new sun of our redemption, socialism.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 4, 1923.



THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FASCISTS OF CHICAGO

We are informed by the newspaper L'Idea, a weekly, promoter of "Americanism" among Italians, that the Italian Fascist branch of Chicago is reorganizing. The great colonial event took place in the offices of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago. The place was well chosen!

The followers of the castor-oil administration are organized in an active group for the purpose of spreading the fascist ideas among our colonies.

The outstanding members are: Mr. Enrico Barbera, Dr. A. Carfora, Miss Mabel Cesari, Dr. Ugo, M. Galli, Atty. Italo Gallo, Prof. A. Nobili, and Prof. V. Oppedisano.

Chev. Atty. Mario Lauro was unanimously elected as political secretary.

The program of the Fascio is vast. It is enough to say that our "civilizers" intend to strengthen the Italian-American friendship through the honest and carnivalesque (sic) activities of the Italians, and the active propaganda in favor of the Fascist Government.

La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 4, 1923.



To spread such propaganda, it is necessary to explain to the public, the means with which the Fascist Government acquired power, and how it intends to consolidate it. It is necessary to inform the Americans of the danger of being compelled to drink a large dose of castor-oil, as they are compelling any one in Italy who does not bow to the wish of Mussolini.

The public must be informed also, that while in America there exists the freedom of the secret ballot, in Italy one must openly vote the Fascist ballot - or drink a dose of castor-oil - and if one refuses, he is flogged. Only in that way may the friendship of the Americans with the worst element of our colony be strengthened.

We do not think that the Americans are willing to be in contact with the representative of a government which consists of organized criminals, capable only of arresting the forward march of the working class.

But we know that we are not entitled to make statements if we cannot prove them. We are ready to prove our statements in the presence of the gentle-

La Parola Del Popolo, Aug. 4, 1923.

men who have assumed the task of defending the acts of Mussolini and his followers. Almost every night, we hold meetings all over the city in order to unmask Fascism.

Why don't the gentlemen of the reorganized Fascio contradict us? Do they desire a public debate or one through the newspaper? We are ready for the civil duel with words or with the pen. Refusing to defend their own political idea certainly does not call for respect.

Whoever has the courage of his convictions must be willing to discuss them with his opponents, he must measure his with the convictions of someone else. Are the Italian Fascist gentlemen of Chicago sure of the goodness of the fascist program? Well then, accept the challenge.

We Socialists discuss the Fascist program among ourselves because we believe it unjust, barbarous, uncivil, and we consider it a dishonor to our good name, and to the history and tradition of the Italian people.

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La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 16, 1924.

IT IS NECESSARY TO ACT

It is necessary to remember the importance of the meetings of the Italian Socialist branches of Chicago.

The Socialist federation lately has shown itself to be suffering from lethargy.

Only a few branches have demonstrated some activity, but others, the most important from the stand point of existence, do not give any sign of it.

Such conditions cannot last much longer. It is the duty of the branches to participate in public life with greater familiarity towards our party and the federations of other foreign languages.

We have been and still are too much of a stranger to public life.



La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 16, 1924.

The importance of a federation must be judged, not by its numerical strength, but by the activities accomplished by each branch.

A large number of them are holding meetings only to read minutes and elect officers, without taking any real interest in social affairs and without taking any important initiative.

Can we go forward under such conditions?

Other branches, with commendable initiative are instead organizing festivals, dances and educational and recreational clubs, thus spreading our propaganda and showing the commendable intentions of some comrades in making themselves useful to our party.

The Socialist branches of Chicago, in approving the resolution introduced by Comrade Pippan, are appealing to the out-of-town branches to awake and rebel against present oppressive conditions.



La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 16, 1924.

Cooperation and culture are two elements very easy to acquire.

Certainly, it is necessary to possess some of the spirit of sacrifice if we are to lay out a firm basis, and Socialism can be developed in a capitalistic regime only through the sacrifices of the comrades.

We intend to build a new society of justice, liberty, and equality, free from any idea of individual or collective abuse.

This may be accomplished in one or ten years. We do not consider the question of time. It is necessary to get on the way and not to lose courage at the first failure.

We must have confidence in ourselves and in the success of Socialism.

Will power, confidence in ourselves and in our own idealism, are the only requirements that can elevate a humble worker to a top position,



La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 16, 1924.

inaccessible to the weakest.

We admit the existence of many difficulties offered by the ruling capitalistic regime. To contend with and subdue them must be our great satisfaction. The Socialist ideal, cultivated with faith and passion, must urge the comrades to act in the large social field.

Cooperation and a knowledge of the problem of syndicalism must absorb all the activities of the comrades. They are the economical organism which must go side by side with political action in our advanced party.

They will point to the road to recovery.



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La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 7, 1923.

THE CHICAGO ELECTIONS



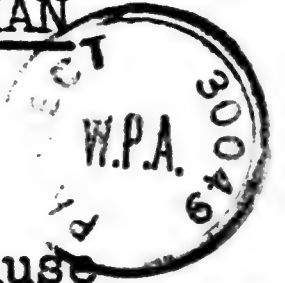
The results of the elections held last Tuesday prove that the majority of the voters in Chicago are [controlled] by the bourgeois party politicians - who always find new issues with which to deceive and intoxicate the voters so that they can easily be dragged from one bourgeois party to another.

In this election some of the issues were the religious question, and the Ku Klux Klan, which did much to influence the foreign element, especially the Jews, to vote for Mr. Dever, Democratic candidate. He won the election by a great margin. His party, one must remember, spent more than \$500,000 [in the campaign].

The Socialists are satisfied with the number of votes cast in favor of the Socialist Party. This Party, even though not as yet well-organized because of Party divisions and lack of financial support, drew 40,841 votes for its candidate, Mr. Cunnea.

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 7, 1923.

Considering the number of foreign Socialists who are not yet voting because they are not citizens, and the number of votes stolen from our candidate - as is the general practice in every election - we can sincerely affirm that our party has a strength of more than 75,000 votes. This gives us much encouragement for future struggles.



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF DEBS BY THE ITALIAN SOCIALISTS

Sunday evening, March 18th, a banquet was held at the Filodramatico-Musicale Club, in honor of our comrade, Mr. Debs, and under the auspices of the Italian Socialists of Chicago.

In honoring Mr. Debs, our intention was to give the banquet a familiar aspect.

But our efforts were useless, because, besides the various Italian Socialist branches, many other outstanding personalities of the Socialist Party and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America attended, and the banquet was transformed into a real Socialist event, one that we shall remember with pleasure.

Comrade Joseph Schlorsberg, secretary-general of the A. C. W. A., was present with his colleague, A. Marinpietri, a member of the Board of the same union and Assistant Cashier of the Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank.

Among our American friends worthy of mention are: Mrs. White, a member of the propaganda department of the National Socialist Party; Mr. Braustetter,



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

national secretary of the party, and Mrs. Braustetter; Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, members of the Socialist Party of Cook County; Mr. How, candidate for a city office, and Mrs. How; and others.

The atmosphere was full of gaiety and friendliness throughout the evening.

The service and food, supplied by our comrades of the 11th ward, were excellent. Comrade Valenti acted as toastmaster.

Many speeches were delivered by various speakers who were glad because of the success of the banquet, and also glad because anybody and everything there was truly Socialist. The speakers also praised the efforts of Mr. Debs in support of the Socialist cause, and his other activities on behalf of the oppressed workers.

At the end, Mr. Debs thanked the Italian Socialists for the splendid reception given him, and he also thanked all those that honored him with their presence. He said that never in his life would he forget that evening, which



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

still more strengthened his conviction to multiply his efforts in behalf of the Socialist Party until the goal is reached.

At 11:00 P. M., Mr. Debs left for St. Louis.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

THE SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN IS WORRYING THE BOURGEOISIE



From reading what the newspapers of the bourgeois parties are publishing about the Socialist election campaign, it seems that those gentlemen are alarmed by the sentiment aroused among the voters of Chicago, especially among the workers.

Mr. Oscar Hewitt, who is conducting a straw vote for the Tribune, said, in commenting on the results, that the Socialist vote at the next city election will be an important factor.

According to Mr. Hewitt's straw vote, the Socialist candidate, Mr. Cunnea, will draw not less than 62,000 votes. Never before in the history of Chicago has a Socialist candidate for mayor received more than 25,000 votes. However, Mr. Hewitt said that Mr. Cunnea is a Socialist candidate who is very different from the others; he is an outstanding influential personality.

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 24, 1923.

In 1912, as Socialist candidate for District Attorney, Mr. Cunnea drew 107,647 votes. This campaign is more energetic than the preceding one. Cunnea and Debs speak every night, and even though there is a charge for admission, their meetings are crowded. The people are paying to listen to these two speakers. The money is used for campaign expenses.

It is not improbable that Mr. Cunnea will carry more than 100,000 votes, which can become the deciding factor between the Democratic and Republican candidates.

We reported Mr. Hewitt's comments, as published by the Tribune, in order to let the Italian comrades know of the splendid opportunity our Party has for a beautiful Socialist affirmation at the coming election.



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 17, 1923.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF CHICAGO

The bourgeois press and the political bosses are worrying about the course which the Socialist Party propaganda is taking in the present political campaign for mayor.

They cannot explain how it is possible that the Socialist meetings, which the people pay to attend, are crowded, while the Republican and Democrat meetings, which are free, have a very light attendance.

They are aware that the presence in Chicago of our comrade, Eugene V. Debs, has contributed much to the development and growth of the Socialist movement.

The secretary of the F. S. I. is appealing to the Italian comrades who are voters, to take more interest in our common cause-- and to not only vote themselves, but to urge their friends and sympathizers to vote for our candidates and to work as watchers at the polls.

The central office of the Socialist Party of Cook County is in great need of watchers, because the bourgeoisie are accustomed to defrauding and annulling the Socialist ballots when no one is watching them.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 3, 1923.

DEBS-CUNNEA MEETING

Sunday, February 23, at Carmen's Hall, Ashland Avenue and Van Buren Street, a mass-meeting was held in favor of William A. Cunnea, Socialist candidate for the office of mayor of Chicago.

The principal speaker was Eugene V. Debs.

More than 3,000 people gave him a warm reception and his eloquent speech was applauded many times.

He said that Socialism is the only torch which enlightens the universe, and that only through Socialism can peace and prosperity be restored in the world.

He concluded by heartily recommending the election of William A. Cunnea to the office of mayor of Chicago, because Mr. Cunnea, being an authentic Socialist, will represent the honesty which guarantees the rights of workers.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 5, 1923.

FASCISM AND THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE BOURGEOISIE



Mr. Ferinando Seville, professor of modern history at the University of Chicago, during a lecture delivered last week, said: "The Fascist movement of Italy may be defined as the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.

"The proletarian class, dissatisfied with the war and the terrible consequences felt by everyone in everyone in Italy, joined the revolutionary parties. The Fascists, organizing themselves in military style, used violent methods against them, and through such violence, Fascism acquired power and control--as instruments of the bourgeois class."

It is worth reading the definition of Fascism given by the bourgeoisie.

It is similar to that given by us: "The dictatorship of the bourgeoisie."

Thus we can see that Fascism will not work for the interests of Italy and its workers; the workers who [support] Fascism will help only the hangman--in his work of hanging and strangling workers even more than before.



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 3, 1923.

In a word, they will help the bourgeoisie to better speculate with the human proletarian flesh--for the gain and profit of the bourgeoisie.



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ITALIAN



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Feb. 17, 1923.

SLUGGISH AMERICAN JUSTICE

Early Monday morning we were visted by an admirable agent of the Federal Department of Justice. It was a very pleasant visit.

The agent asked to see the director of La Parola, and from him he wanted to learn to which American [political] party the Italian Socialist Federation is affiliated.

He insisted on seeing a copy of the anti-Fascist placard which our Federation published, and which was distributed in every Italian colony in America.

Our director gladly furnished him with one.

It is hard to determine the true reasons for the Department of Justice agent's visit to us. It was such an honorable visit in this very quiet manner.

Maybe the Italian Embassy, under orders from Mussolini's Government, placed pressure on the American authorities in order to give us some trouble.

We, conscious of the efficacy of our propaganda against Fascism, and of the

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Feb. 17, 1923.

sluggishness of the authorities of all bourgeois countries, follow our road without any fear.

To that end, we would like to inform the public that we can furnish thousands of these anti-Fascist placards. We are ready to deliver them on request.



La Farola Del Popolo, Feb. 10, 1923.

ENERGETIC CAMPAIGN BY THE SOCIALISTS OF CHICAGO

The central committee of the local Socialist Party has formulated a program for an energetic and aggressive campaign for the next city elections.

The political campaign by the Socialists will be officially initiated on the 19th of this month--on the day when the Socialist candidate for mayor of Chicago, Attorney Cunnea, will deliver the first of a series of speeches on the program of the Party.

The spoken propaganda committee appointed for this political campaign, is organizing ward meetings in favor of Mr. Cunnea. Mr. Cunnea will speak at these meetings, which will be held among the various ethnical groups of this city.

Mr. Cunnea will address the Italians on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21st, at Hull House.

Comrades and Italian friends are cordially invited to attend these meetings, and to listen to the speeches of our Socialist candidate.



La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 10, 1923.

Moreover, the central committee informs the public of the arrival in Chicago of the great Socialist, Eugene Debs, who will be the official speaker at the most important Socialist meetings.

Debs will be in Chicago on Feb. 22, and on the evening of that day he will preside over the mass-meeting of our Party.



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La Parola Del Popolo, July 8, 1922.

FOR THE RELEASE OF LUIGI PARENTI

Italian Socialist Federation Co-workers: One after another, political prisoners are gaining their liberty. In the Federal bastille there are still those who are in because they haven't a committee chosen for the purpose of effecting their release. One of these is Luigi Parenti, of the I. W. W., sentenced to five years in the famous trial in which the cruelty of Judge Landis was outstanding.

To the Executive Committee of the Italian Socialist Federation of the United States, the opportunity of effecting the release of Parenti is evident, if only through a discreet effort on the part of the workers. The authorities are disposed to put him at liberty on condition that he show himself the possessor of \$1,500, which is the sum necessary for his return to his homeland with his family.



Do we Socialists, we working comrades, want to leave in prison, to rot for three more years, a man, our brother, a husband, the father of three innocent children,

La Parolo Del Popolo, July 8, 1922.

because we are not inclined to make even a small financial effort? Of the sum needed to free our comrade, the biggest part has been donated by others; it rests with us to collect our share in order to arrive at the necessary sum.

The F. S. I. as always, free of sectional prejudices, appeals to its members and to the workers of every party and political creed to give any offering for this purpose.

Luigi Parenti is not a member of our party, but he is a son of the working class, and was imprisoned by the bourgeoisie while seeking to serve the proletarian cause, as a soldier in the ranks of the I. M. I. He is therefore a member of our class, towards whom we have a duty: to give an offering that will help him rejoin his family, and his father who is 84 years of age, fighting with death, in the hope of again embracing his Louis. We must, therefore, do our duty by giving him back his freedom, life, and work.

Whoever feels duty bound to assist in this work may send his contribution to the

La Parola Del Popolo, July 8, 1922.

Italian Socialist Federation, 320 So. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
P. S. To date the contributions have reached the sum of \$43.50.

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La Parola Del Popolo, June 3, 1922.

PATRIOTIC "THIEVES" AND HIGH-PLACED PROTECTORS
Where Is Justice?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the Senate of the United States they are talking about speculations and the huge frauds committed during the war by individuals who supplied war materials to the government. They speak of specific cases in regard to frauds amounting to the handsome sum of \$192,000,000.

The gentlemen who have enriched themselves at the expense of the state, that is to say, our country, in time of war, belong to that category of so-called 100% patriots and leaders of the people.

The Attorney-General has requested and obtained an assignment of \$500,000 in order to unearth the facts and bring the guilty before the law. Mr. Daugherty has need for other funds, other graft, in order to discover and punish the grafting of the "patriots." Accused of not having done so before now, he justifies himself with saying that the famous Palmer, of the famous democracy of Wilson, left nothing prepared for the need. That Palmer may

La Parola Del Popolo, June 3, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

be guilty of negligence, we are well aware. In fact he was much too occupied with the search for "Reds" to give a thought to the yellow-gloved thieves. But this excuse does not justify the inertia of the present Attorney-General.

It seems that there are in the Senate certain "gentlemen" Senators who think as we do in that respect. There are some, for example, who accuse Daugherty of something like complicity. Senator Caraway, for example, reveals that His Excellency Attorney-General Daugherty made an agreement involving \$25,000 with Col. Felder, to promote the release of a certain Morse, one of the many "patriotic" war thieves who had been imprisoned for fraud committed against the State. Furthermore, says Caraway, the same Morse was counselled by His Excellency Daugherty, as to the part he was to play in order to facilitate his release from prison, counsels which Morse followed and which procured him his freedom.

These little things, of course, do not surprise us. Who does not know that in America justice serves the thieves while it keeps imprisoned unfortunate subversives whose only crime is that they think.

La Parola Del Popolo, June 3, 1922.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

But there is more to it. His Excellency has been criticized by senators and newspapers for his inability and unwillingness to prosecute the war thieves. How can you expect Daugherty to agitate against the capitalistic corporations, say his critics, when this same Daugherty is ex-legal consultant for various capitalistic corporations?

And who would try to make us believe that among these war thieves there is not one corporation which should be brought before the law?

So that summed up we have: Thieves who profess themselves to be one hundred percent patriots and highly placed accomplices who should punish them. But a wolf does not eat a wolf. It is for the people who vote to think before putting into power wolves from the packs of wolves.

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La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.

AUGURAL MESSAGES ON THE FIRST OF MAY

Terre Haute, Ind.

April 14.

To the Comrades of the Italian Socialist Federation: It is with great pleasure, in reply to the courteous invitation of Comrade Valenti, secretary of your Federation, that I send this brief augural message of the First of May.

The First of May is the International Holiday of the working class; it is the day, above all other days of the year, in which the workers unite in one mass and resolve to continue, with renewed energy, the struggle for emancipation.

The days recently passed have been in fact gray days and a trial to the endurance of our movement, but our ideal has surpassed this trial of fire.



La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.

and in days to come we shall be united as we have never been to date, in order to construct together an organization more powerful than that which we have had in the past.

Accept, dear Italian comrades, with the affectionate augurs of this day the wishes for prosperity and success.

Yours for Socialism and freedom,
Eugene V. Debs.

Chicago, Ill.
April 14.

To Italian Socialists: The comrades of the Italian Socialist Federation merit congratulations because of the fact that this First of May finds them still united in the ranks of the Socialist Party, fighting for the emancipation of the working class. The past years have been years of



La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.


trial, but the future is full of promise.

The Socialist Party has escaped the storm. It is indestructible because it has remained truly Socialist, truly faithful to the principles of International Socialism and to the cause of those workers who are celebrating the First of May.

The splendid Italian Socialist Party and its victories should be an inspiration and a spur to the Italian comrades in the United States.

It remains for you, Italian comrades, to be as sincere and faithful to the principles of our party, as your brothers in Italy are to those of their party.

Your past performances assure us that you will be, in the future.



La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.

With your co-operation the Socialist Party will go forward and every following May 1 will find us stronger until the day in which we shall celebrate the fall of capitalism and the emancipation of the working masses with the institution of socialism.

Otto Branstetter
National Secretary, Socialist Party.

New York
April, 23, 1922.

Dear Comrade Valenti: Please accept my deepest congratulations for the work accomplished by your newspaper. Unfortunately, I'm not able to read it, being unfamiliar with your glorious language, but I know of the splendid work which you have accomplished and of the struggle which you are supporting for the workers.



La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.

My most sincere wishes to you and to the Italian comrades who have remained faithful to their Socialist organization, and to all your readers.

Fraternally yours,
Abraham Cahan
Director of the Jewish Socialist Weekly
The Jewish Forward

City of Milwaukee
Office of the Mayor

Girolamo Valenti, Sec. F. S. I.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: Kindly transmit to the comrades of your Federation, my congratulations for the success of your newspaper. We, here in Milwaukee, are convinced that the workers' movement cannot expect to be successful without its own formidable and active press; and despite the drudgery and difficulty

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 29, 1922.

entailed in creating a press formidable enough to compete with the capitalistic press with the enormous capital invested in its enterprises, we must, nevertheless, realize that only with this painful effort that the workers can unite, especially in America where they are divided even in their work by the prejudices of race and religion.

On this First of May, I renew the wishes of better future successes.

Sincerely yours,
Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor.



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La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

FOR THE "FIRST OF MAY"

On the Easter of the workers, the First of May, it is the duty of every comrade to write subversive greeting cards to his friends and comrades. The social library has them on sale in artistic designs and colors at five cents each. The library is located at 1044 Taylor St., Chicago.

Ms. (44) First 1075

La Parola Del Popolo, April 1, 1922.

CHICAGO MOURNS

Chicago, these past days, has been immersed in mourning. Not because of a public disaster. No. It has been in mourning for the death of seven-year-old Gwendolyn Armour, daughter of the packinghouse millionaire, who has become wealthy by poisoning the people with meat from carrion animals. What a calamity for the city of Chicago! When one considers that during the illness of this heiress to millions, ten specialists were in constant attendance at her bedside. Further than that, the streets of the neighborhood were closed to traffic, so that noise would not disturb her.

And even police were on guard to see that those streets remained silent. It is a pity that the little one died, but at any rate, my dear reader, tell me whether you think the same would be done for your children if they were sick in bed. Also tell me whether the city would send police to insure quiet in the vicinity of your home. I await your answer.



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La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

BATTISTONI IN CHICAGO

The comrades of Chicago have had the beautiful opportunity of a two day visit by our dear comrade Battistoni.

Battistoni is always an immovable, immutable fervent assertor of our principles, one of the dignified leaders of the Italian Socialists in America.

His presence and his fervent words have infused a new enthusiasm into the local comrades, who respect him much. On his departure, he declared himself happy at having found our local movement solid as a rock, with all the old comrades at their old places on the fighting line. And we, on our part, feel invigorated by his message of

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

faith and by his promises of solidarity from our comrades in the East.

The comrades of the ever growing 9th Ward Branch, who had the first opportunity to hear him last Sunday afternoon, admire him the more - and are anxious to see him again; the comrades of the 11th and 17th Ward Branches were likewise impressed.

"We are and shall remain Socialists," Battistoni said in his lecture at the Chicago Commons, "because we have the responsibility of restoring Socialism, and because those who at different times changed name and tactics - with the aim of doing a better and bigger job than us - not only failed to go ahead of us but failed and failed miserably, falling behind us."

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

At the public celebration given by the comrades of the 11th Ward Branch, the words of Battistoni, which followed those of Valenti and Bellandi, will be a spur - and at the same time a comfort - in that they succeeded in convincing us, once again, of the excellence of our methods of fighting and of the justice of our attitude in this last period of extreme aberration.

He promised to work for our good in Italy, and we promised to do our part here in America. We then wished our comrade bon voyage to Italy.

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La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

COMMUNISTS AND SEMI-COMMUNISTS IN OUR FEDERATION

(Editorial)

The Italian Socialist Federation, which cost a small group of comrades much labor and many sacrifices, and which is on a par with other organizations, has had to submit to the attacks of its many enemies, who, united in recent times with the Communists, tried in vain to defeat the Federation. The Communist Labor Party News, during the convention in Chicago, carried among the list of delegates, the representatives of the Italian Socialist Federation, whose membership was reported as one thousand. It is to be noted that at the time, our Federation accounted for that number of members, and that it had sent its delegate, John La Soca, to the Convention of the Socialist Party.

When the fashion was to go with the "left wingers," a member here, and one there, would, in good faith, join the "left wingers," and then voices would insidiously





La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

try to impress the people with the assertion that the majority of the Italian Socialists in America were deserting the Socialist Party. Some self-styled Socialists and various subversive elements then bellowed with all their strength into that flame with the hope of seeing the Italian Federation reduced to ashes.

Later, others donned the communistic red, and declared themselves ready to battle the bull of capitalism which they felt themselves ready to drag into the dust. And so, other internal struggles, other arguments, other misunderstandings resulted; and the small raft of the Federation, assailed on all sides by waves that attempted to submerge it, fought against them with tenacity-and did not perish.

Calm followed the storm, and at the Convention of Oct., 1919, after a heated discussion, an Order of the Day was voted upon and accepted by all-whether middle, left or right "wingers." And to-day, with a membership of one thousand, to which it has held on since 1914, it is the only organization that has been capable of putting up a front against the revolutionary hurricane from the East. A hurricane



La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

which proposed to destroy capitalism, but instead served only to strengthen it, thus weakening the Socialist movement in America.

Although every now and then a member would leave us for the Communist Party, we still held on to our one thousand members, and it seemed as though we could now live in peace and direct our efforts to the propagation of our ideals, and the struggle against the enemies of suffering humanity, But we again deceived ourselves because a small group of semi-Communists has arisen in New York, under the leadership of Negri, and with calumnies and rank stoness, **initiated** another fight against the Socialist Party and the Federation.

I call them semi-Communists, because I know them, and because I remember their discussion at the National Convention of the Federation, and at the banquet in West Hoboken given in honor of the delegates.

Some time ago, a Communistic paper of New York, to prove that one should desert



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La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

the Party, published Lazzari's speech at the convention in Milan, as an indication of the right way.

In America, at one time, the Protestant minister, Bugelli, used the same system of reasoning-instead of arguments. In his lectures, he would say: "God exists because Dante, Mazzini, Colombo, Carducci, etc., believed in Him."

Knowing Lazzari, and also knowing that there are hundreds in Italy equal to him who do not think as he does, I would like to point out that Lazzari still belongs to the Party and submits to the decrees of the majority.

In their letters, articles and circulars, the neo-Communists speak of the fact that the Socialist Party has failed to join the Third International; of the expulsion of members; of the 50,000 members in the new party-which actually has a membership of less than 5,000; and the ex-secretary of the Socialist Party, who



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La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

is very active in the new Party; and of the obligation which the Federation failed to meet-meaning, of course, the Order of the Day voted upon at the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation.

They say that the failure of the Socialist Party to join the Third International is childish and worse. There is only one way for the F.I.S. to affiliate itself with the Third International, and that is to enter the Communist Party. Why do they hold back from taking such a step?

Forward, by God! Have courage and join; put into action the programs which you have trumpeted, and, above all, remember to be consistent because our eye is upon you. We have a right to expect you to be consistent, because, just as you attacked the Socialist Party for not joining the Third International, you should also, if sincere, attack and accuse the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is not an affiliate of the Red International, branch of the Third International.



La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 28, 1922.

And as to the expulsions, who can dispute the right of a Party to expel the element that insists on having its own way?

The First International, of which Marx was the leader, expelled Bakunin-yet you do not attack Marx.

The Russian Communist Party recently expelled 20 per cent of its members. The Fourth International, according to its Manifesto, said that the Third International had expelled the "left wing" element. Why do you not attack the Third International?

The Order of the Day approved at the National Convention of Oct., 1919, did not stipulate that the Federation would be justified in leaving the Socialist Party if it did not affiliate itself with the Third International.

The Second International betrayed all the principles of International Socialism.

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 20, 1932.

The Italian Socialist Federation always has been in accord-in the main-with the program of the Socialist Party of America, and is in fact always has been with the "left wing."

If someone in New York signed a promissory note, that is, an Order of the Day that we did not see, that is an affair that does not concern us; only the semi-Communists are the debtors.



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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

La Parola Del Popolo, Jan. 14, 1922.

FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI

A number of branches of the Italian Socialist Party in Chicago are acting to raise funds for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The 19th Ward Branch is holding a meeting in Hull House, Friday night, Jan. 20, for the purpose of promoting a dance and entertainment program, the net proceeds of which will be applied to the defense fund.

The 9th Ward Branch held a meeting in a hall on East 107 Street. A number of speakers gave a resume of the nationally known case. The sum of \$31.18 was collected for the defense fund.

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La Parola del Popolo, Jan. 7, 1922.

SUBSCRIPTION OF THE ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION FOR SACCO
AND VANZETTI



The subscription sponsored by the Parola for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti to date has collected nine hundred and seventy nine dollars. Contributions have been received from the Italian Socialist Party of Beloit, Wisconsin.

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L'Avanti, Dec. 31, 1921.

WHAT IS SOCIALISM?

I was speaking yesterday with a prominent Italian of the Chicago colony, (one of the many who live merrily at the expense of poor boobs), on the possible advent of socialism. He retorted:

"You may be able to socialize property and transform anything you wish, but you will never change human nature. Mankind is too selfish, and you will never be able to destroy this inborn quality."

My answer was as follows: "Man is certainly selfish, but when does this feeling appear in him? Certainly not when he has the privilege of exploiting objects merely for the asking."

"Now, for instance, look at that expensive restaurant. Many customers, ladies and gentlemen, are enjoying exquisite dishes there. Through the windows of the restaurant, a poor devil and his ragged children are peering - and at the same time, yawning from hunger - for the father is one of the unemployed millions. Their craving for food and comfort is proportional to the satisfaction they observe in the guests."



L'Avanti, Dec. 31, 1921.

"On the other hand, the 'ladies' and 'gentlemen' who are passing by the restaurant and are supposedly well-fed, will never wear an expression of desire, even if they should glance at the windows. This is only natural for they possess the means of satisfying any appetite.



"Now, suppose that our poor devil and his children should meet with the honest opportunity of allaying their hunger with a decent order of bread and meat. If another poor devil should then approach the former with the intention of snatching the meal for himself, you would see how doggedly it would be protected.

"Instead, if everybody could satisfy his needs and interests according to the program of a Socialist regime, that cannibal egoism which is now turning men into wolves would disappear from the face of the earth."

[Signed]

Scarpa Grossa

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La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 17, 1921.

COLONIAL CHRONICLES

We are glad to publish the following letter:

Dear Editor:

In reading your honest and pugnacious newspaper, I cannot but notice your noble and sacred crusade in behalf of the interests and rights of the common people, and that you are in the habit of calling an ace an ace.

For these very reasons, I am asking you to grant me a little space in your paper, so that I may be able to continue my interrupted campaign against all sordidness found in the Italian colony of Chicago. For six long years I fought this campaign in the former Socialist paper L'Avanti, for the purpose of unmasking the banditry which is nestling within our colony. A small group of these crooks, aided by the Italian consular authorities, are cheating the large population of our Chicago immigrants.



La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 17, 1921.

Now, with the collaboration of your worthy newspaper, I shall be able to expose grave matters which our Italian comrades and laborers ought to know. I will leave the grammatical and orthographical rules, of which I am ignorant, to those rascals of the colonial press; that is, to the editors of L'Italia, L'Idea, and La Tribuna Transatlantica.

With your permission, I shall first describe the person, the character and the professional achievements of one of those weather-vanes, Attorney Giogliotti.

My campaign would open in your next number with an article regarding the visit to Chicago of Generalissimo Armando Diaz.

Hoping for a favorable reply, I remain your devoted reader,

Giuseppe Orrico
807 Garibaldi Place
Chicago, Ill.



La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 17, 1921.

Editor's Note. - Our newspaper is intended to be a free platform for the discussion of all the problems which concern the Italian colonies in America. We believe that the problem of colonial "worms" is of the utmost importance.

These colonies are afflicted by a cancerous sore formed by prominent, but vulgar, co-nationals, who are dishonest and filthy exploiters. Every citizen desiring the welfare of our poor immigrants-- who are such easy victims -- should favor any honest initiative bent on pointing out and curing said cancerous sore.

Therefore, our friend Orrico, if capable, is welcome to space in our newspaper.



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Avanti, Aug. 6, 1921.

THE CHICAGO COMMONS HAS NO USE FOR SOCIALISTS

The Chicago Commons is a bourgeois institution, having as part of its program the education and amusement of the many thousands of Italians who inhabit that district. Every Friday evening, an entertainment is given consisting of an orchestra, singing, dancing, and lectures in Italian.

Often in the past, socialists have been invited to speak at the Commons: for instance, Valenti, Buttis, Pollacchioli, and others.

Last Friday, July 29, an Italian member of the Commons' committee asked our juvenile section for a socialist speaker.

Comrade Culla was asked by telephone and he immediately went to the Commons. There he was surprised to hear that "other speakers had been already engaged." However, through the good offices of another committeeman, a



Avanti, Aug. 6, 1921.

ten-minute talk was finally granted to our comrade.

The large Auditorium was crowded with men and women, all eager to hear a socialist speaker. Comrade Culla spoke on Socialism for about twenty minutes and was applauded indiscriminately. Then the president, peeved perhaps at the enthusiasm produced by the talk on Socialism, approached comrade Culla and volunteered the information that the Commons wanted speakers on the labor movement and not on Socialism(!) So! They seem to want conservative orations of every variety, as long as they advise the laborers to submit to their tribulations and to pray their merciful god to throw down from an imaginary paradise some manna for their empty stomachs.

Workingmen, organize and acquire an education! So that, by means of your strength and class consciousness, you may secure a better life,



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Avanti, Aug. 6, 1921.

Even if a brief one. Remember that divided, we are the rabble - united, we are powerful. The master wolf will always devour the laboring lamb.

Attend every evening the Local of the Italian Socialist Section, 920 West Grand Avenue.

[Signed] The Courier



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L'Avanti, Aug. 2, 1919.

SOLIDARITY HAS NO BOUNDARIES

Following the declaration of general strikes in Italy, France and England, the Italian Socialist Section of the 11th Ward held a convention on July 21, in the Paganelli Hall.

The first speaker was our young comrade L. Bellandi who entertained the audience with an impassioned and convincing talk, lasting about half an hour.

As a climax, Bellandi expressed the hope that the proletariat of the world will be able to hold high, above all others, the red flag of socialism.

John La Duca followed and spoke for nearly an hour, explaining the motives and meaning of the general strikes in Europe.



L'Avanti, Aug. 2, 1919.

Referring to the United States, he said that this government shrewdly uses the reactionary forces against the laboring class, particularly at this critical time, when the conditions in this so-called free country are forcing workers to strike for the wretched goal of a less stale chunk of bread.



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L'Avanti, Feb. 1919.

ITALIAN

CONVENTION PROTESTING LIEBKNECHT AND LUXEMBURG SLAYINGS

On February 3, as announced by the Italian Socialist Section, this convention took place at the Hod Carriers' Hall, to protest against the slayings of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. It was attended by a large crowd of radical sympathizers of every denomination. Its solemnity, as required by the occasion, was not marred by any incident.

Our comrade J. La Duca acted as chairman. He opened the convention with an appropriate and impassioned speech, and then gave the floor to comrade L. Bellandi, of the Juvenile Club Karl Marx, who described admirably the lives of the two German comrades, martyrs for a common cause.

After the chairman had explained the absence of two Americans who had been scheduled to speak, comrade G. Valenti, editor of this newspaper,



L'Avanti, Feb. 1919.

emphasized the courage and "loyalty-to-an-ideal" displayed by the two Socialist leaders - who so strenuously fought the Kaiser and the social democratic plutocracy - that they were slaughtered in Berlin within the same hour; one by the police, the other by the rabble.

Dr. A. Molinari followed with a speech which was enthusiastically applauded, particularly, when Dr. Molinari compared the Italian government (after its seizure of Trento and Trieste and its aims on Fiume and Dalmatia), to a greedy boy who is seized with indigestion after gorging himself with food.

Comrade La Duca closed the convention by recalling the names and actions of political prisoners - including Eugene Debs - from whose magnificent defence he read a passage.

A collection for the Socialist Party netted \$32.10.



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L'Italia, November 17, 1918.

SOCIALIST MEETING.

The Socialist organization of our city will have a big gathering Sunday, to celebrate the ending of the war and the disappearance of autocracy.

This reunion will take place at the Coliseum in the afternoon, and will probably be presided over by William B. Lloyd, who was a Socialist candidate for Senator in the recent election. Speeches will be made in various languages. Mr. John La Duca will be the Italian speaker.

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La Fiaccola, June 22, 1918.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST PICNIC.



Last Sunday, June 16, more than fifty thousand people took part in the picnic held at Riverview Park by the Socialists of Cook County.

Americans, Italians, Irish, Germans, Austrians, English, Spaniards, French, Hungarians, Bohemians, Lithuanians, Dutch, Greeks, Bulgarians, Russians, Mexicans, etc., were gathered together for the purpose of spending a few merry hours away from the city; all of them bound together by a perpetual faith in international socialism.

The immense crowd was thrilled by the speech on Soviet Russia by one of the first socialist ambassadors in the history of the United States, Santeri Nuoterva, Ambassador from Finland. Mr. Nuoterva spoke from the International Pavillion.



La Fiaccola, June 22, 1918.

Speeches in Italian were made from the Italian pavillion and heard by hundreds of our countrymen. Introduced by comrade Pellegrino of the nineteenth ward, comrade Bellandi spoke of the urgent need for socialism.

Our chief editor, G. Valenti, also spoke to the many people of different nationalities who, attracted by the strength of internationalism, had assembled to pay homage to socialism, instead of slaughtering each other in war, as people are doing in Europe.

Finally, our comrade Dr. Molinari began his speech by explaining the real causes of the World War. He pointed out that the people of the nations at war have no quarrel among themselves, and that they are cutting each others throats only because they are in the dark.



La Fiaccola, June 22, 1918.

He compared the nations at war to those cowboys of the movies who, in the act of attacking the occupants of a barroom, shoot out the only lamp hanging from the ceiling, and then end up by accidentally killing each other in the dark.

"When the enlightenment of the future takes place," he continued to say, the peoples of the earth will understand each other and know whom and where to attack.

The speaker concluded by saying that he was in favor of that war which will begin at the end of the World War. This struggle will take place in every nation, between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

At the end of the speech, shouts of "Long live our war" mingled with a hearty and general applause.

At the close of the proceedings, \$14.50 was collected from the Italians present: The money will be contributed to this newspaper.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, July 15, 1916.

CAPITALISTIC CONSISTENCY?

A laborer who wishes to apply for a job at the Western Electric Company is compelled to undergo a most severe medical examination.

Moreover, any physical fault leads to immediate discharge, even if the unlucky worker was employed at a starvation wage of **eight** dollars per week.

If all companies should adopt the same employment rules as enforced by Western Electric, how could those poor unfortunates live who are afflicted with an incurable disease--and to whom even a hard chunk of bread is denied?

What must they do? Either join the great army of beggars, or become murderers? Perhaps they are more inclined toward violence. In other words, being unable to find any kind of a job, he applies for enlistment in the U. S. Army. But here also he must undergo a most rigorous physical examination, for Uncle Sam expects his soldiers to be hale and hearty.



La Parola Proletaria, July 15, 1916.



Thus, an individual who is physically unfit does not even have a fair chance of being killed on the battle field!

However, nobody forbids this same individual to marry, whenever he should find a woman willing to become his wife, and whenever he should possess the necessary amount for a marriage license.

Concluding, as long as the law permits the physically handicapped to marry, it seems unfair that Western Electric, or other companies, should not exempt those who need employment for their very livelihood from the strict physical examinations.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 23, 1915.

MEETING ON UNEMPLOYMENT IMPRESSIONS
OF A SOCIALIST

Having learned of this international meeting, (I) went to Bowen Hall, Hull House, in the belief that it was a socialist gathering.

Instead I found there only (anarchic) or quasi-(anarchic) speakers, who spoke in various languages. An anarchist wearing a black tie that covered his entire breast spoke in Italian.

The gist of his speech was that it was entirely useless to support this or that political party or to wait until the bourgeois did something for the unemployed. The proletariat must resort to violence, to rioting on the streets, to sacking stores and markets, and to social revolution.

When the meeting adjourned to the street, the Italian anarchist had disappeared.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 23, 1915.

Ranks were formed to march in parade, in spite of the hostile attitude of the police. As soon as the procession had reached the corner of Polk and Halsted Streets, the policemen (one of them an Italian) seized the banners carried by the marchers and began to shoot at random. After several arrests had been made, the parade was completely disbanded. Then the patrol-wagon and about fifty more policemen arrived, who used their clubs on the crowd of men, women, and children...

Vote the socialist ticket to attain social revolution without violence!

Francesco Antonio Pellegrino

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914.

THE WORK OF THE "JACKALS"

We do not know any other name by which to call the capitalists of America.

They are the real "Jackals".

We know of their avarice and cruelty in draining money from the living.

Now these "Jackals" are feeding themselves on corpses.

The war, for them, is a Fair. They say: Ah! In Europe they are killing each other? Well, we want the workers of America to pay in order to enjoy peace, thus they will appreciate it more.

They said so, and already they have raised the cost of all staples from meat to sugar.

If the American people were not like sheep, and if the aliens who immigrated here, were not becoming like sheep themselves, we would see the streets and

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914.

the squares of the American cities crowded with mobs protesting and asking for the hanging of the "Jackals".

Well, this year the crop was abundant; the pastures rich, the cereals and wheat super-abundant; exports to Europe have almost stopped; everything is abundant in fantastic proportions, and the capitalists, 100 times thieves, are raising the cost of living with the excuse that there is a war in Europe.

The newspapers make a little noise, women's clubs raise their voices, but there is not a single protest in an energetic effective manner.

At Milan, in Italy, the Socialistic Administration has reduced the cost of bread and will also reduce the cost of milk, meat, and other necessities of life.

But in America, cities, states, and the Federal Government are in the hands

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1914..

of the capitalist-democrat-republican party, which is helping the trusts though it pretends to be against them.

Well, everything that is happening suits me! When a people is tolerant to such an extent and it supports, without protest, anything - and then on election day it votes for those who starve it - that people, we say, deserves to be treated and ruled even in the worst way.

Dear "Jackals", squeeze and suck still more; the foolish, imbecile people will stand for it, and will thank you, because when a man is starving, he will blame - the socialists.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 25, 1914.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF ARTURO CAROTI

Hon. Arturo Caroti, Deputy in the Italian Parliament, was the guest of honor at the banquet held on the evening of July 10th, at the Roma restaurant. The banquet was under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Party of Chicago.

More than eighty outstanding Socialists attended - in comradely spirit.

Needless to say, the banquet turned out to be a meeting full of cordiality and enthusiasm.

The American comrade, Brais, representing the Industrial Tailor's Union of America, was also present.

The director of our newspaper, Mr. Vacirca, delivered a speech, in which he praised the exceptional qualities - of heart and mind - of the old fighter for the socialist cause, who is the idol of the working class of Italy.

He gave a resumé of the ten years that the Hon. Deputy spent in America



La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 25, 1914.

before his election to the Italian Parliament.

The orator recalled Mr. Caroti's life of struggle in America; how he adapted himself to the humblest and most difficult jobs, suffering distress and poverty in order to remain faithful to his ideals and to earn a piece of honest bread for his wife and children.

Hon. Arturo Caroti, in thanking all his friends for the splendid reception bestowed upon him, recalled the time he spent in Chicago years ago, and was glad to see that his old friends and comrades of yesterday, are still the same friends and comrades.

He promised to return to Chicago, to fight by our side with the same spirit and zeal, in order to destroy capitalistic society.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 4, 1914.

OUR RED WEEK

Next week will be a week in the German style - for the Italian Socialists of Chicago.

A week of propaganda and of recruiting of new members - for our cause, and for the diffusion of Socialist literature.

The expected arrival of our dear comrade, Arturo Caroti, makes this favorable moment for intensification of our activities.

The Socialist Deputy from Florence will come to Chicago and will speak to us about Italy and America, two countries that he knows very well. He will bring to us the latest news about the new proletarian soul of Italy, and what is developing and ripening in our mother land.



ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 9, 1914.

ON GUARD!

(Editorial)

Two wars have been declared, both in the interest of John D. Rockefeller and American capitalism.

One is a war for the political and commercial supremacy of the "Oil King" and his friends, in Mexico: the other to crush the rebelling spirit of the slaves of the coal mines of Colorado which are owned by Rockefeller and his gang.

While we are writing this editorial, the daily press of Chicago has many columns filled with material intended to stimulate the enthusiasm of the American working men for the conquest of Mexico.

The incident of Tampico and other poor pretexts are mentioned in order to justify the expedition of the Army and Navy for the invasion of the neighbor republic.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 9, 1914.

At the same time, distorted and incomplete news is being published about the massacre of workers in Colorado.

The last struggle of Ludlow, Colorado, represents one of the vilest attempts against the life and liberty of the working class in the history of America.

The pen can give only a slight idea of the outrages committed against unhappy women and children, whose only fault lies in belonging to men who do not want to live any longer, in slavery.

Towns are burned, and miners' camps destroyed, without pity - in order to protect the profits of Mr. Rockefeller.

Only a few weeks ago, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. arrogantly declared to the inquiring government commission that he and his father would spend every



La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 9, 1914.

cent of their great wealth to subdue the miners of Colorado into humble and obedient slaves.

At the same time, agents paid by the Standard Oil Company have ingeniously manipulated the Mexican crisis to the point of inducing the American Government to agree to armed intervention for the protection of American interests in Mexico.

The capitalist class was successful in its aim.

The war has upset the minds of the American people. While their attention is drawn to the military and naval activities in Vera Cruz, Rockefeller's agents are carrying out the criminal plan voiced by young Rockefeller.

The dreadful side of these current events is that American workers are compelled to fight on foreign land to protect the interests of Rockefeller,



La Parola Dei Socialisti, May 9, 1914.

while he in turn kills the workers who are struggling in the Colorado mines for a piece of less bitter bread.

From all these happenings, we conclude that the working class is going through the greatest crisis in its history.

We from the Parola will try hard to perform our duty - in urging, enlightening, and informing our readers of the horrible schemes plotted by the capitalists against the working class, which class has the right and the duty to protest vigorously and to organize in order to receive and to protect the right value for its labors.



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

MEETING OF ITALIAN BRANCHES IN CHICAGO

The Italian Branches of the Italian Socialist Party of Chicago held a reunion at the Chicago Commons, on December 14. The meeting was presided over by comrade Lucidi who discussed the following business of the day:

1. Report of the Executive Committee
2. Administrative and moral report on La Parola and the Federation.
3. Election of members to the Executive Committee for the year 1914.
4. For an eight page newspaper.
5. The Co-operative Publishing House.
6. For a Director of Propaganda.
7. Various business.

The first two points on the order of the day were approved after a brief discussion.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

Those elected to the Executive Committee were: Raffino, Mangaantini, and Lorenzini. The outgoing members were: Vacondio and Tondelli.

On the proposal for an eight page newspaper, a majority was in favor of it, and the Press Committee was given the responsibility of bringing it to realization.

The election of a Director of Propaganda was charged to the Executive Committee, which was given a free hand as to the method to be used.

After a brief report on the development of the Co-operative Publishing House, given by Lucidi and Corti, the assembly expressed pleasure with the good that had been accomplished, and the unfailing success that was assured for the future. In view of the necessity of aiding financially the operation of the newspaper, Comrades Pietrucci and Tondelli spontaneously offered to loan forty dollars and fifty dollars respectively.

The following members were chosen for the Press Committee: Granditti, Corti, Lucidi, Guastafferri and Vanellini.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913

The Entertainment Committee consists of the following members: Ruffino, Braglia, Borzillo, Vanellini, Gallegani, **Cappetta and Paolucci.**



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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 13, 1913.

NEW BRANCH

Last Friday a new branch of the Italian Socialist Party in Chicago was formed in the 14th ward.

The speakers were comrades Lucidie and Molinari.

The promoter of the meeting was comrade Onofrio, to whom much praise is given for his initiative.



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 10, 1913.

IV

IMPORTANT MEETING OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY IN CHICAGO.

Last Sunday, the representatives of the various Italian Socialist Branches in Chicago met at the Chicago Commons Hall in order to clear up several important questions. Comrade Molinari presided, with Pellegrini as secretary.

The first question on the order of the day concerned the Co-operative Publishing Co. After the meeting opened, comrade Lucidi took the floor. He enumerated the advantages the organization could derive from having its own publishing company, and the obstacles still to be surmounted before the Federation decision to print its own paper could be carried out.

Comrade Faurchini presented an estimate of the sum necessary to initiate the enterprise.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug.30, 1915.

We thought \$700 would be sufficient. Comrade Ruffino felt that it would be inadvisable to rush into something without sufficient financial backing. Others spoke pro and con. The vote on the question was unanimously in favor of buying the necessary printing equipment. It was also decided to accelerate the drive for funds through the sale of shares.

We wish to correct a statement made in a previous issue of "La Parola," to the effect that the Cooperative "will be incorporated." The Co-operative **has already** been incorporated.

The entertainment committee, composed of Comrades Ruffino, Bragia, Pellici, Vanellini and Morini, proposed that the profit derived from the Socialist picnic to be held Aug.31, at Riverview Park, should be distributed among the branches of the Italian Socialist Federation and "La Parola."

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 30, 1913.

Comrade Ruffino then read a letter from the County Committee of the Socialist Party. The letter invited all branches to send delegates to the general meeting and pointed out that branches failing to do so would be excluded from certain benefits. The following delegates were chosen: Gustaf ferri, Cappetta, Braglia, Pellegrini, Ruffino and Venaglia.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Everyone is enthusiastic over the prospects of a bright future for the Italian Workers of Chicago.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

THE UTOPIANS

(Editorial)



No, we Socialists are not Utopians any more. Our great philosophers of half a century ago were called Utopians when with audacious intuition they divined the coming of Socialism. But to-day Socialism is not a Utopia; it is a reality, which exists under our very eyes. To-day Socialism is assailed, not tolerated as a dream, and the assault upon it shows that it is recognized as something tangible, like men and things.

Others are the Utopians to-day. Others, to-day, dream dreams and contemplate impossibilities. These dreamers are those who delude themselves into thinking that they can arrest the development of Socialism.

In America this type of Utopian bears the name of Democrat or Progressive.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

He is a follower of Wilson, of Bryan, or of Roosevelt, whose Utopian efforts seem to be sincerely directed toward the defense of their own bourgeois class, to which, as we know, the advent of Socialism has dealt the death-blow. That is, these Utopians are people sincerely desirous of saving themselves from Socialism, but definitely outside the pale of communal thought.

We have followed them in the last presidential campaign and in recent governmental policies, and their reasonings and their actions are very familiar to us. Here are some examples.

On the question of the trusts they reason thus. The manufacturers and distributors have ceased to compete against each other and have



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

organized themselves into colossal enterprises creating a monopoly on goods and a control of prices, thus forming the trusts. But all this leads to Socialism. Therefore we will pass a law prohibiting manufacturers and distributors from making any kind of agreement or plan which will remove uncertainty from the future. By law we will force them again to engage in the war of business competition, and we will also dissolve by law the trusts now in existence.

Any person with common sense can see the puerility of this line of reasoning. The fusion of the forces of capital is a necessary evolutionary stage in the development of capitalism itself and not, most certainly, a new discovery or whim of humanity. It is as ridiculous to demand the return of competition as to expect the ripe ear of corn to return to grass or the railroad to be supplanted by

La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

the stage-coach. It is absurd and Utopian. And if it is true (as the progressive Democrats have declared, and as we firmly believe) that the formation of trusts leads to Socialism, then it matters not how many laws Wilson puts through his legislative bodies, for into Socialism we shall inevitably be drawn.

On the tariff question Wilson reasons thus. The cost of living rises menacingly; the people are united and support the radical parties; in order to arrest this swelling of the Socialist ranks, we must kill the high cost of living; to achieve that, we must remove the tariff from the most necessary commodities.

Behold! Wilson and the Congress revise the tariff, but the cost of living rises higher. And why? Because the tariff has no connection with the cost of living. The dispute about the tariff is nothing more



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

than an argument among factions of capitalists. The cost of living is governed by factors much more complex, which we have explained in these columns a number of times. Therefore, being wrong in their diagnosis, they have also chosen the wrong cure. If the high cost of living is a maker of Socialists, it will continue to be so, Wilson may be assured, regardless of his Utopian legislation.

The last and most colossal creation of Democratic-Progressive Utopianism was brought to birth a few days ago in the banking and finance bill known as the currency bill. According to Wilson the periodical depressions which hit this country are caused by a defective system of banking and finance. These terrible crises which every now and then, like earthquakes, shake the foundations of our bourgeois society have given food for thought to quite a few men besides Wilson, not only because of the immediate harm which they cause to the world of finance but also because of the suffering



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

of the workers, who are becoming more and more firmly convinced that something is amiss in the workings of this society of ours, in which the wheels of industry come periodically to a sudden stop and are set in motion again only after much suffering. These little paralytic strokes may at some time or other prove fatal to our decrepit bourgeois society and result in the emergence of a system more logical and just. We absolutely must stop these industrial depressions, says Wilson, and then he presents us with the currency bill.

Poor Wilson! Your anti-Socialist zeal, laudable from the bourgeois point of view, will again prove to be nothing more than an expression of your Utopian mind. With or without the currency bill, the industrial crises will continue to come, each worse than the one preceding, until to your sorrow the bourgeois society gasps its last breath.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

In the face of all this tragedy an authoritative newspaper of Berlin carries an item facetiously stating that because of the currency bill Wilson should be called an irresponsible and dangerous Socialist. Behold the gratitude of the world! You, Wilson, while employing any or all fantastic means to arrest the advent of Socialism are called a "dangerous Socialist." It is the height of injustice and ingratitude.

The same injustice was suffered by Roosevelt when he preached his radical program to the people in the last campaign. But he knew what answer to make, for with his usual cleverness he said, "Fools, you call me a Socialist! My program is an antidote for Socialism."

That, Mr. Wilson, was what Roosevelt thought of his program, and it is what you think of yours. But history will prove that neither one of



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 28, 1913.

you is a Socialist or an anti-Socialist. It will prove that you are both Utopians.

Socialism cannot be stopped. It is here before your eyes.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 25, 1913.



THE FIRST MEETING OF THE REVIVED GIORDANO BRUNO CLUB

Sunday, May 25, 1913, at 3 P.M., in the lecture hall of Hull House there will take place the first meeting of the revived Giordano Bruno Club.

This club has been re-organized with the aim of spreading anti-clerical propaganda among the Italians of this city.

A constitution will be presented at this meeting and in it will be specified the tactics that the club shall follow.

The entrance to the meeting hall is 816 S. Halsted St. No admission fee.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May, 1913.

THE PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK.



The annual picnic of the Socialist party of Chicago will be held in Riverview Park on June 15. It is expected that twelve nationalities will be included in the crowd.

The committee is working assiduously to insure the success of the affair. Among the speakers will be Eugene Debs, Seymour Stedman, and the Secretary of the United Mine Workers' Union.

Many games and sports are being planned for the day. Will the Italian group be well represented? We hope so.

In a few days the Italian committee will send tickets to the readers of La Parola in Chicago, and we hope that all will assist in selling them.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May, 1913.



At the first annual picnic the attendance was nineteen thousand, at the second, thirty four thousand, at the third, fifty five thousand, and we expect it to reach one hundred thousand this year. The existence of our Socialist newspapers depends largely on the proceeds of this picnic.

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ITALIAN

Il Proletario, Philadelphia, March 10, 1911.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

A meeting was held in Pullman, Illinois yesterday. Comrade Masseroni was chairman. He introduced the organizers for the Industrial Workers of the World, Trautman and Grandinetti. The former talked in English and the latter in Italian. They explained the platform and the aim of the Industrial Syndicalist movement. They asked the audience to form an Italian local in order to proceed in accordance with Polish and American locals.

In order to help the industrial movement of this city, Comrades of the Socialist branch and local #190 of tailors will give a dance next Saturday, at Garibaldi Hall, 628 Ewing Street for the educational program of Italian Workers Organization.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, June 25, 1910.

ITALIAN

[SOCIALIST PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK]



At Riverview Park, Chicago on the 19th instant, a great picnic was held for the benefit of the Socialist press of all the languages employed by the Chicago Socialist journals.

From 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. two hundred and twenty thousand tickets of admission were issued at the gates of the Park.

On the grass or in the cool shade of the trees were no less than seventy thousand persons, Americans, Irish, Germans, Negroes, Canadians, Chinese, Finns, Jews, Bohemians, Italians, Poles, Japanese, Russians, Roumanians, Spaniards, Greeks, Frenchmen, Croatians, Belgians, Slovenes, Hungarians, and Turks.

Women, children, and old people were also numerous.

An enormous quantity of books, pamphlets, and newspapers was distributed.



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 25, 1910.

About twenty capable speakers, alternately took the platform for five consecutive hours.

There was no end to the dancing, singing, eating, drinking, foot-racing, and playing of innumerable games.

Not one quarrel occurred; not one person was drunken.

The net proceeds were large and will be divided among the Socialist periodicals of Chicago for Socialist propaganda.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 28, 1910.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.



The latest report shows the attendance of one hundred and twenty-six delegates from three thousand, two hundred sections of the Socialist party, distributed among forty two States of the Union and representing fifty three thousand two hundred and seventy five members who have paid their dues up to the end of April.

The foreign sections represented in the congress and belonging to the S. P. A. are the following: Bohemian, Finnish, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian, Polish, Scandinavian, and Yugo-Slav.

Each foreign section is represented by two delegates without the right to vote, for this right has already been assigned to the general delegates from all sections.

Comrade Morris Hillquit, inter-national secretary, deploras the fact that the United States is the only nation in which trade-unions are opposed to the Socialist party.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 28, 1910.



He suggests that something be done by the Congress toward establishing cordial relations between trade-unions and the Socialist party.

A very lively debate followed.

As to woman suffrage, a resolution was passed to support it in the name of the Socialist party without making any alliance with other political groups which may also support woman suffrage. These groups, however, will be encouraged.

The congress ended with enthusiastic cheering for socialism.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 21, 1910.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Delegates representing seventy thousand Socialists of twenty different nationalities and various races, scattered throughout North America, are now gathered in the Masonic Temple in Chicago. Never before has the Socialist Party of America held so impressive a congress. Never before has so great a number of comrades gathered for the purpose of solving problems so momentous for the laboring masses: the problems of industrial accidents, immigration, proletarian farmers, and others.

The thorny question of Asiatic immigration was debated on May 16. For the last decade American capitalism has attempted to introduce into the United States thousands of Chinese coolies for the purpose of hindering organization in unions and wage increases among the white laborers. This colossal scabbing project could break any union or strike.

A commission of experts, comprising some of our most cultured comrades, - such as Wanhope, Berger, and Spargo, - has been studying this problem for the last three years.

Both in the commission and in the congress two opposing trends are discernible. One is the theory **that** all men should be absolutely free to go wherever they wish.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 21, 1910



The other, which is supported by the mass of unskilled laborers, is the idea that employers should not be allowed to starve out the masses by importing scabs. Likewise, yellow scabs should not be permitted to replace white union men.

Two Italian comrades are attending every session of this congress.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 14, 1910.

[SOCIALIST FIRST OF MAY PARADE]



The celebration of the First of May in Chicago will never be forgotten.

At least 60,000 comrades paraded through the streets, displaying to the bourgeoisie the strength of the proletarian army.

All races and nationalities were represented: Americans, Germans, Slavs, Hungarians, Finns, Russians, Scandinavians, Jews, Negroes, Poles, Italians, French, Irish, and others.

The parade was imposing for its size and for its thousands of red flags. The street-car service had to be suspended wherever the procession moved, for it marched in ranks of twelve abreast.

The police was entirely absent, - naturally so, because 60,000 police - clubs do not exist in Chicago!

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 30, 1909.

MASS-MEETINGS FOR FERRER



A committee has announced that an imposing mass-meeting to protest against the **execution** of Francisco Ferrer will be held on Sunday, October 31, in the spacious hall of the Hod-Carriers' Building, Harrison and Green Streets, at 2 P.M.

The speakers will be Attorneys Stefano Malato and Alberto N. Gualano, Comrade Arthur M. Lewis, and the director of our weekly, Giuseppe Bertelli. All the societies of the city and the entire Italian colony are cordially invited to attend, that we may render the demonstration fittingly solemn. Another committee, formed on the North Side, is likewise inviting the Italian colony to convene on the same day, Oct. 31, at 8 P.M. in the Chicago Commons, Grand Avenue and Morgan Street. In this auditorium the drama "Sacrifice", an episode of the Russian Revolution, will be given by the New Idea Company.

Speeches on Ferrer's own sacrifice will follow the performance. Tickets of admission are priced at 25 cents, and the proceeds will be devoted to the political prisoners of Spain.

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ITALIAN

Il Proletario, Philadelphia, Oct. 23, 1909.

[SOCIALISTS DEDICATE NEW FLAG]

Saturday evening the Socialist branch of Chicago celebrated the dedication of a new flag. Comrade Dr. Albano spoke with feeling on the assassination of Francisco Ferrer by the Spanish Socialist branch. A drama will be given for the benefit of Spanish political prisoners. After the drama will follow the commemoration of Francisco Ferrer, assassinated by the Spanish Government.

All Socialist sympathizers are asked to help the unhappy families of those prisoners suffering in Spanish jails. The speaker was followed by singing, dancing, and a raffle. It is important to note that the women attending this entertainment formed a Women's Auxiliary, on October 31, at Chicago Commons, corner Grand Avenue and Morgan Street, under the auspices of the Commons.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 3, 1908.

TWELFTH WARD ITALIAN SOCIALIST UNIT.



The Italian Socialist section of the twelfth ward has a membership of one hundred and thirty seven. A week ago it rented a magnificent store on Forquer street for its headquarters. Its five months' existence has never been marred by any personal matter or by any disagreement.

It has delivered about a hundred lectures on the public streets.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Sept. 19, 1908.

ITALIAN

[ITALIAN SOCIALISTS IN CHICAGO]

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There are three Italian Socialist units of the Socialist party in Chicago. Their headquarters are in the twelfth, nineteenth, and twenty-second wards.

With one hundred and twenty members enrolled up to date, the Italian section of the nineteenth ward is foremost in prestige and in number of members.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.



NEFARIOUS BOSSES - SEVENTEEN ITALIAN LABORERS UNJUSTLY
ARRESTED - FALSE ACCUSATIONS OF AN EXPLOITING LANDLORD -
APPEAL TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY - WE MUST FREE OUR BROTHERS!

Comrade Angelo Galante, of the Italian section of the nineteenth ward, together with sixteen other Italians, left this city for the State of Indiana to work on the tracks of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis Railway.

Their foreman was James Dye, and their board and lodging were supplied by the brothers Antonio and Michele Caruso, who owned the dormitory cars to which they were assigned and demanded of their fellow-Italians \$1.10 for one night's lodging, as well as exorbitant prices for food.

Our comrades asked that their lodging be changed, but the Company refused. Then they announced that they preferred to quit the job and asked for return tickets to Chicago.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

The roadmaster promised to supply the tickets, but on the following day he declared that he would not do so. The laborers protested, saying that it was not the way to deal with poor working men. However, having noticed the firmness of the Company's representatives, they retired to the cars for the night.

But the protests of the laborers had irked the landlords and the railway agents, who spread the rumor that these Italians had threatened to fire the cars. A businessman of Williamsburg, Indiana (where these events took place), telephoned to the sheriff at Richmond, Indiana, who rushed to the place on a special train, accompanied by a fully-armed posse. In the meantime Bailey, the chief of police of Richmond, and the public prosecutor, Jessup, went to Williamsburg by automobile.

In the dead of night this brave militia, armed to the teeth, courageously approached the cars, in which they found the laborers--asleep.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

When the landlord, Michele Caruso, arrived, all seventeen submitted to arrest and were pushed into a caboose and transported to the Richmond jail. At the end of the trip, which was cheered by the singing of Socialist hymns, Galante telegraphed to this newspaper, reporting what had happened and requesting as a member of the Socialist party of America assistance for himself and the rest.

The director of this newspaper forwarded the telegram to Mr. Barnes, the national secretary of the Socialist party. The latter telegraphed to his American comrades in Richmond, suggesting that they communicate with the Italians under arrest and initiate an inquiry into the facts.

These American comrades fulfilled their task by forwarding to the national secretary a detailed report.

Meanwhile the Socialists of Chicago sent to Galante a telegraphic message of encouragement, and Mr. Barnes asked his American comrades in Richmond to retain counsel for their defense.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

However, justice is expensive, particularly in America. Moreover, at this time of intense electoral strife, the Socialist party cannot have recourse to its regular funds in order to pay the cost of a trial. Therefore Secretary Barnes, with the approval of the executive committee, decided to launch an appeal to the Italian socialists enrolled in the Socialist party of America. The translation of this appeal follows: "To the Italian comrades of the Socialist party, greetings!

"The facts concerning acts of violence committed upon some Italian laborers at Richmond, Indiana, have been reported to this national secretary, and an inquiry has ascertained that all accusations against these men are absolutely false.

"Contrary to their labor contract and through the enormous prices demanded of them for food, merchandise, and lodging, these men were being despoiled and robbed by their landlords of a considerable part of their wages.

"These laborers were arrested in their sleep and idly accused of meditating violence and incendiarism.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

"In spite of their absolute innocence seventeen of them were arrested and are still in captivity, awaiting their trial.

"Since they are not supplied with money, it is necessary that every comrade shall contribute to a defense fund for the purpose of obtaining speedy justice for the victims of this persecution, so that they may promptly regain their liberty.

"Send your contributions directly to Arturo Caroti, 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago. The newspapers La Parola dei Socialisti and La Propaganda will publish an account of the money received."

"Yours fraternally,
J. Mahlon Barnes,
National Secretary."



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

The Italian section of the nineteenth ward, of which Angelo Galante is a member, resolved to send subscription blanks to the Italian sections of the Socialist party and also to collect funds for the defense of these laborers at the open-air meetings held by comrade Caroti.

On Wednesday evening at the meeting held on the corner of Sholto and Polk street, eighty two cents was collected.

Editor's note: Just before this issue was sent to the press, we received a visit from the seventeen comrades, who had regained their freedom!

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ITALIAN



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1908.

ITALIAN SECTION OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The meeting of this section was well attended. Amadore was chairman. It was resolved that a picnic be held not later than September 15, by the three Italian sections of the Socialist party in Chicago.

Out of the profits of the picnic 15 % will be assigned to the election campaign and 85% to the purchase of copies of this newspaper, to be distributed gratis among the Italians as propaganda.

Two members from each of the three Italian sections will form a committee which will decide upon the ways, means, and locality of the picnic.

This budding section promises not to be second to any other Socialist section in America.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 22, 1908.



In its meeting held at 77 1/2 Oak street on August 7 it was unanimously resolved that the section adhere to the Socialist party of America.

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ITALIAN



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 15, 1908.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST SECTION OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.

On Monday, August 10, the regular meeting of this section was most gratifying by reason of the large attendance, and the nature of the resolutions passed and for the orderliness of the discussion.

New enrollments have increased the number of members to forty-eight.

Because of the success of the open-air lectures it was resolved that Caroti should speak on Wednesday, August 12, at the corner of Polk and Sholto streets, on Saturday the 15th, at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets, and on Saturday the 22d, at the corner of Polk and Desplaines streets.

It was also resolved that there should be two speakers in order to render the propaganda more effective. Although the name of Comrade Leoni was proposed for appointment as the second speaker, he was forced to decline for imperative family reasons.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 15, 1908.



Then Comrade Guglielmi's name was proposed, and he accepted the nomination.

The announcement that the budget was almost balanced was welcomed.

Finally, Caroti, pointed out how necessary it was for the Italian Socialist sections to participate vigorously in the political-economic activities of their American comrades in order to avoid stagnation and consequent disintegration.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1908.



The behavior of the police of Chicago's nineteenth ward is maddening.

The greater part of the residents of this ward are Italians, who are crowded together among its narrow and dusty streets.

Up to this time the ward has been controlled by the Democrats, whose leader is John Powers. They have always relied on the votes of the Italians, who have heretofore been sadly indifferent in political matters.

However, during the last few months the Italian Socialists, through their mouth-pieces, Giuseppe Bertelli and Arturo Caroti, have carried on a lively campaign in this ward.

The Democrats, therefore, have been seized by the fear of seeing the innocent lambs which heretofore had so tamely allowed themselves to be fleeced transformed into thinking citizens.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1908.



Thus they have tried by every scheme which they have been able to devise to prevent the diffusion of the salutary Socialist propaganda.

As we know, on Saturday, July 18, Arturo Caroti was arrested. On July 20 he asked for a jury trial, which was continued once to July 29th and again to August 26.

On the other hand the police attempted to break up, but without success, a meeting held on Thursday, July 30, by the American Socialists at the corner of Congress and Halsted streets.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1908.



Arturo Caroti, however, although he had a regular permit to speak was threatened with arrest and not allowed to address the crowd at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets as scheduled for Saturday, August 10.

Consequently the Socialist Party of America has already launched an inquiry to find out by whom these despotic orders were issued.

This shameful and iniquitous activity will certainly be stopped before the end of this week, and the Socialists will then double their dissemination of propaganda.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 1, 1908.

ITALIAN

[ARTURO CAROTI'S CASE CONTINUED]



Arturo Caroti's trial, which was to take place on July 29, has been continued to August 26th. This postponement has caused great regret to the defendant, his counsel, and the Socialist Party, who all desired to give a well-earned lesson to policemen who violate the law.

We must not overlook the spirit of sacrifice which moved so many working-men to lose a whole day's work and to risk losing their jobs besides for the sake of making depositions to the court.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 25, 1908.

ARTURO CAROTI ARRESTED.



On July 18th, at 9:30 p. m., while Arturo Caroti was addressing a gathering at the corner of Jefferson and Ewing streets, he was illegally arrested by two policemen of the twenty-first police district.

However, thanks to the efficiency of the Socialist party's headquarters for Cook County, whose secretary is the excellent G. T. Fraenkel, our comrade was promptly released under bond of \$800. In compliance with his request a jury trial, set for July 29th, has been granted to Caroti.

Although night visitors are not allowed, I was successful in penetrating the underground detention room of the Maxwell street police station, where I interviewed Arturo Caroti. The atmosphere reminded me of a menagerie of wild animals. In a large and poorly-lighted room there are several rows of eight cages each.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 25, 1908.



These are real cages, built in cement as hard as granite, with iron bars, much thicker than those which are used for elephants in zoological gardens. The cages are three steps square, and each contains two benches two feet wide and of the same length as the cell. At the farther end a stream of water runs incessantly, roaring at high pressure. The water fulfills two purposes, hygienic and disciplinary. While it removes excrement and noxious smells, it also prevents the inmates from speaking to each other in a low voice.

Moreover, water is extensively employed in disciplining these jails. Thus in front of every row of cells there are fire-extinguishers. Their powerful spouts can be used by the jailers to calm any excitement among the inmates.

I found Comrade Caroti lying at full length on his bench. Perhaps he was dozing and entertaining thoughts of home.



La Parola dei Socialisti, July 25, 1908.

"How are you?" I inquired. "Ah!" replied Caroti with a Florentine oath. "It is hard!"

Evidently he was referring to the wood of the bench.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 18, 1908.

ITALIAN



[CARNEVALI LEAVES FOR SEATTLE]

On Saturday, July 11, in behalf of the West Side section (of the 12th ward), Arturo Caroti spoke for about two hours on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Oakley boulevard.

He was cheered by a good-sized crowd, which also purchased a large quantity of Socialistic publications.

Comrade Vincenzo Carnevali, of the nineteenth ward section, has left for Seattle, Washington. He has left a good record behind him and is accompanied by the good wishes of all those comrades of Chicago who have had the good fortune to know him and associate with him.

We wish to inform our comrades of Seattle that Mr. Carnevali is authorized to take subscriptions and payments for this newspaper.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 18, 1908.

In the entire city of Chicago one notices wonderful progress in socialistic propaganda. The excursion to Milwaukee was very successful.



Fourteen hundred Socialists from Chicago participated. The number of people who attended the picnic in Milwaukee at which Debs made one of his marvelous speeches, was twenty five thousand.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, July 11, 1908.

ITALIAN

[BERTELLI AND CAROTI TO ADDRESS MEETING]



The Italian Socialist section of the twelfth ward at its meeting on July 1st decided to ask the nineteenth ward section for a one day loan of the two propagandists, Comrades Bertelli and Caroti, so that they may speak at an open-air meeting on the West Side.

It also decided to join the nineteenth ward section in participating in the excursion to Milwaukee which is planned by the Socialists of Cook County for Sunday, July 12.

In Milwaukee Comrade Debs will speak in English, and Comrade Bertelli in Italian.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, June 27, 1908.

ITALIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUT-OF-DOOR MEETINGS.

Comrade Bertelli spoke at the outdoor forum held by the Italian Socialist section of the nineteenth ward on the corner of Halsted and De Koven streets on Sunday the 21st.

Five laborers joined the section.

Comrade Caroti spoke at the outdoor forum held by the same section on the corner of Desplaines and Ewing streets on Tuesday the 23rd.

Six laborers joined the section.

During both these forums quantities of pamphlets and newspapers were distributed as propaganda.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 4, 1908.

I. W. W. MEETING.



On Sunday, June 28, a good-sized crowd of Italian laborers gathered in the majestic hall of the German hod-carriers on Harrison street.

There Giuseppe Corna, a miner of Spring Valley, and Arturo Caroti explained how necessary it was for them to join the I. W. W.

Libero Tancredi, a typesetter, then spoke very becomingly in favor of the individualistic theory (anarchism) and was briefly refuted by the other two speakers.

A collection was taken for the strikers in the Parma (Italy) territory, and several pamphlets of I. W. W. propaganda were sold.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PPOL 3077

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 4, 1908.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA IN NINETEENTH WARD.

At its regular meeting on June 29 the Italian Socialist section of the nineteenth ward nominated a news committee for this newspaper. It also nominated a propaganda committee for the arrangement of lectures to be delivered on the streets or in halls.

In consequence of the manhandling to which part of the audience subjected comrade Fraenkel at his last street meeting, an agreement was made with the English-language section that all members enrolled in the Italian and English Socialist sections of the nineteenth ward shall attend en masse every meeting held in the ward, whether the language used is English or Italian, in order to protect and defend the freedom of speech of Socialist orators.

Since twelve new comrades have joined our section, it now has forty-five members.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 4, 1908.

OPEN-AIR MEETING.



Comrades Bertelli and Caroti continue to speak in public, attracting an ~~over~~ larger audience. On Saturday, June 27, more than three hundred persons attended the meeting at the corner of Ewing and Jefferson streets.

At the end of the meeting, twelve individuals enrolled in the Socialist section of the 19th ward.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 27, 1908.

SOCIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The propaganda to be distributed on the streets by comrades Bertelli and Caroti was submitted for examination on June 22d, at the regular meeting of the Italian Socialist section of the nineteenth ward.

Following the suggestion of the American representative of the nineteenth ward, a committee was nominated which is to participate in all the meetings of that section. Six new members were admitted, bringing the membership up to thirty, while new applications are coming in every day.

It is to be noted that this section was founded two months ago by six comrades in the offices of this newspaper.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 27, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SOCIALIST PARTY EXCURSION

The annual excursion of the Socialist party of Cook County will take place on Sunday, July 12.

This year we shall go to Milwaukee on the magnificent steamer Christopher Columbus as guests of our English, German, and Italian comrades living in that charming city. Only for the lack of some ten votes in the election of last May did these Socialist comrades of ours fail to have a radical nominated for the office of mayor of Milwaukee.

Comrade Eugene Debs, Socialist candidate for the presidency of the United States, will deliver an address in English. Other orators will speak in German and in Italian.

We shall leave in the early morning and return about 11 p. m. with several thousand Socialists as passengers. Since the Italians of Cook County who are registered in the Socialist party of America amount to more than three hundred, we hope that they will attend in numbers.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 27, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Tickets are offered at \$1 and may be purchased at the office of this newspaper.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 20, 1908.

OUR PROPAGANDA.



The first outdoor meeting of the Italian Socialist section of the nineteenth ward was held on Sunday the 14th, at the corner of Halsted and De Koven streets.

The speech given by a comrade in English was followed by speeches in Italian made by our comrades Bertelli and Caroti.

The meeting lasted an hour and a half. More than a hundred listeners applauded the two Italian speakers.

As usual a couple of anarchists were present, ready to introduce their anti-socialistic views. One of them asserted that Turati was hand-in-glove with the (Catholic) clergy; that Clemenceau, the French Premier, was the head of the French Socialist party; that the Socialist party was harmful to labor, and other similar inanities.

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 20, 1908.

Bertelli made an ironical reply to these statements and was cheered by the crowd.

Eight citizens enrolled then and there in the above mentioned section.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 1, 1908.

LECTURE ON SOCIALISM

(Special numbers 11 and 12)



A lecture was delivered in the Giordano Bruno Hall to an audience of some 200 persons by Attorney Diagora De Bella, who has just arrived from Italy to take the post of director of the Propaganda, organ of the Italian Socialist Federation for the northwest sections.

Mr. De Bella spoke fluently and eloquently for three quarters of an hour upon the theory of class struggle, according to the syndicalistic viewpoint. The anarchist Libero Tancredi then attacked Mr. De Bella's syndicalism and defended Marxism against his opponent's criticism.

In his rebuttal Mr. De Bella, using the first person plural, asserted that he was an anti-political, anti-parliamentarian syndicalist, as well as an anarchical socialist.

The meeting ended in perfect order.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 5, 1908.

THE MARCH OF SOCIALISM

Lady Helen Zimmerman, Duchess of Manchester, one of the wealthiest society women of Chicago and a person of extraordinary culture and intelligence, has enrolled in the Socialist party as a member without office (gregaria). It is her intention to devote herself entirely to propaganda for the redemption of the masses which is the object for which our party was founded.

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, March 1, 1908.

HULL HOUSE ITALIANS ENEMIES OF ANARCHY.

Miss Jane Addams in an interview yesterday discredited intimations recently made that anarchists plotting to murder had found a convenient refuge at Hull House. She said the conflict between the clerical and anti-clerical factions was fast dying out and declared it unjust to revive it in connection with the assassination of the priest in Denver.

"The Italian colony around Hull House is composed almost entirely of immigrants from southern Italy," said Miss Adams "They are strong admirers of Garibaldi and adherents of the king. The centenary both of Garibaldi and of Mazzini were enthusiastically celebrated at Hull House.

"Two liberal clubs of young Italians organized at Hull House. The Mazzini club, which still meets there is composed of young Italians, who are devoted to the study of modern Italian literature and history. This club, although viewing modern Italy from the monarchist point of view, has maintained a noncontroversial attitude. The Giordano Bruno Club is a much more recent organization and held its meetings at Hull House until last September. The most successful public meeting of this club was held September 20, for the benefit of the eight Garibaldian veterans still surviving in Chicago.

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, Mar. 1, 1908.

Club Not Anarchistic

"Although the club is 'avowedly an anti-clerical organization, it removed its meeting from Hull House solely on the ground that it was a partisan political organization and should have a meeting room of its own. In this it merely followed the custom of Hull House in regard to partisan meetings. It was not at all because Hull House considered it an a anarchist organization!"

"Do not the anti-clericals sometimes carry their partisan sentiments almost to the point of violence?" was asked.

"There seems to be an unfortunate confusion in Chicago as to the anti-clerical party of Italy", Miss Addams replied. The present party dates its activity from the beginning of the movement for political unification of Italy. It opposes the temporal power of the vatican and the domination of the clergy in political affairs. Its platform distinctly affirms the authority of the church in spiritual matters. Doubtless it has many foes of the church in its ranks, but also many devout Catholics and priests.

Many of the leading citizens of the Italian colony in Chicago who are devout

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, Mar. 1, 1908.

Catholics and yet belong to the anti-clerical party say that it is hard to be at once a good Catholic and a good patriot. They contrast their position with that of the Irish whose loyalty to home rule does not conflict with their loyalty to the church.

Clash with the Clergy.

"There were incidents in the Italian colony which were attended with much irritation between the clericals and the anti-clericals. The first of these was the proposition to name the old Polk Street School after Garibaldi. This proposition was received with enthusiasm by a large proportion of the Italian colony, but met with serious opposition by the clergy. The name was finally abandoned, but the controversy over it lasted for almost two years.

"It was difficult for Americans to understand the bitterness of feeling shown by both sides. La Tribuna Italiana became the organ of the Italians wishing the school called Garibaldi and carried on the controversy with a zeal and invective of which the Southern Italian is past master. The other side was taken up with equal zeal in the pages of the New World. I myself and several

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, Mar. 1, 1908.

other residents of Hull House had conversations with both Father Dunne and Signor Valerio, in which we deplored the bitterness of feeling which it would certainly take years to allay.

"The perusal of both sets of articles left upon one's mind an impression of an hostility whose bitterness was based upon a struggle much older and sterner than the mere matter of the naming of a school, but neither of the journals contained even a veiled threat of personal injury to its opponent. Indeed the threat which has been quoted from the Tribuna Italiana as presumably the worst one was a quotation from Dante implying that the leader of the opposition must in the end "weep tears of repentance more bitter than the salt mines of Cervia." On the other hand the article in the New World most hotly resented by the Italians was one entitled "Garibaldian's Nose is Broken in Chicago."

Garibaldi National Hero.

"The Italians look on Garibaldi as the national hero. Almost every Italian town has his statue and a street named after him. The Italians in Chicago

MPA (LL) [unclear]

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, Mar. 1, 1908.

point to the fact that the Poles here are permitted to call a school after Kosciusko and the Hungarians one after Kossuth, and they cannot understand why they are not permitted to call one after Garibaldi.

"The second instance which again stirred antagonism between the two parties occurred at the burial of Count Rozwadowski, the Italian consul, when the effort was made to bar the Italian flag from the church."

In Italy itself, where the battle had been raging for more than 50 years, competent observers agree that the antagonism between the black or Vatican party and the white or anti-clerical party is fast dying out, and it seems deplorable that it should be continued in Chicago and most unjust to revive it in connection with the dastardly murder at Denver.

"The patriotic Italian dreads and fears the small body of desperate anarchists in Italy quite as much as does the patriotic American here. He recognizes them as entirely distinct from the anti-clerical party and from that of the socialists, who again form a separate political party, with their own members in parliament. The Christian democrats constitute a large

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ITALIAN

Record-Herald, Mar. 1, 1908.

party of devout Catholic laymen and clergy, but which also, like the anti-clerical party, is opposed by the Vatican. The repudiation of this party was most strikingly shown by the placing of Fogazzaro's book "The Saint" seven years in study in Rome is doubtless aware of the distinctions between these parties.

"To confound the anti-clerical party with the anarchists is almost as unjust as to so call the party in England which has long stood for the separation of church and state."

WPA (LL) PROJ. 3077

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II D 10 Il Proletario-Philadelphia, February 9, 1908.

ITALIAN



[SOCIALIST FESTIVAL]

On January 26, at 108 East Chicago Avenue, a festival was held for the benefit of the branch of the Socialist Party of Chicago.

Dr. Galileo Albano, who was chosen as speaker for the occasion, failed to come because of illness. M. Palmiere, who spoke on the financial depression which we are going through, was substituted for him. He stated that laborers are unemployed because we have produced too much and we are starving because too much food is stored in the warehouses of the capitalists.

Those blind to common reasons, those too lazy to organize, those who do not believe because of their stubbornness, and the capitalists, who have a very easy existence do not feel the enormous injustice. Only a step would be sufficient to break the horrible chain.



Il Proletario-Philadelphia, February 9, 1908.

The vase is almost filled. One more drop and the angry laborers patience will be exhausted.

Mr. Palmiere presented his speech with considerable vigor. A dance followed, and in spite of this financial distress of the laborers, the celebration was very profitable.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 25, 1908.

BRUNO ANTI-CLERICAL SOCIETY.

On Sunday, March 1, at 2:30 p. m. the Circolo Giordano Bruno will sponsor at its headquarters a public forum in order to refute the stupid accusations made against the club by the Catholic clergy through the American press.

Mr. Pecori will speak in English, and our Mr. Bertelli in Italian.

Representatives of the press will attend by special invitation.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.

PRIESTLY POISON.

(Summary)

In the Daily News of January 24th a priest comments on the killing of one of his comrades in Denver, Colorado, by an alleged anarchist while the victim was administering the sacrament of communion. We have never admitted the right to kill except in legitimate cases of self-defense. But the priest who writes in the Daily News, with the typical cowardice of the **anointed**, seizes the opportunity offered to him by a vindictive or demented individual to point out to the police as slayers or the hirers of slayers those (that is, Socialists) who have the courage to enlighten the victims of the clergy's self-interested prevarications. He calls us assassins, not because he fears further killings, but because he is afraid that the masses, who have ever been the dupes of craftiness and prevarication, may open their eyes and sweep away with one stroke all the rogues who delude and exploit them and trample on them, making their lives a Hell while they extort them to wait patiently for a Paradise beyond.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.

This vile imposter asserts that the Circolo Giordano Bruno of Chicago den (as he calls it) of anticlericals and Socialists, by means of its antireligious propaganda armed the unfortunate killer of Denver. He says that other similar acts will happen, and he invites the police to intervene in defense of the corpulent reverends threatened by murderers!

The accommodating American press welcomes the expectorations of this servant of God. Policemen are spying upon the actions of the Circolo Giordano Bruno, and sorrow perhaps is hovering over poor families. We, sworn enemies of all violence, shall continue to fight you (that is, the clergy) with only two weapons, against which you do not possess any shield or bulwark,-the truth and the alphabet!

The Circolo Giordano Bruno of Chicago is accused of provoking violence by a minister of that religion which has filled the world with slaughter. We answer by stating the fact that the editors and the managers of the Parola, with their families belong to this defamed club and feel honored by the privilege of participating in all its functions.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.



Yesterday, January 16, the Circolo Giordano Bruno, a solid anticlerical organization with a large membership, gave its fourth propagandist reception, this time in the club's own quarters. For on the anniversary of Bruno's martyrdom the club inaugurated its permanent social headquarters, a splendid hall with a capacity of four hundred, lighted by twelve enormous windows, with a stage, located at 350 South Halsted street.

Mr. Pecori, in choice language, explained to a large audience the purposes of the occasion and the club's program. He was heartily applauded.

Comrade Bertelli was also applauded for his eulogy of the great philosopher,-- of his life, his works, and his death.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.

music and informal dancing followed.

The club was founded only six months ago, and it already shows great promise.
We wish for it the utmost success.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Il Proletario, Philadelphia, July 21, 1907.

BRANCH OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

In an extraordinary session of June 27, held by this branch the vote was unanimous on the proposed expulsion of Comrade Rodigliero from the Socialist Party, because of his having accepted the office of Secretary of the Garibaldi Anniversary Celebration Committee sponsored by the Italian Consul.

He may appeal for re-instatement to the C. E. of F. S. I.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 14, 15, 1895.

Italian Socialists.



A new Italian Socialist Club has been organized in this city. The purpose of this club is to teach the Italian workers new ideas on the bettering of working conditions. Lawyer Onofrio Serritella, vice-president of the club, writes that this new club will serve in time to fight for real freedom. Most the Italians in this city are participating. Vincenzo Naselli is the secretary of this new club.

We wish this new club much success.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

1. Voting
as Blocs

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III B 2
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III H

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3001

ITALIAN

I C Buletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, March 1932, p. 4.
IV

AN ITALIAN - AMERICAN VOTER'S DUTY.

Chicago and other cities and towns of Illinois are ready to hold their primary elections. It is the duty of all Italian-American voters to draw attention to themselves as a group regardless of party affiliation. The task is a double one; to affiliate themselves with the right political faction and, the more important one of unconditionally supporting all candidates of Italian birth or origin.

The Order Sons of Italy is non-political, but that does not bar its members from belonging to a political party as long as it is constructive and not destructive. On the other hand, our Order, which loves and wants our countrymen in America to become American citizens, desires in the same way that they maintain for the honor of the country and race which gave them birth, a spirit of Italianism.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, March 1932, p. 4.

The Order explains this Italianism as a desire and willingness to fight for the place which is the Italian's right in the political life of this great Republic.

Our Italianism, therefore, must be a beacon by whose light we may find our way to the highest offices in Councils, Legislature and Congress where the destinies of this nation are decided.

In order to arrive at that place, it is necessary for Italian-American voters to do that which the Jews, Poles, Hungarians, Germans, and Negroes are doing, that is to unite in an aggressiveness of thought and action for the election of candidates of Italian origin.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, March 1932, p.4.

The fact that our Order is non-political and that our members are one hundred or more per cent American citizens, does not weaken the tie that binds us to the mother-country. That is an impossibility. An Italian by birth or by extraction will always have Italian ideals, Italian visions, and Italian ways. The oak tree cannot change itself into a poplar nor a poplar into a pear-tree.

The American citizen of Italian origin has but one task, that of making his own and his countrymen's Italianism constructive.

It does not matter whether you change your name, or renounce the language of your mother-country, or segregate yourself from Italian communities; you are Italian now and forever.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Illinois Lodge, March 1932, p. 4.

And now to all Italians in Illinois, who understand the high significance of the word, Italianism; we offer in the coming primary elections a splendid opportunity for doing your duty by voting in favor of candidates of Italian origin. In Chicago and other cities and towns of Illinois, many Italians are running for public office.

Members of our beloved Order in Illinois are reminded of their sacred duty which is to vote for candidates who are brother members. Our members on the ballot in Chicago are:- Attorney Vito B. Cuttone, candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. Attorney Muzio G. Bonnelli, candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court. Attorney Louis J. Leo, candidate for Committeeman of the 9th Ward. Dr. Salvatore Vella, candidate for Senatorial Committeeman of the Republican Party in the First District. In Joliet, the following Italians are on the ballot:- Dr. Francis La Piana, for School Trustee. Chevalier Munzio Di Lorenao, candidate for Delegate to the National Republican Convention. The reputation which these men enjoy makes it superfluous for us to enlarge on the subject.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 28

FOR THE ITALIAN CANDIDATES.



In keeping with our program of supporting political candidates of Italian origin, regardless of party affiliations, we name those who are on the ballot for the coming election:

Joshua D'Esposito for Trustee of the Sanitary District.

Daniel Serritella for State Senator from the First District. He is at present City Sealer for the City of Chicago.

Paul Colianni for Trustee of the Sanitary District.

James Buffa for Judge of the Superior Court.

Salvatore Corrao for State Auditor.

Michele Durso for State Senator.

Carlo Coia for State Representative.

The number of Italians in public life is increasing daily. There are five judges, six state representatives, one alderman, Pacelli, one city sealer,



Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 28.

Servitello, one U.S.District Attorney, and some Assistant State's Attorneys.

And with the increase of the Italian prestige, there will be an increase in the number of Italian-American public officials.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, (Monthly),
March 1928.

"FOR THE ELECTION OF B.P. BARAZA"

The Italo-American National Union, is a non-political association and it avoids politics, leaving its members free to follow any political creed they choose.

But today we cannot refrain from reminding all Italians by birth or parentage to stand united.

April 10th is Election Day and various Italians are candidates for different offices. It is our duty to vote for them regardless of our party affiliations.

The election of one Italian to any office is an honor and a protection for our people, because, he will have the opportunity to protect the

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italio-American National Union, (Monthly)
March 1928.

MPA (ILL) 1931

Interests of our race.

The Italian population of Chicago is large enough but it is not well represented in civic and state affairs.

The fault lies in our lack of unity,

We often complain against the newspapers for slandering our race and reputation. We try to protest, but we have not enough representatives, to help our protests.

It is time to be united and elect all our countrymen who are candidates for office.

One of those is our **supreme** president, Ex-Judge Bernard P. Barasa, who

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly)
March 1928.

WPA (U.S.) 8001-2143

is a candidate for the Board of Review on the Republican ticket.

There are other Italians, candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets for different offices, and it is our duty to vote for everyone without any party discrimination.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275 ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 12, 1920.

ITALIAN COMMITTEE IN SUPPORT OF JUDGE CROWE'S CANDIDACY.

An Italian committee has been formed for the purpose of supporting the candidacy of Judge Crowe for State's Attorney of Illinois. This committee has sent an appeal to the Italian voter, as follows:

Italian Voters -

On the fifteenth day of the following month, the Republican Party of Cook County will nominate its candidate for State's Attorney.

Only two of the candidates in the race for the nomination have any chance of winning. One is David Matchett, who has the backing of the News and the Tribune, and the other is Judge Crowe, who has the support of the Thompson organization. Unfortunately, a member of our race, Bernard Barasa, has declared himself in the race for the candidacy, running as an Independent, without the support of any newspaper or political organization. The only result of this move on the part of Barasa, in a county that carries 900,000 registered voters, will be to take away a large part of the Italian vote from Judge Crowe, who has always been a loyal and fervid friend of our people, who

L'Italia, September 12, 1920.

married a woman of our race, who is raising an Italian family and has always shown himself in sympathy with the aspirations of our people.

In this manner the success of Matchett, who has nothing in common with our race and is completely indifferent to our desires, is more than assured.

A vote for Barasa is a vote for Matchett. Therefore, we beg of you not to allow yourselves to be misled; give all your support to our friend, Judge Robert E. Crowe; vote for him and in that way assure his nomination and election.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 30, 1919.

THE MEANING OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The prevalent issue of today, in the opinion of the Chicago public, is the election of the new mayor and part of the municipal council. The election of this year is more important than the preceding ones on account of the hatred existing between the different parties and the peculiar civic situation raised by the recent war.

A great era of reconstruction is waiting for the new administrator of "res publica". Therefore, it is very important that men of great ability be chosen to protect the interests of the community. Besides every local election will be considered as an experimental trial that will have its reflection on the presidential campaign of 1920.

L'Italia, March 30, 1919.

Consequently both parties try very hard to gain the most convenient position that will facilitate the conquest of the control of the national administration. It is for these reasons and considerations that we exhort the voters of Italian origin to vote for the Republican ticket.

Great blunders were made by the party that is now in power. The war has raised such condition as to impose the necessity of having a sound and strong mind at the head of our administration to avoid the danger that menace Europe as we see in the condition of anarchy existing in Russia and in the revolution of Hungary.

Under the administration of the Republican Party, the United States has become one of the greatest of all nations and only the Republican Party can restore the prosperity that we enjoyed before the war.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 30, 1919.

We earnestly urge the Italians, therefore, to vote for the Republican Mayor William Hale Thompson, in the Municipal elections of April 1.

We also urge the Italians, for the spirit of solidarity, to vote for every Italian candidate for one office, running in any party and for that consideration we recommend a vote for Mr. Francio Borrelli, running for judge of the Municipal Court, on the Democratic ticket. The voters of Chicago must vote also on the prohibition question. The Italians are temperate, but not abstinent. They like to drink moderately and are not drunkards and for that reason, they are against prohibition, which is an offense to individual liberty. Italians, vote against the prohibition proposition.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 8, 1918.

THE "Alleanza RICIGLIANESE" FOR THE ITALIAN CANDIDATES.

The Alleanza Riciglianese is exploiting every means to facilitate the victory of the Italian candidates in the primary election of September 11. The officers of the organization deserve much credit for their activity in favor of every initiative that will hold high and respected the prestige of our nationality in America.

The president sent the following appeal to every member of the Alleanza Riciglianese:

Brother: We wish to notify you that our society, at its last regular meeting, unanimously resolved to give its official support to every Italian candidate, running for a public office in Chicago, either Republican or Democratic, in the primary election of September 11. It was also resolved to notify, by letter, every member and urge them to vote for the following candidates -

(Republican Ballot)

Honorable Bernard P. Barasa - for Judge

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 8, 1918.

Michale Libonati - for Judge
Hector Durante - for County Commissioner
Rocco De Stefano - for Judge- (Democratic Ballot)
Anthony D'Andrea - for County Commissioner - (Democratic Ballot)

We have more Italian candidates on the Republican and Democratic ticket - Everyone deserves our support - It is our duty to show our solidarity in order to assure the victory of the Italian candidates.

Our generous nation is contributing, in this World War, the blood of her best sons and many other sacrifices. It is our duty to protect her interest. Remember that September 11, is the only day when we can perform this duty.

(Signed) Vito Mescia, president.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I F 1

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 4, 1915.



THE FAVORED CANDIDATE WHO IS THE ADVANCE
GUARD OF PROSPERITY IS WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON

Tuesday, April 6th is Election Day. Every Italian voter will not only vote the way he thinks is right, but also will show whether or not he wants to continue under a Democratic administration and continue the depression by voting Democratic.

Tuesday is the opportune day to show whether you desire the return of prosperity.

The victory of the Republicans, next Tuesday, will mean the reopening of factories and work for the unemployed. A "Full Dinner Pail" is the slogan. Work for whoever needs it and big wages. Don't let employers or politics betray you Tuesday, and when you vote look for the Republican column. Vote Republican and assure yourself that you have voted for the return of prosperity.

William Hale Thompson for Mayor.

To our countrymen, the most important thing in this election for Chicago citizens is to have a good city administration. You need security and a guarantee



L'Italia, April 4, 1915.

that you will have it for yourself, your family, and your property.

You need personal liberties within the limits of the law and you need work.

If you are a laborer and desire to take good care of your family, you need work. Or, you need it for others, in case you have your own business, because we depend on one another, and few are those who can live a comfortable life without hope of prosperity.

You have a need that Chicago develops.

You need a city governed by an honest and competent administration for the good of all.

A Mayor is needed who knows and loves Chicago.

You need a man who has no fear and who is independent in action.

You will find such a man by voting for William Hale Thompson!

L'Italia, Apr. 4, 1915.

AN ITALIAN REPUBLICAN MEETING ON 69th ST.

Italians residing in the 69th St. Italian quarter, and streets adjacent to it, held a large political meeting, yesterday, to support the candidacy of William Hale Thompson, and the entire Republican ticket.

The meeting took place at Hesperia Hall, 69th St. and Ashland Ave., at 8 P.M.

Speakers for the evening were as follows:

The Alderman of the ward, who spoke in English, and Mr. Bernardo, Mr. P. Barasa, and Mr. Giovanni De Grazia, who spoke in Italian.

477 (11) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, Sept. 15, 1912.

A MEETING AT MASONIC TEMPLE

Sunday afternoon, 2 PM, at the Masonic Temple Drill Hall, a meeting will be held in support of the candidacy of our member, Stefano Malato, a prominent lawyer in the Italian colony, for Judge of the Municipal Court. Although he is a democrat, every Italian should give him his vote.

The Executive Council of the Societa Frinacria Fratellanza Siciliana has taken the initiative of giving this meeting and has sent out two circular letters.

One letter is to the members of the Society and reads as follows:

"Co-Member!

You are cordially invited to be present at a meeting to be held at Masonic Temple Drill Hall, State and Randolph Streets, Sunday afternoon, at 2 P.M.

The purpose of this meeting is to ask for the cooperation of every member in supporting Mr. Malato, a prominent lawyer of our colony who is a democratic candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court, in the coming election.

We urge every member to be present."



L'Italia, Sept. 15, 1912.

A second letter was sent to the Presidents of all Italian Societies in Chicago, and read as follows:

"Our countryman, Mr. Stefano Malato, a well-known lawyer in our colony, is a candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court in the coming election, and we ask the co-operation of all Italians to support Mr. Stefano Malato, by getting votes for him.

We, therefore, will hold a meeting at the Masonic Temple Drill Hall, N. State and E. Randolph Sts. Sunday afternoon, 2 PM, regarding the coming election."

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, August 27, 1910.

/D'ANDREA AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE/

The mania of some Italians for personal publicity has led to a feeling of diffidence towards certain Italian candidates in the coming election. In the 17th Senatorial District, for example, Joseph D'Andrea, Business Agent for the Mine and Tunnel Workers Union, declared himself a candidate for State Senator.

Of this candidacy, which is looked upon unfavorably by D'Andrea's opponents, A Chicago paper has shown itself interested to the point of publishing certain incidents in his life which place him in a very bad light. It recalls to mind that in 1902 D'Andrea killed a lame boot-black, named, Antonio Mezza, for which he narrowly missed serving a term in Joliet by pleading self-defense. He then became involved in labor unions and succeeded in being named as a business agent. Now anyone who knows anything about unions is aware that an honest business agent's salary does not allow for luxuries. Nevertheless, D'Andrea is the owner of an expensive automobile. There are few Italians who can boast of a decent banana wagon. He dresses in the

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50273

L'Italia, August 27, 1910.

height of fashion and seems to have an extensive wardrobe to choose from, and who knows, he may even be considering building a home on Lake Shore Drive, with a yacht anchored in the lake nearby.

Facts of this sort, brought to light by a reputable newspaper like the Tribune, especially that which tells of the murder, certainly does not tend to draw support of D'Andrea. Italian voters cannot and must not support an individual of that sort if they do not want the reputation of giving their adherence to unworthy persons.

Gone are the days, when for the sake of nationality, Italians attempted to cover up their countrymen's shortcomings. Better judgement has prevailed and Italians are now setting an example morally, for Americans, by repudiating those Italians who cannot point to a clean slate.

I F 1
I F 4

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 1, 1899.

[HARRISON AND THE ITALIANS]



At an Italian meeting in Uhlich's Hall, Mayor Harrison gave the following statement: "Two years ago I promised to learn the Italian language if you cast your votes for me so that in case the occasion arose, I would be able to address you in your language. I have not found time to do so, however, I solemnly promise to learn your language so that I will be able to understand the opera, when I go. I know you voted for me last election, and I trust you will do likewise this time."

Mr. Harrison seems to remember the Italian people at only election time, when he finds them very useful for his votes. Two years ago he promised to employ hundreds of Italians in the Service Bureau of Streets. Mr. Carter H. Harrison was elected Mayor of Chicago, but when the Italian people went to see him for the promised jobs, he claimed he could not be bothered with scavengers, and released it to private contractors.

ITALIAN



L'Italia, April 1, 1899.

Then they went to the contractors who in turn sent them to their bosses, who informed them that whoever wanted to obtain jobs was to pay their political bosses from ten to twenty-five dollars.

This is how Mr. Harrison kept his promise, this is how much he respected the Italian people and loved their language.

Tuesday the Italians will have a chance to revenge themselves against the party which deceived them so, only to have their votes, by voting for the right party, the Republican.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 25, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Vote for Luigi A. Aiani"

Mr. Luigi A. Aiani is running for West Town Clerk candidate. As he is an Italian and is running for such an important office, the Italians of this city should all cast their votes for none but their conational Luigi A. Aiani. Luigi Aiani came to this country from Rome, Italy at the age of 10 years, in 1874. He holds offices in different societies. He is a representative of the Chicago Macaroni Manufacturing Company. He is a notary public, and a member of E. Bartoli Company, 127 Milwaukee Ave., reproducers of classical statues. He has much political influence, and if he will be elected it will be an honor to the Italians of this city.

MPA (111) PROI. 30215

L'Italia, November, 1892.

Italians!

Do you want jobs? Do you want your daily bread? Do you want to enjoy these and other benefits that America offers you?

Then vote the entire Republican ticket. The victory of the Republican candidate for president is assured, now we must unite and assure the election of Fifer for governor of Illinois. The candidate has in the past favored the Italians in word and deed. You must vote for him and assure yourselves of having in this important public office one who has proven himself a sincere and devoted friend of the Italian.

Benjamin Harrison, the Republican presidential candidate, who is up for re-election has proven his ability to do for the good of the nation by record of the past four years. During his presidency we have seen industry booming and commerce advancing.

WPA (ILL) PP01.30275

L'Italia, November, 1892.

You cannot deny that there are jobs for all who cared to work. Italians there is only one way to protect your jobs. Vote for Harrison, and don't forget Fifer for governor.

L'Italia, Nov. 8, 1890.

VICTORY

Because it concerns the Italian voters we shout victory. Most of the Italian voters are located in the First District. Ab Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress, defeated Ewing, the Democratic candidate, by 95 votes.

There are 993 Italian voters in the First District, of whom 907 are registered. 758 voted straight Republican, 142 voted Democratic, and 7 voted on the Personal Right League ticket.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

I F 2

IV

IV (Bohemian)

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 3, 1931.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION

Under the leadership of Paul V. Colianni, trustee of the sanitary district, the Italian-American Democratic Organization has been founded in order to unite all Italians in support of A. J. Cermak, candidate for the office of Mayor of Chicago, in the election of April 7, 1931.

Meetings are being held at 139 North Clark Street to arrange the program for the political campaign to be conducted in every ward.

Mr. Colianni's co-adjutors are: Attorney Stephen Malato, Judge F. Borrelli, Judge F. B. Allegretti, Judge N. Bonelli, M. A. Rosinia, and many others.



I F 2
IV

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, July 1, 1930.

ITALIAN LODGE FOR THE TRACTION ORDINANCE

The Society of San Antonio de Padue at its last meeting on June 22 adopted a resolution to give its full support to the traction ordinance and to get out a big vote.

Mr. Vito Marzullo, president, Mr. Henry Cataldo, and Representative Albert J. Mancini of the second district, spoke in favor of the ordinance.

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II A 2

IV (Swedish)

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 24, 1928.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY AT THE BANQUET IN HONOR OF JUDGE SWANSON

The Italian-American National Republican Business Men's Organization recently gave a banquet in honor of Judge John A. Swanson at the Palmer House.

A large number of Italians attended the banquet, which was a great success.

The young lawyer, David S. Chesrow, committeeman of the twenty-seventh Ward, acted as toastmaster.

Prominent political leaders delivered speeches, expressing their gratification at the election of Judge Swanson to the office of State's Attorney.

In conclusion Judge Swanson thanked all those present for the wonderful manifestation of their friendship for him and promised to perform faithfully all the duties of his new office.

The orchestra that played during the banquet was provided and directed by Professor Constantine.

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III H

ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 24, 1920.

AN APPEAL FROM THE "LEGA FIUME."

The president of the "Lega Nazionale Fiume" sent an appeal to all members, urging them to vote for the Republican ticket in the next election. In the appeal is a reminder of the nefarious opposition of Wilson to Italian interests and concludes as follows:

"Remember Fiume! Our Legion is strong because it is loyal. The victory of the Republican party is our victory, because our interests and the dignity of our race, which has taught us to love liberty, humanity and justice, will be better protected."

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 7, 1918.

AN ITALIAN ORGANIZATION TO SUPPORT THE CANDIDACY OF MEDILL McCORMICK AS
SENATOR.

The Italian-American citizens of Illinois are getting together to give their support to Mr. Medill McCormick, a candidate for United States Senator, on the Republican ticket. A club has just been formed which will soon be incorporated under the state laws of Illinois. Committees have been formed in all the counties of the State of Illinois where Italians live in order to give Mr. McCormick their full support this coming election. Every district will be represented by a committeeman and towards the middle of July a meeting will be held in Springfield, Illinois, to proceed with the selection of a permanent committee.

Besides thirty electors they have also sent their adherents to the initiated movement and it is certain that the Italians will enthusiastically support Mr. Medill McCormick's candidacy. The temporary officers are as follows: Mr. Joseph N. Nicolai, president and Mr. M. J. Donna, secretary. In the name of the organization a proclamation has been issued by the Italians of this state. The Italians of Illinois are greatly interested in electing a

L'Italia, July 7, 1918.

man who has a clear conception of the present situation, and we urge every Italian to support the candidacy of Honorable Medill McCormick. It was Mr. McCormick who brought a message to us from Italy, and through him we learned the situations that confronted our countrymen at the front. From Mr. McCormick we also learned the needs of our people, and in this way we have had the courage to intensify our efforts in battle for liberty and democracy. That is why we are supporting Honorable Medill McCormick for Senator of the United States and we promise to do as much as possible toward his election.

(Signers). Mr. Joseph N. Nicolai, Springfield; Paul Perona, Ladd; J. Rancilio, Herrin; Nunzio Di Lorenzo, Joliet; Bob Querio, Collinsville; and M. J. Donna, Braidwood.



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IV

ITALIAN



L'Italia, February 14, 1915.

THE ITALIAN POLITICAL CLUBS

The Italian political clubs of Chicago will support the candidacy of William Hale Thompson for mayor this coming election.

At a meeting held last Thursday February 11, at the Republican Headquarters, a central republican Italian committee was formed for W. H. Thompson for mayor.

The officials of every ward were present at this meeting. After much discussion, they proceeded with the election of officers. Those elected were:- V. A. T aylor, president, A. Filpi, vice-president, D. M. Alberti, recording secretary, M. Avebsa, financial secretary, and C. Bambini, treasurer.

I F 2
I F 5
IV

L'Italia, Oct. 25, 1914.

ITALIAN



[CANDIDATE GUALANO]

Last Sunday, October 18, Lawyer Alberto N. Gualano, Italian candidate for judge of the Chicago Municipal Court, accompanied by Dr. Raffaele Pagano, visited the Reciglianesi Association and some members of the Italian Aliances, in the interest of his candidacy.

The Relative Assembly is working energetically for the victory of the Italian candidate and for the honor of our colony.

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IV

I F 1

L'Italia, July 19, 1914.

[CLUB TO BACK OWENS]

ITALIAN



A new political club, "Central Italian Democratic Organization of Illinois", has been formed in this city.

The purpose of this club is to cooperate in every way for the re-election of County Judge, John E. Owens.

The officers of the club are as follows:

Frank Ramacetti, President,
Frank P.A. Navigato, Secretary,
Guiseppe Sartini, Treasurer,
Frank Allegretti, Auditor.

I F 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 1, 1914

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

POLITICAL CLUB

The Italian Democratic Club of the 22nd ward will hold a reunion Tuesday night to discuss the nomination of John C. Eastman as democratic candidate for United States Senator.

This proposal was made by John R. D'Urso, Secretary of the Club, and Chief Bailiff Owens, and was received with enthusiasm by the members.

John C. Eastman is one of the owners of the Chicago Journal.

I F 2
I F 5

ITALIAN



L'Italia, Feb. 1, 1914.

POLITICAL CLUB

A new political club has been formed in the 6th ward, for the purpose of supporting Erico A. De Masi, Democratic candidate for Alderman of that ward.

Many influential persons have given their names to this club, to assure Mr. De Masi of their loyal support in the coming election.

An important meeting will soon be held to discuss the nomination of De Masi at the Masonic Temple, 51st St. and Michigan Ave. State's Attorney Hoyne will speak at this meeting.

I F 2
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 27, 1912

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LOCAL POLITICS

The Italian Progressive Democratic League of Cook County held a meeting at which it was decided not to support Woodrow Wilson, in the coming election, because of statements of his, which showed him as antagonistic towards Italians and other immigrants.

All other candidates on the democratic party ballot will have the League's support.

L'Italia April 6, 1912

CANDIDATE

The Circolo Italiano of Chicago at its last meeting April 2, decided to suggest the candidacy of the following members for the primary elections:

S. Romano - County Commissioner

G. Gigliotti - Municipal Judge

S. Malato - Municipal Judge

G. Crapple - State Representative.



L'Italia

Feb. 24, 1912

Italian Progressive Democratic League Being Formed.

A group of Italians in the quarters where the majority of them reside have met to form the Italian Democratic Progressive League of Cook County. An executive committee was chosen and the following are taking part.

Dr. Joseph De Stefano
Lawyer Stefano Malato
Enrico Cataldo
Francisco De Rose
Joseph Santaneto
Michele Giocio
D. Iandolo

Paolo Dasso
Michele Iarussi
Francesco Palermo
Giovanni B. De Voney
Antonio Trimarco
M. Di Salvo

The election of officers for the year term of 1912 took place and resulted as follows:

Lawyer Rocco De Stefano, President
Nicola Maggio, vice-president

Antonio Tortoriello, secretary
Alfonso Laurino, treasurer

I F 2
I F 3
IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 16, 1911.

ITALIAN PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Italian Progressive Republican Club of the 6th precinct of the 19th Ward, met Wednesday night, at 1011 Vernon Park Place.

The purpose of this meeting was to support the candidacy of LaFollette for President, Jones for Governor, Magill for United States Senator, Andrea Filpi for County Commissioner of the 22nd Ward, and Guy C. Crapple for representative from the 17th Senatorial District.

The officers of the club are as follows:

Guivania Elia, Pres.,
Pasquale Arnieri, Vice-Pres.,
Filippo Scalzo, Treas.,
Natale Caparelli, Sergeant-At-Arms,
Joe Vellano, Sec'y.

L'Italia, February 22, 1908.

A New Political Club.



A new Italian political club has been formed under the name of the 12th Ward Italian Political Club. The purpose of this club is to organize all the Italian voters of that ward into one body during the election battles. The officers elected for the year term (1908) are the following: Lawyer John De Grazia, president, Angelo Lupo, vice-president, John Calo, secretary, Michele Guerriere, treasurer, and Lorenzo Busalaichi, delegate.



L' Italia, October 24-25, 1896.

The 10th Ward.

Last Sunday a big celebration in honor of Wm. McKinley, Republican candidate for president was held at the home of the club's president of that ward, J. Nicolai, 1196 S. Oakley. Many members of the club were present and Mr. Aristide Leoni, secretary of the club, was present also.

We may rest assured that the Italians of the 10th ward will vote straight Republican.

I F 2

L'Italia, March 21, 1903.

President Roosevelt

We have received a report that President Theo. Roosevelt is to arrive in Chicago April 2, 1903.

A big parade is being prepared upon his arrival, and our Italian Societies have been cordially invited to participate in the welcoming of our President Roosevelt.

L'Italia, September 15, 1900

LOCAL POLITICS

Last Thursday the Italian Regiment of the Republican Legion, elected the following officers:

S. Valone, Colonel; V. Peroti, Lieut.-Colonel; A. Gentile, M. Catelani e Luigi, as Major Officers.

The regiment is formed of twelve societies attired in elegant military uniforms.

The societies are in the 1st, 5th, 10th, 13th, 17th, 19th and 31st wards.

The first outing was set for Friday evening at 8 o'clock, when every regiment of the Legion will take leave in a parade.

It is the general opinion that the Regiment will make a fine appearance.

The Republican Italian Committee of Cook County, presided over by Mr. Ettore Durante, who has organized the regiment, is working to its utmost to assure

L'Italia, September 15, 1900

the victory of the Republican ballot, and we could judge that seventy-five percent of the Italians will vote for President McKinley.

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ITALIAN

L' Italia, January 16-17, 1897.



A New Political Club.

A new Italian Republican Club under the name of Aetna Republican Club has just been organized by the Italians of the 19th ward.

Their first meeting was held Sunday, January 10, 1897, at 98 Tilden Ave. There are 60 members already enrolled in the new club. Many more will enroll at the next meeting. Election of officers then took place and they stand as follows: Salvatore Caruso, president, Anthony Perrone, secretary.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 16-17, 1895.

Political Gossip.

Italians of the 1st ward have formed a new club called the Geo. B. Swift First Ward Republican Club.

Its officers are: Frank Felicitti, president - Frank Stella, vice-president - Joseph Sicolo, 2nd vice-president - John Adams, secretary - and, Angelo Volpe, treasurer.

L'Italia, March 30-31, 1895.

[TO THE REPUBLICAN CLUBS]

All Italian Republican Clubs are invited to attend the mass meeting at 8 P. M. at Battery D. given under the auspices of the Marquette Club.

The Marquette Club has chosen Mr. Oscar Durante to be one of the vice-presidents of the meeting. Mr. Durante is also one of the speakers.



L'Italia, March 30-31, 1895.

Political Gossip.

The Cook County Italian-American Club held an important meeting at the Uh-lich's Hall, Monday night. G. R. Ratto presided. Among the speakers were a number of Italians.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 16-17, 1895.

Political Gossip.

The Italian Political Club and Benevolent Society of the 13th ward will celebrate the inauguration of the Italian and American flags, Saturday March 23, 1895, on Grand and Western. The committee consists of E. J. M. Favallini, president, Nick Del Genio, Jos. Larocca, Battista Minorini, Frank Pichetti, Angelo Leonardi, Pasquale Donato, Luigi Grimandi, Joseph Romano, Carlo Pasquesi, Luigi Costantino, Gabriele Cocconato and Nick De Rosa.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

L'Italia, March 16-17, 1895.

Important Notice.

This will inform all Italians of the Republican Party in Chicago that the Cook County Italian-American Club has joined with the Central Republican Committee in holding a great mass meeting at Uhlick's Hall on Clark and Kinzie sts., March 25, 1895, at 8 P. M.

We ask the presidents of the Italian Republican Clubs to get in touch with the chairman of the Central Republican Committee for further particulars.

L'Italia, March 2-3, 1895.

Political Gossip.

M. D'Addario gives the following list of officers elected for the term of the year 1895 of the Societa Operaia Italo-American. V. E. Maggi, president, V. Di Pirno, vice-president, D. Mangino, 2nd vice-president, N. D'Addario, recording secretary, G. Morrelli, vice recording secretary, E. Ciolli, financial secretary, G. Manzone, treasurer, R. Roncone, G. Quartulli, parade marshalls and N. Saviola and D. Leone, hall marshalls.



L'Italia, Jan. 19-20, 1895

Political Gossip

A new Italian Republican Club was established and called the Geo. B. Swift Italian Republican Club of the 19th ward. The leaders are Mr. Nick Pascale, Vincent Farco, Joseph De Angelo, Ralph Magaro, and Anthony Trimarco. Three hundred (300) members have already joined the club.

L'Italia, January 12-13, 1895.

Political Gossip.



In the past week four new Italian political clubs have been incorporated. They are: The Lincoln Italian Republican Workers Club of the first ward. The leaders are Joseph Antoniello, Gennero De Stefano, and Vincent Ferraz-zuolo.

Societa Politica Operaia Italo Americana of the 19th ward. Leaders are, Victor E. Maggi, Leonard Sipari, and Emil Ciolli.

Club Repubblicano, Italo Americana of Cook County. Leaders are, G. R. Ratto, Luis Arado, and John B. Chiappe.

And the Italian Dramatic Club of the first ward of which the leaders are, John Conghlin, S. W. Arrand, and D. M. Minaldi.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



L'Espresso, January 5-6, 1995.

Political Gossip.

De Stefano continues to be the main theme of discussion among the Italian politicians of the Colony.

The Italian Republican Clubs in the wards filled with our compatriots, rebelled when they heard that G. S. De Stefano was trying for a place in the Probate Court under Mr. A. C. Cooper.

The Societa Operaia Italo Americana of the 19th Ward held extraordinary meetings Friday and Saturday for the purpose of protesting against De Stefani's tactics. The vote was unanimously opposed to De Stefani, and a copy of the resolution was sent at once to Mr. Cougher.

Another meeting was held Tuesday night in the 17th Ward also protesting against De Stefan. A committee of 60 Italians, representing that club brought the resolution protesting De Stefan's appointment to A. C. Cooper.

ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 5-6, 1895.

Mr. Cooper listened attentively to the energetic protest and agreed to give the matter his fullest consideration. He said, "You may rest assured, I shall not appoint any Italian unless it is in agreement with the various Italian Clubs of Chicago." The resolution presented to Mr. Cooper told also that G. S. De Stefano is politically a Democrat, and that he turned Republican when he saw that the Republican Party had won.

Mr. De Stefano is the very same gentleman who tried to take away from Mr. Lucente his position as School Inspector. The American newspapers have distinctly taken an interest in this affair, especially the Tribune.

The action of the society and the ward club indicates that the Italians are on the right road, the road of true democracy for the Italians of both political parties.

L'Italia, September 29-30, 1894.

"McKinley Italian Club"

The General Headquarters for the Italian Republican Party will be at 200 W. Taylor Street. This club will be called the "McKinley Italian Club"

The officials of this club are:

Oscar Durante, President

Francesco Lamanna, Vice-President

Michele Aversce, Second Vice-President

Gracomo Morelli, Secretary

A meeting will be held Saturday, to make plans for the next election.

This Club will serve as a main factor in the coming election.



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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 29-30, 1894.

McKinley Italian Club.

The Italians in Politics. A Big Republican Italian Club. The Republican General Ward is opened at 200 W. Taylor St.

The Italian Republicans have begun the campaign. They have composed a committee to organize the McKinley Italian Club, a political association which will be of great importance during the election period. The committee is composed of 30 people, and have unanimously elected Oscar Durante as president of the said club. After many long speeches and discussions it was approved that this club should be called the McKinley Italian Club.

The Republican Party has ordered established at its own expense, a naturalization office, exclusively for the Italians, and Mr. Victor Maggi has opened this office at 200 W. Taylor st. The Italians who wish to take the first or the second papers can obtain them without charge at the above address.

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L'Italia, September 1—2, 1894.

Form Republican Clubs



Republican Italian voters cannot better keep themselves and their countrymen in the United States than by organizing into political clubs. It is an old and true saying - that in Union there is Strength.

There should be Republican Italian Clubs in all parts of the City, where an Italian population is to be found. Such Clubs not only bring men together who have common political-interests, but they also awaken a spirit of pleasure as well as practical benefit.

These Clubs offer a rare opportunity to spread Republican principles. They constitute a sort of recruiting-station. It is the duty of every Republican to leave no stone unturned to increase the Republican vote this Fall.

The return of the Republican Party to power means the reopening of mills and factories, the revival of business, and ample work and good wages for labor-

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L'Italia, Sept. 1-2, 1894.

ing people. American-Italians are too deeply interested in this question to allow themselves to be inactive in such a struggle.

Mr. Victor E. Maggi, who represents Col. DeVecchi, the general delegate of the Congressional Committee of Washington, D.C., is ready at any time to assist any of the Italians of this City or State in organizing Republican Clubs.

His office is in Room 908, Tacoma Building, Northeast Corner LaSalle and Madison Streets.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 10, 1894.

Political Reunion



The Italian 19th-Ward Democratic Club, which met recently to elect new officers, has declared itself as favorable to John Power, Democratic Candidate for Alderman of the 19th Ward.

At the meeting, held at DeKoven Hall, last Thursday night, Powers, in his talk before the Club, promised to remedy the bad conditions under which Italian Municipal Workers were forced to work with the present administration. He condemned the practice of grafting indulged in by the city bosses and promised, if elected, to rectify those conditions.

Among the Italian speakers were Messrs. Seritella, Scaglione, Leonetti Marchese, Paulella, and others.

This Club, because of the good character of its members, is bound to have a favorable influence on the American opinion of the Italians in this City.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 3, 1894.



New Italian Democratic Clubs.

The Italian is becoming daily more politically minded. Whether in his home or on the street, the subject most discussed is politics. It is a good omen.

Lead on, Italians, be always in the lead, whether as Democrats or Republicans, and our best wishes to the newly formed Italian Democratic Clubs of the 1st and 19th wards.

L'Italia, December 16, 1893.

To The Polls !



Chicago will vote for a new Mayor next Tuesday.

Several meetings will be held in the next few days under the auspices of the various Italian political clubs of both parties, in Chicago.

At a grand Republican-Rally tomorrow at the Scandia Hall, the main speaker will be the Honorable Mr. George B. Swift, Republican candidate. A number of Italians are also scheduled for short talks.

On the same day, at Ulrich's Hall, Clark & Kinzie Streets, a meeting in support of John P. Hopkins, Democratic candidate is being held under the auspices of the Club Colombiano.

Among the speakers are the following Italians: Mr. Cella, Dr. Lagorio, Mr. Garibaldi, Dr. Marno. Mr. Hopkins is also expected.

L'Italia, March 25, 1893.

Local Politics.

Last Tuesday was registration day. Every night rallies are held favoring either one or the other of the candidates for Mayor.

Tomorrow at 2 P. M. a rally will be held by the Italian Columbian Democratic Club, at Ulich's Hall, which declared itself in favor of the Democratic candidate, Carter Harrison.

We have come to a decision. We feel that Chicago will benefit the most if the Republican candidate, Samuel W. Allerton is victorious. It will be to the advantage of all the Italians in Chicago to vote for him.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, October 29, 1892.

A Republican Meeting.

The Italian Republican party met Thursday evening, October 24, 1892. Several hundred attended. They had the pleasure of hearing, and applauding various orators, among whom the Italian, Mr. G. Negrini and the American, J. Noble were outstanding speakers.

The large number present and the enthusiasm with which the speakers were received prove that on the 8th of November, the Republican ballot will be elected with the help of the majority of the Italian vote in Chicago.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 9, 1889.

THE ITALIANS IN POLITICS

We are most certainly glad to announce that the Italian Democratic Club of the 17th Ward, nominated Paulo Dasso, as candidate for West Town Clerk.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3075

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 25, 1887.

MAZZINI REPUBLICAN CLUB

The Italian Political Republican met Sunday, at 112 E. Randolph St. Over one hundred members were present. The constitution and the rules and regulations which were presented by the commission were approved. One of the amendments in the constitution stated that the organization bear the name, Mazzini Republican Club.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 2, 1887.

MR. REVERE ITALIAN ALDERMAN FOR CHICAGO

A Political Club was formed by Italians of Chicago to place their candidate in office so that he may represent the interests of the Italians in the City Hall. The purpose of this club is to see that every Italian becomes a citizen of this country in order that he have the right to vote and the opportunity to hold office. Out of this one club two were formed. One club was called Democratic and the other Republican. From these two clubs, one man would be elected who would best serve the interests of the Italians in Chicago.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes

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Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 23.

"RUTH HANNA McCORMICK, CANDIDATE TO THE SENATE."

Congressman-at-large, Ruth Hanna McCormick, one of the most intelligent woman of America, is more than capable to hold the office of U.S.Senator.

She is a courageous and able citizen with wide experience. She is an untiring worker endowed with enthusiasm and energy.

Mrs. McCormick is an expert and elegant speaker and has much political talent. She is capable of competing with the best American Statesmen and consequently she is the logical choice to represent the State of Illinois in the Senate.

She is a good mother who has reared a splendid family.

Mrs. McCormick has a wide knowledge and experience of national and international affairs because she spent most of her life in Washington as Secretary to her father,



the late Mark Hanna who was U.S.Senator, and because she is the widow of the late Medill McCormick, Congressman-at-large and Senator for the State of Illinois.

Mrs. McCormick has traveled and studied conditions in foreign countries as well as those of America, and she is very well informed and in a position to know national or international problems as no other women does.

During the Presidential campaign of William McKinley, she worked with her father, Senator Mark Hanna and spent her vacations among the coal miner's foundries and among the industrial workers to study their living conditions.

Her recommendations have been adopted and approved as laws. Regulation of the hours of work, increases in salary and better living conditions for the workers were some of the recommendations.

Mrs. McCormick aspires to be a U.S.Senator not for personal advantage but to be useful and helpful to the people of Illinois.

We are against those who do not pay any attention to our protest against the

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, April 1930, p. 23.

abnormal law of the immigration quota.

This law is unjust and against the best interests of the people of our race but it is favorable to other nations.

We need an able representative who will speak for the interest of the people of Illinois disregarding creed, affiliation or race.

We recommend that the Italian voters support Ruth Hanna McCormick.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

III A The Justinian Society of Advocates for Attorney John De
I C Grazia," Vita Nuova (Monthly), Feb. 1925.
IV

More than 200,000 Italians are living in Chicago - undoubtedly this is a large number. Still they have no representative as yet on the Board of Education. Why? Because Italians are not fitted? Certainly not.

We can prove with facts that many Italians have a scientific, literary, philosophic and judicial knowledge of which any nation would be proud.

Why, then, have we not had a representative on the Board of Education? Because we are not united, and among us there exists dissensions caused by jealousy, envy, and personal animosity.

But now the common sense of many Italo-Americans begins to prevail, and it demonstrates the necessity of unity, abolishing all gossip and thinking seriously about elevating the prestige of the Italian colony.

"The Justinian Society of Advocates for Attorney John De Grazia, " Vita Nuova (Monthly), Feb. 1925.

Attorney George Spatuzza, president of the Justinian Society of Advocates, proposed Attorney John De Grazia as a member of the Board of Education.

The Justinian Society has approved the proposal and pledged itself to do whatever is possible to realize that aspiration.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 4, 1915.

AN ITALIAN REPUBLICAN MEETING ON 69TH ST.

Italians residing in the 69th St. Italian quarter, and streets adjacent to it, held a large political meeting yesterday to support the candidacy of William Hale Thompson and the entire Republican ticket.

The meeting took place at Hesperia Hall, 69th St. and Ashland Ave., at 8 P. M.

Speakers for the evening were as follows:

The Alderman of the ward, who spoke in English, and Mr. Bernards, Mr. P. Barasa, and Mr. Giovanni De Grazia, who spoke in Italian.

APR (11.) PROJ. 5075

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.

REASONS WHY THE ITALIANS SHOULD VOTE FOR SWEITZER RATHER THAN
HARRISON ARE GIVEN BY THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Italian-American Democratic Party, which supports Robert M. Sweitzer's candidacy for Mayor of Chicago in the primaries, has appealed to the colony for its support, and gives some reasons why the Italians who are fighting in the ranks of the Democratic Party should vote for Sweitzer rather than for Harrison.

The main reasons given by the Italian-American Democratic Party are as follows:

1. Because the present Mayor Harrison in the long period of his administration has never mentioned an Italian for public office;
2. Because Harrison has never taken into consideration the choice of an Italian as a member of the Board of Education, although there are more than fifty thousand children of Italian parents attending public schools;
3. Because in the last election Harrison was instrumental in defeating the candidacy of Rocco De Stefano, for Judge of the Municipal Court;

L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.

4. Because of any Italian delegation that presented itself to him, to obtain some concession, was never received with the respect deserved by our colony.

5. The investigation conducted by the Italian American-Democratic Party in the various Italian wards, shows the Italians inclined to support Sweitzer.

Mr. Rocco De Stefano, who is head of the Italian Democratic forces in the 19th Ward, assures us that the majority of Italian votes in that ward is for Sweitzer.

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L'Italia; Oct. 13, 1912.

THE 7th REGIMENT ARMORY

ITALIAN



At the 7th Regiment Armory an important meeting was held last Thursday night, regarding the candidacy of Governor Wilson for President of the United States.

A committee has been formed to garner votes for Gov. Wilson in the coming election.

It is composed of Dr. Volini, Dr. Lagorio, Paolo Dasso, and Lorenzo Garibaldi.

L'Italia, March 30, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Election.

We want to say one more word to the Italian voters before they cast their vote. Tuesday April 2, every citizen of this large metropolis will be called upon to vote for a new mayor for the city of Chicago.

In this election for mayor, the Republican nominee is Fred A. Busse. To all Italian voters of this city we recommend the Republican ballot. Support Fred A. Busse, Republican candidate for mayor.

The election of April 2 is of great importance to the people of the city of Chicago, because the man elected will be the head of the city administration for four long years. By casting your vote for Fred A. Busse, it will be four years of prosperity. If you cast your vote for other parties it will be four long years of anguish and misery.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L' Italia, June 25, 1901.

THE NEW SCHOOL

Wednesday evening, the Board of Education held a meeting to decide, among other things, what name to give the new school on Polk street. Petitions from many Italian societies, and individuals abroad, notwithstanding the vote taken on it was against it, giving it the name of the Italian Liberator, Giuseppe Garibaldi. The decision was ten opposing and nine in favor. It is not final, however, since the matter is to be put before the City Council. It is believed that if this school is not so named, the next new school will be.

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ITALIAN

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L'Italia, Nov. 3--4, 1894.

THE TWO PARTIES CONTRASTED
(An Editorial)



When American citizens of foreign birth refuse to ally themselves with the Republican Party, they make war upon their own welfare. The Republican Party stands for all that the people fight for in the old world. It is the champion of freedom, progress, order and law. It is the steadfast foe of monarchical class rule.

It contains the bulk of the intelligence of the nation. That part of the republic in which the Republican Party is the strongest is that part of the republic which is the most prosperous.

The brightest names in American History during the last forty years are those of men who followed the Republican banner, -- Lincoln, Seward, Sumner, Greeley, Grant, Garfield, Blaine, and a host of others.

Look at the achievements of the Republican Party since it sprang into existence. It saved the republic from disunion and destruction.

It crushed the mightiest rebellion of modern times.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 3--4, 1894.

It wiped out the foul stain of slavery. It brought the nation back to honest money and specie payments. It has persistently defended the national credit. It has cut down the national debt until that burden is no longer felt.

It has removed a multitude of war taxes. It has built up American industries. It has opened a thousand new avenues for the employment of labor. It has made every citizen, no matter of what complexion, race, or creed, equal before the law.

Under Republican rule the United States reached its highest degree of civilization, liberty and prosperity. Under Republican rule the American flag became honored and feared abroad as never before.

The record of the Democratic Party is directly the reverse. That Party steadily upheld and defended slavery. The leaders of the Southern rebellion were Democratic leaders. It was the Democratic Party that pronounced the war a "failure". It was that Party that attempted to flood the country with worthless and cheap money.

It is the Democratic Party that has assailed repeatedly the national credit. It is the Democratic Party that has robbed the voter of the ballot by

L'Italia, Nov. 3-4, 1894.

shotguns and fraud. It is the Democratic Party that is now bent upon tearing down American industries, beggaring workingmen and covering the land with ruin.

Every traitor to the nation, from Aaron Burr down to Jefferson Davis, has belonged to the Democratic Party. Where the greatest amount of ignorance and lawlessness exists in the United States today, the Democratic Party will be found the strongest.

The adopted citizens of the republic should not be misled by the noisy, promises and falsehoods of Democratic demagogues and bosses. On every great question that has come before the people for the last two generations, the Democratic Party has been on the wrong side.

Every great act of legislation that has gone on the statute books of the Nation for the last two generations has been put there through the aid of the Republican Party.

It is because the Democratic Party is undoing the work of the Republican Party that the country is now in the depths of calamity and want.

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L'Italia, Nov. 3—4, 1894.

Foreign-born citizens should become thoroughly posted in the history of the Republican and the Democratic Party.

These citizens are here to found a home and to rear their children. They cannot afford to support a Party which proposes to make such a home impossible and to drive them back to their native land. A Party like the Democratic Party, which for half-a-century was the backbone of slavery, is not a Party from which the escaped victims of foreign tyranny need expect sympathy or help.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 8, 1894.

To Young Italian Voters

The Italia has a word for young Italian voters who will cast their ballots for the first time this year. Begin your career as American citizens should. The Democratic Party is not the party for intelligent and progressive young men. It is not the party for men who love free institutions and demand a chance to use their abilities to the best advantage. It is the party which, for years, upheld slavery. It is the party that plunged the Nation into a bloody and needless War. It is the Party that attempted to flood the country with worthless money. It is the Party that maintains its rules at the South by means of shotgun terrorism, and in the North by means of fraud. It is the Party of Jeff. Davis, and Boss Tweed. It is the Party that has brought the Republic to its present deplorable condition.

The Republican Party, on the other hand, has a record which is part of all that is splendid in the history of the Western hemisphere. It saved the Republic from dis-Union. It freed the colored-race. It gave Abraham Lincoln to mankind. It has been the bulwark of American honor at home and abroad. It has built up American Industries and settled the Western deserts. It contains a vast majority of the decent and intelligent citizens of the country. It is the champion of public

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 8, 1894.

schools and free education. It is the friend of the oppressed people of the Old World.

In a word, the Republican Party is a Party of the People, by the People, and for the People. In the coming election it is the Party that is bound to win. Let young Italian voters flock around the Republican banner; a banner under which the noblest Italian patriots would have felt it an honor to serve. Let these voters commence their career as American Citizens, under an American Party.





L'Italia, April 3, 1893.

ELECTION NEWS OF THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

(Summary)

The front page of this issue is filled with articles supporting the Republican candidacy and condemning that of the Democrats. Samuel Allerton, Republican candidate, possesses all the beautiful virtues known to man. Incidentally he is a friend of the Italian voter.

Carter Harrison, the Democratic candidate, governed by all the vices known to man. He was indirectly responsible for the Haymarket riot during one of his former terms and, very important, he does not like the Italian voter, has even promised to exclude Italians from municipal affairs, if elected, as he has in the past. And, for that reason is a black-guard and a hypocrite. He dares to make a play for the Italian vote with his lies. But ah! the Italian voter will not be bamboozled. He will vote for his only friend, Samuel Allerton. [Incidentally, Harrison won by an over-whelming majority and the Italian vote helped.]

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, March 4, 1893.

Democratic Convention.

On March 28th, the Democratic Convention was held at the Central Music Hall to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

The nominee selected was Mr. Carter Harrison, a former Mayor of the city. The American newspapers in the city were opposed to the choice.

Mr. I. B. A. Zangrando, president of the Italian Marble and Mosaic Workers, stated that it is not in favor of Mr. Harrison because of his unfavorable attitude toward the union workers. Mr. Giovanni Cella, on the other hand predicts a sure victory for Mr. Harrison.

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F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. VIII, No. 8.



WAKE UP. By George Spatuzza.

In the last issue of our Bulletin there appeared an article under my signature, in which I stated in substance, that while it is true that our organization is not political in character, yet our organization is interested in the advancement of our people in the political field, because the more of our people in public office, the better our prestige rises. I stated of the necessity of the existence of an organization in Illinois that would count tens of thousands - for the existence alone of such an organization would cause the political "bosses" to think twice and more before acting on a list of candidates or appointments.

I am moved to continue to write along these lines, because I received numerous favorable comments, not only from our members, but from the press as well.

I have known our people never to ask for too much - even timed for asking their just share - this is because the Italian rewards faithful service without the asking, and gives unto others what they deserve without solicitation; such being their trait, they naturally expect others to do likewise.

WPA (ILL) PRD 30476

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. VIII, No. 8.

But the experience in the political field has taught us otherwise, hence the necessity of deviating from those traits and to prepare to go after the very things that ought to be ours.

Our people, in Chicago especially, have been the subject of unfair treatment in the political field. Here, where thousands upon thousands of our people reside and where a good percentage of the voting strength lies, we have been the recipients of a small portion of political benefits. The fault may be in those of our people who now occupy political positions. Still the fault may not be charged to them because in demanding, they have been unable to point out a single unity of Italians that would count tens of thousands.

We need not make such a careful study to correctly conclude that our representation in the various public offices of our city, county, and state, falls very short of our just share. Take for instance the Board of Education, whose members direct the destinies of the education of the children of today, who will be the men and women of tomorrow. Here our people have no representation of any kind - although we have thousands upon thousands of our children attending public schools. We could take practically any department of our city,

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. VIII, No. 8.

county, and state, and we find conditions about the same.

But the most humiliating thing that I had to suffer was this: One bright morning I received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania asking me to send immediately the names and addresses of the delegates of Italian birth or extraction of the State of Illinois, who would attend the National Political Convention at Philadelphia, as the Grand Lodge wanted to welcome them and have festivities in their honor. I set myself immediately to the task and after careful search I found that none of our people were on the list of delegates, except one and he was an alternate. What a political situation for our people in the great commonwealth of Illinois!

But the worst of all is the fact that we are sleeping - sleeping a tranquil and sound sleep. And our children are growing, thinking possibly, that we as in duty bound, are preparing a splendid path for them.

To my people I say: "Arise from the slumber and organize yourselves into a unity that will assert itself for the present and future generations."

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Oct. 1, 1937.

THE TAYLOR STREET IMPROVEMENT

After three years of legal battles the frame building at the southeast corner of Taylor and Halsted Streets has finally gone down.

Alderman Pacelli will renew his efforts to have the improvement completed, that is to have Taylor street widened from Canal street to Halsted street.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo American National Union, Oct. Nov. 1932.

OUR DUTY TOWARDS THE ITALIAN CANDIDATES.

In the April issue of our Bulletin we wrote as follows: "Our Association is not political for the sake of politics, but for that spirit of unity that should exist among our countrymen. Whenever the occasion presents itself, it gives recommendations as to the type of candidate, in order to familiarize our members and their families with the necessity for a solid political front."

Our duty is to support all candidates who are members of our organization, and at the same time vote for all other Italian candidates who, although not brother members, are entitled to our confidence and support. Our stand in this respect follows the principle that it is much better to help an Italian gain a political administrative position always assuming of course that he is deserving of the honor, than to assist a stranger who might be hostile to us.

It is necessary that we do this to gain the position in America to which we are entitled. This we can obtain gradually by constantly persevering with the weapon of the vote. One does not need to know, personally, every Italian candidate in order to vote for him; to know him by reputation is sufficient.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo American National Union, Oct. Nov. 1932.

We recommend the following candidates; Judge John A. Sbarbaro, Republican candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court; Hon. N. J. Bonnelli, Democrat, candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court; Judge Francis Allegretti, Democrat, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; Peter Granata, Republican, candidate for Congressman of the 8th Congressional District; and Joseph E. Larina, Republican candidate for State Representative from the 29th District.

All other Italian candidates are equally recommended.

WPA (ILL) 100-10779

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Feb. 2, 1931.

IN HONOR OF MAYOR W. H. THOMPSON

A group of Italians headed by City Sealer Daniel Serritella and former Judge B. P. Barasa will serve a banquet on Sunday, February 15, at the Sherman House in honor of Mayor W. H. Thompson.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

COMMUNICATION FROM COL. WILLIAM E. BUEHLER

Dr. Buehler, who was recently appointed personal military aide to Governor Emmerson, has sent the following communication to our Bollettino:

My dear Mr. Alberti,

It was very kind of you indeed to send your good wishes with reference to my appointment by the Governor to his staff.

I want to take this opportunity to thank my fellow-Americans of Italian lineage in the columns of my friend Mr. Alberti's splendid publication, the Social Bulletin, for the support which they gave to Governor Louis L. Emmerson.

Assuring you of my appreciation, I remain yours very truly,

William E. Buehler.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 15, 1918.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF SENATOR BRADY.

The Republican organization of the First Ward, has celebrated the victory of Mr. Francis Brady, for his election as State Senator, with a banquet that took place at Central Hall at 22nd and Wabash Avenue. More than two hundred guests, among them many well known politicians, were present. Very expensive presents were given to Mr. Brady.

The first speaker was the Judge Kavanaugh, who praised the political honesty of Mr. Brady. Then a first lieutenant, mutilated in the recent World War, spoke and he had words of great admiration for the Italians of the 19th Ward, that fought with him in the war, like lions. His speech received many cheers.

Judge Barasa, delivered a great speech also, and he too, was applauded. His popularity is gaining ground every day. During the banquet, we had the opportunity to hear good music and songs through the generosity of Mr. James Colosimo.



L'Italia, December 15, 1918.

Admired was the trio formed by the Cav. Isidore Prati, tenor; D. Giacobelli, baritone; and Mrs. D. Atta, soprano. They revealed themselves as true artists. Miss Dale winters, with her beautiful voice, sang a few songs and at the end, Mr. Piccolo, an expert amateur, sang two Neapolitan songs with much feeling. Everyone was praised and admired. At the piano, was the expert maestro, Minutolo.

In conclusion, we can say that the banquet was very successful, and very congenial, and we give our best congratulations and thanks to the organizers, Mr. Adolph Marx, Hector Durante, and John Rausau.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia September 13, 1914.

THE RESULT OF THE PRIMARIES.



Interest in the World War has kept a large number of votes away from the polls.

The election however, proceeded with much strong feeling between the various factions that contended for victory and the fraudulent work combined with the absence of so many from the polls caused many unhappy surprises to some who thought victory an assured thing.

The Italian candidates--we are sorry to say--did not make the showing that they hoped to make on the basis of the personal regard and esteem in which many are held by the Italian voters.

The defeat of De Stefano can be understood when one realizes that one of his opponents among the numerous democratic candidates for municipal judge, was Judge Owens, who by legitimate or illegitimate means was able to stop many from voting in the first and second wards.

L'Italia, September 13, 1914.

De Stefano lost by a few hundred votes, so that victory might have been his if the disbarred voters in those two wards had been allowed to vote. Other Italians who met defeat were Fred Alonzo, Antonio D'Andrea and Paul Dasso, all three running for County Commissioners. Another Italian defeated in the election was Guiseppe Pirofalo, a candidate for member of Board of Assessors.

In the 29th Senatorial District, John Durso, candidate for state senator and Guiseppe Farina and D. Cafferata, candidates for state representative were defeated. But it was in the 17th District that the mushroom growth of candidates resulted in the Italian vote being split into many small parts so that no good was done with it whereas fewer candidates might have shown some results.

L'Italia, September 13, 1914.

In that district the six Italians candidates for representative or senator, were Tony Trinaco, W. A. Navigato, W. Pacelli, A. Fortoriello, Mick Foste and M. A. Gioscio.

The only Italian who had some measure of success was Albert N. Gualano, who won the nomination for Municipal Judge on the Progressive ticket.

The results in this primary election should be an admonition for the Italians in future elections. They should understand that to win with the Italian vote, it must be concentrated on one candidate alone and not uselessly scattered on many.

L'Italia, March 29, 1914.

POLITICS AND THE "WHITE WINGS".



An avalanche of pamphlets, printed in both English and Italian, has been distributed through the first ward. The pamphlets inform the "white wings" that their jobs are not imperiled if they vote for Miss Marion Drake, candidate for Alderman in that ward. They are Civil Service and therefore cannot be discharged for their political leanings. They may vote for any candidate without fear of losing their jobs.

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La Tribuna Italiana, July 14, 1906.

CAV. DR. ANTONY LAGORIO APPOINTED TRUSTEE OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Mayor has appointed as trustee of the Public Library, Dr. Cav. Lagorio, thus honoring the Italians of Chicago. This distinguished **countryman** is Vice President of the Societa Nazionale Dante Alighieri.

Dr. Lagorio, in this new office, is able to render many useful services to the Public Library, in the Italian branch. We promise to help him by reading all the Italian books in the library; The list of which is given on the second page of this newspaper. We encourage the Italians to read these books and urge the new generation to do the same so that the library will furnish us with many other Italian books.

Congratulations to Dr. Cav. Lagorio on his appointment.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 4, 1898.

To The Voters of the First Ward.



President E.R. Brainerd, and Secretary C. Wathier of the 1st-Ward Republican Club, ask all Italian members of the said Club to be present at to-night's mass-meeting, at 8 PM, on the North-East corner of Randolph and Dearborn Streets, concerning Tuesday's primary election.

We should always remember that while this Club was under E.R. Brainerd and C. Wathier, The Italians of that Ward held, always, splendid jobs.

In the Club's last primary, out of ten elected delegates for Town and Aldermanic Convention, four Italians were elected: Joe Blasi, Carmine Senese, Georgio Gatto, and James Ricci.

At next Tuesday's election, Mr. Wathier promised to present an Italian name as delegate for State Convention.

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 4, 1898.



This is one of the greatest honors that this Club could give the Italians this time. This is also to show how much this Club is interested in the Italians.

Next Tuesday's election will be from 1 PM to 7 PM, and our Italian citizens are urged to vote the ballot of the 1st-Ward Republican Club.

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ITALIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 14, 1894.

LET US ENTER THE POLITICAL ARENA

The Italian Colony of today possesses such forceful elements that willing or unwilling it is constrained to enter the political arena.

Thirty years ago the Colony was a nonentity, not by reasons of the number of its members but because of their moral standing. Today, however, conditions are very much changed, and our Colony presents to the observer two indisputable facts: an American or Americanized generation on the one hand, and on the other, a continuous immigration of intelligent elements.

The young people who came here in childhood, or who have been born on American soil, may understand the respective dialects of their parents, but very few of them are familiar with the Italian language. They speak English, to which they have become accustomed, either through the necessity of

ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 14, 1894.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

companionship or by reasons of instructions received at school.

Intelligent immigrants, anxious to learn the new language, study the customs of the people with whom they come into daily contact; for they have quite another end in view than that of those who came here in childhood. With the former, days count for years, and although they rarely become masters of the language, they easily adapt themselves to American life which they render more vigorous by the contribution of their European thought, the result of education, the basis of which is formed by the principles of right taught to the world for centuries by those great civilizers - the Greeks and the Romans.

The Italians born in America, Americanized youth and the new intelligent immigrants are the three factors that draw the Italian Colony into politics

ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 14, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

which, must be considered as the logical expression of acquired civil rights. Non-participation in politics means the renunciation of human liberty, and hence the annulment of personal civil right.

Now, Italo-Americans and intelligent immigrants, do not intend to renounce their rights, to annul their civil entity, to concur with inactivity in the moral suicide of the Italian Colony. Desiring to unite with the other Colonies which form the nation, they resolve to show the power of their public right, by entering the political arena. But it is necessary that they should have an exact idea of the struggle in which they are to take part. The thought of individual advantage, as a principle of nature is correct, however it must be in accord with the general welfare of the Colony, which should always be preferred.

L'Italia, January 27, 1894

MR. VILLELA APPOINTED MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEE



Our friend, Pasquale Villela has been appointed as Interpreter for the Italian Employees, for the City of Chicago.

The appointment came from the office of Joseph Schafield, Superintendent, and carries the signature of W.F. Steele.

He has our very sincere congratulations.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership.

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ITALIAN

Mens Italica, (Monthly), Nov. 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHRONICLES - APPOINTMENT.

We learn with great pleasure that our dear friend, Attorney Andrew A. Euzzino, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General for the State of Illinois.

To our dear friend, a well qualified attorney, we wish a successful career.

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Jan. 20, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

POLITICAL APPOINTMENT

The State central organization of Republicans has appointed our friend Attorney Eliodor Libonati a member of the G.O.P. committee for rebuilding the Republican Party in Illinois.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1936.

SEASON OPENS FOR GRANT PARK CONCERTS.

The free concerts given every evening in Grant Park by the Chicago Park District under the personal supervision of James C. Petrillo, Park Commissioner and President of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, in keeping with the desire of Mayor Edward J. Kelly to "Keep Chicago Ahead," constitute one of the most creditable achievements of our city.

The best music, gloriously played in an enchanting open-air setting at no cost to the citizenry of Chicago and vicinity, is really something of which we can all be justly and legitimately proud.

James C. Petrillo, father of the idea and its most strenuous supporter, with Mayor Kelly and the Park Commissioners, has the inalienable right to feel very proud, and to be heartily congratulated for lending full assistance to this great civic achievement.

"Members Score Victory in Suburban Elections," Bulletin
Italo-American National Union, May 1935, p. 1463.

We are indeed proud of the fact that some of our members won signal victories in the elections held in various suburbs of Chicago last month.

Rocco Guglielmucci of Lodge Columbus, No. 31, was re-elected for the 6th term as alderman of Blue Island, Ill.

August J. Calcagno of Lodge Columbus, No. 15, was elected village commissioner of Forest Park, Ill.

William Salvo of Lodge Benjamin Franklin, No. 37, was re-elected village trustee of Franklin Park, Ill.

Michael Sorvillo of Lodge G. La Bormida, No. 9, was elected mayor of Melrose Park, Ill., and Anthony Palma of the same lodge was elected village trustee.

To them go our best wishes for success.

WPA 1117 pp 1 30275



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, October, 1934.

LUCY PALERMO TO BE HONORED AT BANQUET

A testimonial dinner dance will be given at the Bal Tabarin, Hotel Sherman, October 24, in honor of sister Lucy Palermo of Lodge Maria S. S. Della Croce No. 41.

Sister Palermo is on the regular Democratic ticket as a candidate for the important office of County Commissioner at the coming election of November 6.

The most prominent political lights of the Democratic Party will be at the banquet which, due to Mrs. Palermo's great popularity, will have an overflow attendance. Sister Palermo's many years of charitable and social work have won for her a host of friends among our people and the general public. Her sterling qualities and popularity won her the recognition of the Democratic Party, whose endorsement of her candidacy is a personal tribute to her, and to all Italo-Americans. Mrs. Palermo is sister-in-law to Michael Nardulli, President of Lodge No. 41.

The membership of our society, while commending her to the best consideration of the voters of Cook County, wishes sister Palermo God speed and an overwhelming victory.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June, 1933.

FOR THE ELECTION OF JUDGE JOHN J. LUPE FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

In the election of June 5, the first name on the Republican judiciary ticket is that of the Honorable John J. Lupe, who, this time, will be a candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court.

The popularity and intelligence of Judge Lupe are well-known in Chicago among Americans and Italians, and we are sure of his election for the office.

In the election of four years ago, Judge Lupe came out first with a great majority over the next candidate.

It is our duty to vote for him because in electing Judge Lupe we would be sure of his ability, honesty, and integrity in exercising the power of his office.

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ALL (ALL) PRO. 10275

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, May 1933.

BERNARD BARASA CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

After several years' absence from the political arena, former Judge Bernard Barasa is offering himself to the voters of Cook County as candidate for Judge of the Circuit Court, on the Republican ballot, election day, June 5.

Italians in general and particularly our members are familiar with Barasa's good qualities so that it would be superfluous for us to mention them in this instance.

Our countrymen of every party are advised to vote for Barasa. His election will strengthen the position of the Italian in county politics.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April 1933.

OUR SUPREME PRESIDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS.

Our Supreme President, Joseph Imburgio, has been recently designated as candidate for mayor of Melrose Park, Illinois.

Mr. Imburgio, who for the last five years has been trustee of that beautiful village was nominated to the important office by the Civic Welfare Party, which has been the guiding spirit for many years, in the village's civic affairs. Other Italian candidates on the ticket headed by Imburgio are: Sorvillo, for trustee of the town and Carl Montino for trustee of the library. Judge Louis Senese Jr. is a candidate for reelection as police magistrate.

We print in brief an item published in the weekly Suburban Advertiser of Maywood: "Joseph Imburgio, a financial genius and one of the largest property owners in Melrose Park, has worked hard as trustee for his village. The residents have many things to thank him for. Through his hard work he made it possible to have Lake street paved and secured the street car extension to 25th avenue. He had the measure put through reducing the vehicle tax from

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April 1933.



\$5 to \$2.50, which saved thousands of dollars to the heavily burdened car owners of the village.

"Mr. Imburgio is married and is the happy father of two boys, Joseph Jr., 14 years old, and Robert, 9 years old. He has resided in Melrose Park for more than fifteen years.

"The popular candidate for mayor of Melrose Park, besides being an energetic Supreme President of the Italo-American National Union, is an advisor for the Western Mortgage and Finance Co. He is a member of the Melrose Park Chamber of Commerce, the Oak Park Elks Lodge, the Maywood Real Estate Board, and the American Institute of Appraisers.

"Knowing the good qualities and aptness of the candidate, who has proven himself a man of action and initiative, we congratulate the Civic Welfare Party for its fortunate choice."

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, May 1937.



OUR SUPREME PRESIDENT ELECTED MAYOR OF MELROSE PARK.

On April 18th, Melrose Park, by the greatest majority of votes ever recorded in the history of the elections of the village, elected Joseph Imburgio to the presidency of its Board of Trustees.

This registers the first election in Cook County of an Italo-American to the presidency of any sizable community and the victory becomes a more signal one because Mr. Imburgio's wonderful achievement was not due to a preponderance of an Italo-American voting strength but to the popularity of the candidate himself, whose amiable nature, sense of fairness and justice for everybody, efficient record as public official, success in business, and a sterling character have won for him the confidence, esteem, and admiration of the citizenry of his town and of all those who have been privileged to associate with him, or who even have a speaking acquaintance with him.

Mr. Imburgio is a red-blooded, two-fisted, self-made man. He is the son of Italian immigrant parents; he knows people and their needs; he loves Melrose Park and his constituents. He will discharge his duties with honor and



Bulletin Italo American National Union, May 1933.

distinction to himself, and satisfaction to the people. He will prove the greatest single factor Melrose Park has ever had and the community will be exceedingly glad to return him to office indefinitely. Joe will not have to be reminded that the people elected him. He will know how to serve them. Joe comes from the school of experience, from that Italo-American Stock that is daily enriching America with valuable material for public office. With an unsurpassed historical heritage, combining the innate political acumen of their forbears, the Romans, inured to the pioneering hardships of the latest arrivals to these shores; with American education and experience, which has given them a thorough knowledge of American institutions, these young Italo-Americans like Joe, will cleave their way into American politics and as their kinred have done thus far, will give an honorable account of themselves. They will make America feel proud of these new children.

Imburgio's victory is a victory of the Italians in America; it should serve as a great incentive for good to the young Italo-Americans in Chicago. The names of other Americans of Italian extraction, who have served and are now serving creditably in public offices all over the United States, should spur them on to greater achievements.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, May 1933.



The Young Italo-Americans, who now fill the public schools and colleges, should emblazon the ideal of dedicating the best that is in them to the future greatness of America whose needs they should serve with honor to themselves, their families, and the land of their origin of which they should be justly and legitimately proud.

We of the I. A. N. U. are extremely proud, that our Supreme President has been elected president of Melrose Park.

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Bulletin Italo American National Union, Oct. Nov. 1932.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Oct. Nov. 1932.

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All other Italian candidates are equally recommended.

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, May 1931, p. 29.

MICHAEL ROSINIA.

Michael Rosinia, an attorney and member of the Democratic Party, was recently elevated to post of City Prosecutor by Mayor Anton Cermak.

The nomination was through the influence of Paul Colianni a Sanitary Board Trustee and has been received with much approval in every part of the colony.

Attorney Rosinia is well known in the city and has held other public offices. He was Assistant State's Attorney under Hoyne. During that incumbency he handled all cases of family disputes, divorces, etc.

Since 1927 he has been active in the practice of law and shared a law office with E. M. Libonati. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association and of the Justinian Society of Advocates.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 3, 1931.



ALDERMAN V. PACELLI

Our only Italian alderman, William Pacelli, has been re-elected by a large majority. The voters of the twentieth ward have reaffirmed their confidence in Mr. Pacelli, preferring him to the other Democratic candidate, Mr. Mortell. In the twentieth ward the Italian vote predominates.

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ITALIAN

Anonymous, "Italians Holding Public Offices",

Vita Nuova (Monthly), March, 1931, p. 29.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

We publish a list of Italians who are holding public offices in Chicago, thus proving that the old legend that Italians are only capable of selling bananas or eating spaghetti, is a lie.

Peter Granata, Congressman from the Eighth District; Dan Serritella, State Senator from the First District; James Leonardo, State Senator from Seventeenth District; William Pacelli, Alderman, Twentieth Ward; John Lupe, Judge, Municipal Court; John Sbarbaro, Judge, Municipal Court; Francis Borrelli, Judge, Municipal Court; Nuncio Bonelli, Associate Judge, Probate Court; Chev. O. Durante, Member, Board of Education; G. Colaianni, Trustee, Sanitary District; James Vignola, Committeeman, Twentieth Ward; Michael D'Urso, State Legislator; Rolando Libonati, State Legislator; S. Mancini, State Legislator; S. Marino, Assistant City Prosecutor; Catherine Barasa, Assistant City Prosecutor; and many others whom space forbids us to mention.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Feb. 2. , 1931.



ATTORNEY PARRILLO FOR COMMITTEEMAN

We congratulate the Albert-for-mayor managers in selecting U. S. District Attorney William Parrillo for committeeman of the twenty-fifth ward. He will be aided by Frank Deleo, who is also an active leader.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 10, 1930.

ITALIANS SUCCESSFUL IN THE LAST ELECTION

The Italian candidates who won in the last election are as follows:

Paul Colianni, trustee of the sanitary district; the Honorable John Lupe, judge of the Municipal Court; Dan Serritella, James Leonardo, Albert Mancini, Rolando Libonati, Carlo Coia, Antonio Pintozzi, and Michele Durso, State senators; and Peter C. Granata, congressman for the eighth district.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 7, 1930.

CANDIDACY

Attorney Vito B. Cuttone is the Deneen candidate for the office of committeeman of the Thirty-first Ward.

Mr. Cuttone will soon begin his campaign with zeal and energy, and according to our reporter he is going to defeat his opponent, who is the City Hall Candidate.

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ITALIAN



Anonymous, "Demonstrations for Serritella",
Vita Nuova (Monthly), February 1930, p. 23.

The successive meetings held in various precincts of the south side of the city, which were attended by thousands of Italian supporters of the young politician, Daniel Serritella, candidate for State Senator from the first ward, are an indication of sure victory in next April's primary election.

This will be an honor for the Italian Colony.

At the meeting, Thursday, at 22nd Street and Wabash Avenue, we took part in one of the most important political demonstrations, which was attended by all the precinct captains, judges, outstanding politicians and a large number of people.

Various speakers addressed the audience and the speech of Rocco Destefano, attorney and master orator, aroused great enthusiasm.

At the end, Mr. Territella outlined his program, which was praised and accepted.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

MICHAEL R. DURSO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our friend Michael R. Durso, popular State Representative for the twenty-ninth senatorial district, has introduced a bill to beautify and improve Lincoln Park which has been passed by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1929. WPA (ILL) PROJ 20214

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

The Hon. Daniel Serritella and Mr. Joshua Esposito, architect, both well-known in the Italian colony are candidates respectively for State Senator, and Sanitary District Trustee. Their success is Italian success and we are always happy to see more Italians in public life.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 24, 1928.

ELECTION

It is a pleasure to know that our countryman, Mr. Albert Mancini, was elected to the office of representative for the second senatorial district.

Mr. William V. Pacelli and Chas. Coia were elected representatives for the seventeenth senatorial district, and Michael Durse, representative for the twenty-ninth district.

It is the first time that the Italian community has had four legislators in this State, in addition to Senator James Leonardo, who was elected to the State senate two years ago.



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ITALIAN

"Italians Victorious at the Polls," Bulletin Italo-
American National Union (Monthly), November 1924.



The election held Nov. 4th revealed that the Italians are gaining every day more in the political field of this country.

The Italians of today are not the Italians of years ago, who were compelled to submit themselves to the "Irish Boss," who guided the local political destinies.

The Italian of today knows his duty and his rights and claims what by right belongs to him, and which he has acquired through the unity of our people, who finally understand the necessity of a solid front.

Michael Durso, William V. Pacelli and Charles Coia were elected State Senators and our popular judge, the Hon. John J. Lupe, was re-elected judge of the Municipal Court.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 31, 1920.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY L'ITALIA.



L'Italia wants to make clear to all its readers that, because of the inviolable rights of citizenship, they have the privilege of concurring with the vote in the selection of the political and administrative offices and to take advantage of this privilege without being disloyal. All American citizens of Italian birth, men and women, are asked to go to the polls for the purpose of exercising this right, which is their duty. It is the one opportunity which the citizen has of assuring himself of a good administration.

Our recommendation is that you vote for the entire Republican Ticket, not only as a duty to the party, but because the Republican candidates from the presidency down to the most humble offices have proved to be faithful and devoted to the public.

L'Italia, October 31, 1920.

To vote the Republican Ticket you must make a cross (X) in the circle next to Senator Harding's name, that is in the circle which is above the second column of candidates on the ballot, which will be given to you when you go to vote. A simple error would give your vote to the Democrats, who are a menace to the nation, and who have in their program the continuation of the harmful policies of Wilson.

You are recommended to vote for Francis Borrelli, candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court on the Democratic Ticket; for Charles Cola, Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives from the 19th Ward; and for D. Parriello, Republican candidate for the House of Representatives from the 18th Ward. Borrelli's name is on the small ballot, which you will receive with the larger one. Whatever your political tendency, your duty is to vote for him and other candidates, because they are Italian candidates.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

L'Italia, October 31, 1920.

IT IS THE DUTY OF ITALIANS TO VOTE FOR MR. BORRELLI

Mr. Francis Borrelli, lawyer, is a candidate for Judge of the Municipal Court on the Democratic Ticket.

It is the duty of Italian voters to facilitate his success by supporting him, regardless of party affiliation. The victory of Mr. Borrelli will help the prestige of our people in the political field, and will open a way to new success.

Mr. Borrelli's name is found in a little separate ballot, and therefore the Italians could vote by signing a cross in the Republican circle. Italians, vote for Borrelli because he is well qualified to occupy the office of Judge of the Municipal Court.

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IV

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROC 59275

L'Italia, September 5, 1920.

VOTE FOR THE ITALIAN CANDIDATE.

Judge Bernard P. Barasa is the Republican candidate for State's Attorney. As a tribute to his merits and national sentiments, the Italian voters should strengthen Judge Barasa's support at the primaries of September 15.

Real Italians who wish to have an Italian in the political field should vote for Judge Bernard P. Barasa. Those, instead, who want to perpetuate the foreigner in slavery should vote against him.

I F 5
I F 1
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 22, 1920.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE COLONY FOR JUDGE BARASA.

A second meeting in support of the candidacy of Judge Bernard Barasa for State's Attorney took place last Tuesday evening at the La Salle Hotel. Judging from the number who attended this meeting, Judge Barasa may count upon the full support of the Italians for the coming primaries of September 15.

Alberto Gualano, the lawyer, took charge of the meeting, and Mr. Michele Schiavone took care of the expenses. The speakers for the evening were: Mr. Dan Iandola, Mr. John D'Urso, Mr. John Panegasser, and Lawyer Tufo. Judge Barasa, candidate for State's Attorney, spoke bitterly against his opponents who contend that Judge Bernard Barasa is a candidate merely to harm one of the other candidates. Judge Bernard Barasa declared he is certain of winning on the basis of his popularity and merits.

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IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 15, 1920.

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AN ITALIAN COMMITTEE FOR THE BARASA CANDIDACY.

The meeting held the day before yesterday at the La Salle Hotel in favor of Barasa's candidacy met with great success. About two-hundred Italians were present who declared themselves to be in favor of Barasa and to do whatever possible to elect the Italian candidate.

Judge Barasa, Mr. Gualano, Dr. J. Damiani, Mr. Schiavone, Mr. Bonelli, A. Bassi, F. Rigalo, and P. Biggio talked and were applauded. They then named a propaganda committee whose members consisted of Mr. Gualano, president; Dr. G. Monaco, Dr. J. Domiani, and others. Judge Barasa, each day, gains ground and will in all probability be chosen by his Republican friends as a State's Attorney.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 352.3

L'Italia, August 1, 1920.

JUDGE BARASA AGAINST PROHIBITION.

Judge B. Barasa has announced his candidacy for State's Attorney as an independent Republican candidate. In his statement Judge Barasa confirmed the fact that the prohibition league has imposed upon the Republicans through Brundage and Deneen, the responsibility of eliminating his name from the list of candidates supported by the said faction in the coming primary elections.

"For more than twenty years," declared Judge Barasa, "I have been loyal to the Republican organization, and I am firmly convinced that the best results can only be obtained through organization.

"About a year ago, I vainly tried to have my candidacy for State's Attorney supported by my organization, but the fanaticism and false prejudices did not permit my election to this high office.

"I am convinced that I was deprived of the support of the Republican organization because of threats made by the Anti-Saloon League, that I would be

WPA (ILL) PROJ 00276

L'Italia, August 1, 1920.

strongly opposed in the Primary Election, because I have never hesitated to declare myself for a law which allows men and women the full right to enjoy their personal liberty, as long as they do not trespass on the rights and privileges of others.

When an organization like the Anti-Saloon League, short-sighted and intolerant to an extreme, attempts to invade the political fields with appeals and unreasonable prejudices, and with the offer of votes only for a one-sided program, then such an organization becomes a public menace.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, August 18, 1918.

[MR. DURANTE'S CANDIDACY]

Italians of every ward are enthusiastically canvassing votes among the Italian colony in order to give Mr. (Ettore) Hector-Durante a victory as county commissioner on the Republican ticket. This nomination will assure credit to the Italians in political field.

In next September primary election it is a duty of every Italian patriot to give the preference to the Italian candidates not paying attention to what party they belong.

In going to ballot box it is necessary to observe that none is more a friend than that candidate who is by name and birth an Italian.

Recommendations are made to support Mr. H. Durante, who is an honest and intelligent Italian candidate who will best represent the Italian interest on the county commission.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 11, 1918.

MR. MICHELE NARUSSI, CANDIDATE FOR STATE'S SENATOR.

One of our compatriots, Mr. Michele Narussi, is a Democratic candidate for state's senator in the 17th District. It is a district where the majority of the voters are Italians, therefore, Mr. Narussi's victory is almost certain.

The present moment is favourable because the Italian voters are showing their good will, by selecting an Italian representative, and renouncing their service toward different nationalities. We are very negligent and foolish in the part, to have any faith at all in the tricky politicians, who only seem to remember us when the meeting of the voters is concerned.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 11, 1918.

The voters of the 17th District who are voting for Mr. Narussi, will be certain of sending a representative gifted with ability and intelligence to Springfield.

Mr. Narussi is opposing Senator Glachin, who has been in office for many years, and is retiring.

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L'Italia, Aug. 11, 1918.



ITALIAN

[DURANTE'S CANDIDACY]

New offers for the support of Mr. Ettore Durante, Republican candidate for County Commissioner, keep arriving everyday, not only from our Italian colony, but also from some very prominent American politicians.

Mr. Durante always remained faithful to the party to which he belonged, therefore his candidacy acquired more votes everyday, in fact, so many that his victory for the Primary Elections on September 11, appears to be certain.

Mr. Durante possesses all the qualities necessary to administer public matters competently and will earn greater consideration for our community.



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L'Italia, June 2, 1918.

ITALIAN

[DURANTE RECOGNIZED BY REPUBLICANS]

The Deneen faction of the Republican Party at their last meeting the other day, have selected one man from each ward whose duty is to select the candidates for the coming election.

Mr. Ettore Durante has been chosen to represent the First Ward. Mr. Durante has also announced his candidacy for County Commissioner for the First Ward.

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L'Italia, Feb. 25, 1917

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN CANDIDATES FOR ALDERMAN

In the 19th Ward, a worthy Italian, Domenico Lobravico, cigar-manufacturer, has declared his candidacy for Alderman on the Republican ticket.

In the 20th Ward Filippo Mango is doing likewise.

We have always been of the opinion that Italian voters should vote for Italian candidates.

The Municipal Voters' League has placed Lobravico on its approved list of candidates,

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 3, 1916.

FIRST ITALIAN JUDGE IN CHICAGO.

Much joy has been felt in the Italian colony of Chicago, because of the election of the lawyer Bernard Barasa to Judge of the Municipal Court.

A committee of leading Italians formed at our suggestion, will with their presence, honor the new judge when he first holds court next Monday in Room 915, City Hall.

Judge Barasa is the first Italian to attain to that high office in this city and it is no more than proper that our countrymen show their pleasure by being present at his first day in court.

Admission is free , and Chief Justice Olson, will swear in the new candidate at 10 A. M. of that day.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, August 22, 1915.

LETTER FROM STATE'S ATTORNEY MACLAY HOYNE
TO MR. STEFANO MALATO

In accepting the resignation of Stefano Malato, assistant state's attorney, who left that important post to return to his professional practice, State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne sent the following letter to Mr. Malato:

"Mr. Malato: With great regret I accept your resignation as assistant state's attorney, effective September 1.

"You are leaving the office with the assurance of having gained and deserved the respect of the public in this County. The splendid task performed by you in this office should always be a source of great satisfaction for you. Your ability, your enthusiastic energy and strength have made you an ideal prosecutor.

L'Italia, August 22, 1915.



"I am sure that in the new field where you will exploit your professional ability, success will attend your every effort. I thank you for your loyalty to the County, the office, and myself.

"You have my sincerest assurance of affection and esteem.

Sincerely yours,

(s) MacLay Hoyne, State's Attorney."

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L'Italia, Feb. 8, 1914.

ITALIAN

[ITALIAN CANDIDATES]

Out of 235 candidates for aldermen of which 32 will be elected,
there are three Italian candidates.

They are as follows:

Henry A. De Masi of the sixth ward, resides - 5920 Calumet Avenue.

He is a democrat.

Felice Cenciara of the seventeenth ward,- resides- 1525 Haddon Avenue.

He is a socialist; and

Vincenzo Picone of the nineteenth ward,- resides -624 Miller Street.

He is a Republican.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 9, 1913.

[ITALIAN CANDIDATE]

In the 18th ward, following the results of the primary election, it seemed that Frank Gazzolo, candidate for Alderman, would not have an opponent, but he is now preparing to defend himself. This change in the situation occurred with the announcement that Thomas O' Conner, 2210 W. Jackson Blvd. would run on the Independent ballot in that ward. It is believed however that O'Conner's entrance on the ballot, does not weaken Gazzolo's chances of victory, with the support of the powerful Hearst-Harrison faction.



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L'Italia, Feb. 23, 1913.

ITALIAN



[POLITICAL NEWS]

The phrase eminently egoistic is: mors tua vita mea (your death is my life) and exactly fits the political changes which are about to develop in the 7th ward. The candidate for Alderman of this ward, John J. Bennan would have had more probability of success, but an unexpected illness which caused his death, has changed the entire situation. Now the greatest probability is for the Alderman Frank Gazzola, one of our countrymen, who has already been Alderman at another time. He is backed by the Hearst-Harrison faction which will without doubt help him to be elected.

L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1913.

POLITICS

An interesting thing about the Primary Election is the growing list of men entering the political field.

Included in this list are also two Italians, Frank Gazzolo, running for Alderman of the 18th Ward, and Santo Lo Verde, for Alderman of the 22nd Ward, both on the democratic ticket.

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L'Italia, Jan. 19, 1913.

ITALIAN

[CANDIDATE D'URSO]

The Italian Democrats of the 22nd Ward, recommend the nomination of John D 'Urso as Chief Bailiff, in place of J. McGrath. At present D'Urso is in charge of the Grand Jury.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 6, 1912.

ITALIAN MEMBERS OF DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE

Dr. C. Volini, Dr. A. Lagorio, D. Dasso, S. Romano, and P. Brignacelli have been appointed members of the local Democratic Committee to choose new candidates for the Democratic election this coming November. The Committee has weekly meetings. The Chairman is James J. Townsend, president of the Stock Exchange.



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ITALIAN



L'Italia Sept. 22, 1912

ITALIAN DELEGATES WELCOMED BY GOV. WILSON

In a hurried visit to Chicago, Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Democratic Candidate for President of the United States, welcomed a delegation of Italians headed by Stefano Malato, and Francis Borelli, prominent lawyers of our colony, and Mr Paolo Dasso. The delegation invited Gov. Wilson to attend a celebration given by the Italians in honor of Christopher Columbus, on October 12. Governor Wilson could not give them a definite reply, because he did not know whether he would be in Chicago until then, and thanked them for their kind invitation.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia March 9, 1912

Italian Candidate

Mr. Bernardo P. Barasa an Italian lawyer of Chicago has announced his candidacy for Municipal Judge on the Republican ticket. This the duty of every Italian voter, because of patriotic sentiment to vote for Mr. Baroso this coming election.

It is the only way our Italian colony can acquire the importance in politics and the respect that other colonies with a smaller number of voters have already acquired.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 16, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Our co-national, Andrea Filpi, is the Republican candidate in the primary election of April 9.

Filpi is from Piana di Greci, Italy, and resides at 308 W. Chicago Avenue, and has been in this city since 1892.

He is in business and runs a banking-office and an employment-agency at 310 W. Chicago Avenue. He is president of the Italian Workers' Club, the largest Italian club of its kind in the city of Chicago. We recommend him to the Italian voters of the city.

ITALIAN

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L'Italia, Feb. 4, 1911.

ITALIANS OF THE 17th WARD BACK MALOTO FOR ALDERMAN



We note with pleasure that Lawyer Stefano Maloto has declared himself a candidate for Alderman from the 17th Ward.

Mr. Maloto is held in high esteem throughout the colony, and his candidacy has the moral backing of the leading Italian societies.

L'Italia, April 10, 1909.

THE ALDERMANIC ELECTION.

The Aldermanic election of last Tuesday was favorable to both parties, although the Republicans, with the members whose terms are still running, will have a considerable majority in the council. Of the alderman elected Tuesday, seventeen are Democrats and eighteen are Republicans. Of the alderman whose terms are still running, twenty-one are Republicans and twelve are Democrats, so that the new council will have thirty-nine Republicans and twenty-nine Democrats.

In the nineteenth ward, the Democratic candidate, John Powers, was opposed by the Italian, Luigi Bonnelli. When one realizes that Powers has made a feudal possession of that ward, it is easy to understand the reason for the Italian's defeat. It is satisfying to know, however, that Bonnelli was received in all the precincts. The final vote was: Powers - 3,559, Bonnelli - 845.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, November 17, 1906.

APPOINTMENT.



Mr. Rocca De Stefano, a prominent Italian lawyer, was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago by Hon. Hamilton Louis, Chief Corporation Counsel.

Our congratulations to the young lawyer.

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L' Italia, January 14, 1905.

Dr. Volini Honored.

We are pleased that one of the leading members of the Italian Colony, Dr. Camillo Volini, has been appointed to the medical staff of the Cook County Hospital.

Dr. Volini received his degree from the University of Naples and served as medical officer in the Italian navy. He came to Chicago in 1897 where he established himself in the practice of medicine. He also is connected with Rush Medical College.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, October 25, 1902.

AN ITALIAN CANDIDATE

For the first time in the history of Chicago, an Italian name appears as candidate on a Republican ballot.

The candidate, Carlo A. Raggio, is running for County Commissioner.

We are hoping for the vote of the entire Italian Colony in support of this, the first Italian candidate on any ballot, in Chicago.

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L'Italia, Mar. 25, 1899.

VOTE FOR VINCENZO PACELLI

The Italian people of the 19th Ward are very fortunate to have an Italian candidate for Alderman. It will be a great pleasure to you if your vote will elect as Alderman, Vincenzo Pacelli. He is young and a good honest worker. He guarantees the people of that Ward that if he will be elected Alderman, he will do everything in his power to help the Italians of the 19th Ward. It will not only be a great help, but it will also be an honor to the Italians to have a co-national in the City Council. With this in mind, do not forget to vote for Vincenzo Pacelli for Alderman of the 19th Ward, Apr. 4, 1899.

Tonight at 8 P. M. there will be a great mass meeting at Garibaldi Hall, 139 Ewing Street, concerning the election. The people of that Ward are all invited to attend without any distinction because of party. The Central Republican Committee will send able orators to speak on this occasion and will also furnish a good orchestra. Refreshments will be served. We wish Mr. Vincenzo Pacelli a great deal of success in the election.

L'Italia, June 11, 1898.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

The Republican Convention will be held at the First Regiment Armory.
Hon. John M. Smyth will preside.

Six Judges were nominated for the Superior Court; fifteen Commissioners for the County; five Aldermen; and three Members for the Board of Review.

In the First Ward the following Italians will be chosen: Joe Blasi for the State Convention; Alfredo Durante for the County Convention; Luigi Bergamo, James Ricci, and U. S. Bacci for the Congressional Convention, and A. Blasi, Carmine Senase, P. Rosania, and G. Gatto, for the Senatorial Convention.

There is no doubt but that the Republicans will triumph by a great majority on November 8th.

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L'Italia, Dec. 2, 1894.

MR. DURANTE ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA

Last Monday Mr. Durante had the honor of being accepted by Gov. Knute Nelson of the State of Minnesota, in his private offices in the capital of St. Paul, for a private conference.

We cordially thank our St. Paul friends for having so accepted Mr. Durante's visit.

Gov. Nelson has been recently re-elected with a majority of more than 80,000 votes.



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ITALIAN

L'ITALIA, Nov. 12, 1892.

MR. EMIL DE STEFANO FUTURE MAYOR OF MELROSE PARK.

We are told that Mr. Emil De Stefano will be one of the candidates for Mayor of Melrose Park, in the next election. It will be a great pleasure for every Italian fellow citizen, no matter of what party, to vote for our own race and load him with great honor. Mr. Emil De Stefano is popular among all the Italians, and is loved and esteemed by the people of Melrose Park, the majority of whom are Italians.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

I F 5
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 5, 1890.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY

Tuesday's election was a victory for the Democrats who were able to elect 2 of their candidates. Out of 68 Aldermen who were elected, one is Independent, thirty-two are Republicans and thirty-five are Democrats. It is the Republicans' fault, because if they had continued being well organized, the Democrats would never have had the opportunity to gain these offices.

Congratulations to Mr. George B. Valentini for being elected as West Town Clerk. He received 23,364 votes while his opponent had 23,211 votes.

NYPA (ALL) PROJ. 30275

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

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SECRET

Industrial Socialism, Nov. 2, 1915.

THE RISK OF "CHUCKLE"

(Article)

In Chicago - as is true now in many other places - are to be found the so called "prominent colonials," who decline to stop at nothing in order to avoid the worship of the multitude of fools. They become presidents of Mutual Benefit societies, or of the corporations of Christ, and will push the welfare of the every place.

First of all, I want to describe what these "chuckle" do at election time. They visit the colonies and say, "Brothers, help me win and you'll not be sorry. You know that I have much influence with the bosses. Very well, any time that you should happen to be out of work, come to me and I'll take care of you." I don't think they do "take care" of some, but only their favored ones, a dozen or so "cosacks." I say cosacks,



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

because at a sign from their commander they fall to, like the cossacks of the Czar. And further, I wish to add that they receive these benefits not because they merited reward but because they are responsible for base deeds and vile calumnies set in motion against honest workers who are replaced by these "cossacks." This happens even in cases where the worker has been on the job for ten years or more and has never given cause for complaint except to rebel against injustices.

Now I would like to ask whether this is the "good" done by these "thieves of consciences," and whether there may not be methods other than those of calumny and dishonesty. Let us understand each other: I am not saying this with a feeling of resentment against those who have jobs, but [I do condemn] those who use dishonest methods, and I shout to the workers: Guard against those who are vile and dishonest.



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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 15, 1913.

CHICAGO CHRONICLE.

At the recent election the counting of ballots was so corrupt that W. A. Cunnea, Socialist candidate for the office of State's attorney, to whom many conceded the victory, appeared to have lost to Maclay Hoyne, Democratic candidate.

The socialists were not caught napping, however, They began to raise funds in order to obtain recount of the ballots in four wards, with the understanding, that if errors were found which were detrimental to Cunnea, the recount would be extended over Cook county.

The slow and laborious operation was begun under the supervision of Judge Baldwin with results so remarkable that they rendered certain the election of Cunnea and the removal of Hoyne, who at present illegally occupies the office of State's attorney.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 15, 1913.

The recount in the four wards added twelve hundred votes to Cunnea's total.

A recount in six other ward has been ordered by Judge Baldwin, and it is certain that the result will cause the vote of the entire county to be retallied.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, February 18, 1905

A DISGRACE FOR THE ITALIANS.



Our countrymen know already that the ill-famed Senator, John Paul, a local Irish politician, and boss of the 19th Ward, has asked to be elected Alderman of the said ward, because he does not find any substantial profit in being a senator.

This year the City of Chicago must give the franchise to the Street Car Company and Mr. John Paul likes to have his hands in the pockets of the company. That is all!

An Italian club with John Paul's name has been organized by a number of ignorant and disgraceful Italians, who forget that Paul is an insulter of our people, corrupted and without any semblance of civil education.

Aside from the moral damage, this dirty Aldermanic campaign is causing no end of crime. In fact, last Wednesday evening, Donato Meroe was shot by Joseph Biasco, because the latter considered it an insult to be called "Paul's hound."

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L'Italia, Aug. 31, 1901.

ITALIAN

[VOTE TALLY PROTESTED]

Lawyer Stefano Malato has protested against the Comptroller because of the way the votes were conducted.

He suspects that the votes were counted wrong and managed to bring this question before the judiciary authority.



L'Italia, January 1—2, 1898

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Gambling Aldermen

The Grand Jury has placed three aldermen under arrest, because they were owners of billiard-parlors, where games forbidden by law are played. The accusers were the Democratic municipal counselors: Alderman John Powers, Alderman William J. O'Brien, and Alderman Michael Kenna.

Detective Martini was also put under arrest for taking an oath that no such games existed in the City of Chicago.

I. ATTITUDES
G. War

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 25, 1922.

THE BONUS TO THE VETERANS AND THE AMERICAN
LEGION

(Editorial)

During the war, Socialists were called pro-German; later they were pro-Russian, (Bolsheviks). Tomorrow, if Japan should resent the activities of the dollar-sharks that are actually pillaging and plundering the East, to the extent of declaring war against this country, the Socialists would be called Japanese.

We Socialists, the target for all calumnies, always pictured with a bomb in hand, have nothing but our hands, with which we produce so that others may enjoy. The majority of the people are against us, and only the future will vindicate our judgment.



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 25, 1922.

Our yellow press says: "Go, sons of democracy, defend your fatherland; it shall know how to recompense you. We have gone to war to give peace to the world."

Socialists who declared that win or lose--the **real** winners would be the gold barons, were deported or put behind bars. The war ended, and with it the songs, promises and patriotic demonstrations. The heroes--not all of them came back--to their families, each with sixty dollars in his pockets, not enough for a suit to replace the one which many gave away the day they donned the uniform in the name of Democracy!

Years have passed since the first talk of a "Soldier Bonus" began. Our good patriots make use of it during election campaigns; they did in the last presidential election and they will do it in future ones also. The sage Senate of the United



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 25, 1922.

States throws aside the "Soldier Bonus" and approves a loan of millions of dollars to the railroads, the funds to come from the public Treasury; this means that the railroad companies have good lawyers to represent them in the Senate, while the ex-soldiers receive nothing, unless another war comes along so that they can play their parts on the fields of battle in the name of Democracy.

The heroes knock in vain from door to door in search of work, while the "hundred-per-cent" patriots enjoy their fabulous profits acquired during the war.

The American Legion cannot defend the rights of the ex-soldiers; only by uniting with their comrades in labor, and by struggling in the field of politics--as in the economic field--can the ex-combatants achieve anything.

The American Legion, with its big-bellied ex-officers and colonels swelled with



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 25, 1922.

their importance, cannot act in any other way than to the advantage of the capitalists, and thus place a heavier cross on the back of the people.

We socialists cannot remain inactive against a regime that permits reductions in wages and [tolerates] and defends with fire and steel industrialists of the Rockefeller type, when the workers go out on strike for the purpose of bettering their conditions. The middle class reforms are not effective enough to heal the ills that afflict the working class. Laws will never apply equally to all, as long as they do not guarantee peace and equality to all the people of the world.

Laws can be bought and sold, like goods in the market; and so shall it be as long as laws need a uniform and the big stick to apply, and a judge to interpret and administer it.

We shall have a law of equality only when boundaries of our middle class are



La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 25, 1936.

abolished-as well as class privileges-and the people unite to enjoy in common all that is good or bad, beautiful or ugly, in this world.

The American Legion, which appears, to exist only for the rights of the ex-combatants, does not scorn to defend and sustain the social system with actual weapons. If the ex-combatants, the militant group in the American Legion, came into the ranks of the Socialist Party, the capitalist class and the Senate would have a greater regard for us.

Socialism is the solution to all our ills; the Socialist Party is working to hasten the coming of Socialism. Our ex-combatant friends should be among us Socialists.

Silvio Pollacchioli
Ex-Combatant



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ITALIAN

L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

LUIGI CARNOVALE AND HIS WORKS



It is a pleasure and satisfaction to introduce our countryman, Luigi Carnovale, a true and charming gentleman. And we should not overlook the fact that Mr. Carnovale is a distinguished writer of books that are worth while studying for their literary and sociological contents. .

Mr. Carnovale is a rare personality in the Italian colony of Chicago, or better, in the entire United States. However, he has not been able to raise the cultural and civic level of his neighbors because they-like so many other colonists are dominated to a great extent by politico-criminal racketeers, and by certain Italian and American religious sects. These factors lead to scornful isolation, as shown by the greatest number of the truly honest and sincere Italian immigrants.

Of the works written by Mr. Carnovale, I have read, somewhat superficially, only what I consider his best, "Why Italy Participated in the Great War." It is true to history, and is an excellent textbook for Italian chronology.



L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

I was about to review it when, in the Spring of 1918, I decided suddenly to leave Chicago. However, now that the chapter in this major work entitled "Human Solidarity," has been re-edited and republished by Mr. Carnovale under the title, "Only the Abolition of Neutrality Will Prevent Wars Immediately and For All Time," I shall attempt a politico-social criticism of the latter.

Mr. Luigi Carnovale is one of those many literary philosophers who, because they live all to themselves, are not always able to create a real picture of social life beyond books and reviews.

In another major work, "Why Italy Participated in the Great War," Mr. Carnovale has completely justified Italy for joining in that great slaughter. However, much evidence to the contrary has come to light overseas, in the form of vile diplomatic documents issued by the Allies, as well as the Central Powers.

Moreover, the expression of all our ideas in newspaper articles, although censured and emasculated in America and in Italy, does not justify the entry of Great Britain, the United States and Italy in the World War.

L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.



Neither could this participation be justified from the bourgeois point of view, based on capitalistic interests, or on the conquest of mines and colonies. Only France and Belgium can explain their participation.

Thus, Italy could have remained out of the war, because the pact of London had already granted to her-in case of victory for the Allies-Trento, Trieste and part of Albania.

Again, a telegram sent by King Victor Emanuel III to his dear cousin Francis Joseph, justified Italy's neutrality on the basis of the Triple Alliance. Incidentally, we should note that the telegram did not protest against Austria's invasion of Serbia. Just the opposite, it ended with the sender's good wishes. However, this neutrality was a farce, because, during its enforcement - and even when Italy was in a state of war with the Central Powers, Italian capitalists were selling food stuffs and ammunitions to Austria and Germany!

Finally, Italian neutrality was bought through the sly and vulgar diplomacy of the Allies, who took advantage of the weakness of Italian politicians and dragged Italy and Roumania on their side, although Italy had no mili-



L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

tary preparation, and her supplies, as we said above, had been already sold to her former allies.

The greater portion of the Italian people, blinded like so many other nations, gave to the World War its finest blood and energies, without even the satisfaction of knowing of the existing Pact of London, and of its reward in case of victory. This pact was divulged in 1917 by the Bolsheviks, two years after its framing.

Although official Italy participated in the peace negotiations as the fourth signatory of the Pact of London, she received less consideration than Belgium.

Moreover, after the war, official Italy issued reports of her enormous losses in men and money. One million and a half were killed or permanently disabled, and 100,000,000 liras was spent-a sum more than the total wealth of the nation.



L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

In spite of these great sacrifices, no impression was made upon the three other signatories, Great Britain, France, and Russia, who dictated a peace treaty according to their own interests and solely to create new hatreds among peoples.

Therefore, we reach the conclusion that Mr. Carnovale was wrong in justifying Italy's entry in the World War.

If we go back to the chapter, entitled "Only the Abolition of Neutrality Will Prevent Wars Immediately and for All Time," we find that Mr. Carnovale describes therein a socially impracticable utopia, humane and brutal at the same time. This shows that the author does not realize the malice of our present capitalistic society and of its vile diplomacy.

In other words, Mr. Carnovale's idea purports that when a nation declares war on another, all the other nations should array themselves against the nation or nations which, according to him, were wrong in provoking the war. Very naively he adds that mankind is perfectly able to judge between the guilty offenders and their innocent victims!

L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

As to colonization, Mr. Carnovale justifies the seizure of "uncivilized" territories by the European powers. Thus, Italy has a "historical right" over Eritrea and Libya in Africa, particularly over the latter, because of the monuments left there by the Romans. Thus, Belgium has the same kind of right over Congo, Great Britain over India and Transvaal, the United States over the Philippines, France over Morocco, etc.

Only the Socialists protested against these colonial conquests. In Italy, at the time of the annexation of Eritrea in 1890, a protest was made only by the five Socialist-and a couple of radical-representatives in the Italian Chamber.

In reply to Mr. Carnovale's plea for the abolition of neutrality, my friend Ginseppe Bertelli and I can indicate a better road toward international amity. That is: the abolition of private property, national frontiers, and national flags.

This international socialist regime would curb or punish any racial group





L' Avanti, June 19, 1920.

or groups which might attempt to endanger universal peace.

Peoples will become truly civilized only when they acquire a true civic conscience: that is, an understanding of mutual freedom. This means that an offense directed at one person or group is equivalent to one directed against entire humanity.

/Signed/ Vittorio Bottis.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 2, 1918.

ITALIAN CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

Mr. F. Folco, of 2653 W. Madison Street, has written the following letter showing the generosity of the Italians during the collection of funds for the benefit of the American Red Cross.

Last Sunday in one of the streets of the 19th Ward, I noticed a group of soldiers, one of whom was shouting persuasive words for the contributions for the American Red Cross.

This appeal was met with a shower of money and confetti, when the Italian flag passed under someone's window.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 2, 1918.

I would also like to make honorable mention of Mr. J. M. Spagnuolo, a member of the Eleventh Infantry, who, with the cooperation of a group of Italian soldiers, collected \$186.00 within one hour in the 18th Ward, which was given to the Central office of the Red Cross in the 19th Ward.

The Italian colony by virtue of its generous contributions to the American Red Cross, is second in demonstration of patriotism to the United States.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 28, 1917.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES SUBSCRIBE FOR LIBERTY BONDS



A number of Italian societies in the city have subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

President Salvatore Reciti of the 'St. Alfio and Cirvino' Society announces that one hundred dollars has been withdrawn from the treasury and invested in Liberty Bonds. Many members of this sodality have also subscribed individually.

The Dante Alighieri Lodge of the Unione Siciliana of which Guiseppe Bondi is the president, has taken three hundred dollars and invested the sum in Liberty Bonds.

These societies and the members deserve to be lauded for their patriotic attitude.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 29, 1917.

A PROTEST OF THE AMERIGO VESPUCCI SOCIETY.

The Amerigo Vespucci Society, composed of Italian-American citizens, in its last meeting voted to protest against the governments announced exemption of foreigners from military service.

According to the club, the United States government should order forced recruiting of all foreigners living in America.

L'Italia, March 17, 1918.

ALIENS PREPARE TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMERICAN LOAN

This city and its vicinity have organized a loan which is called the third Liberty Loan. .

Its office will open next April, supported by the American government.

All nationalities living in Chicago are urged to co-operate to solicit the defeat of the Central Empires. Everyone should take advantage of this great opportunity.

All nationalities are asked to form committees, in order to subscribe to this great opportunity.

The directive committee who will represent the Italian people, are Ettore Durante, and Antonio Ferrari.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 25, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

JUDGE BARASA SPEAKS ON THE WAR IN ITALY

Judge Barasa was invited to speak before the 'Electric Club' of Chicago at a banquet given in the Hotel Sherman. His subject was 'Italy and the War'.

The gist of speech was to the effect that Italy in spite of its recent setback would fight until assured of victory.

Judge Barasa was much applauded and complimented on his speech. We also congratulate him.

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L'Italia, May 6, 1917.

A. PATRIOTIC RESOLUTION.

At the last meeting on April 24, the Bellim Lodge No. 551 of the order of Knights of Pythias, passed a patriotic resolution.

Seeing the possibility of war between the United States and Germany, it was unanimously decided to establish special benefits for any member of the lodge, who volunteers to join the Army or Navy. Members of the Bellim lodge, who are defending America, are exempted from the monthly payment of dues and from any other assessment, and will retain the right of enjoying all the benefits of the institution.

Every member of this lodge was encouraged to enroll in the Army or Navy in defense of our country.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276
ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 18, 1917.

BENEFITS FOR WAR SUFFERERS

Work already accomplished by the executive committee is as follows:

(1) On July 1, 1915, it was agreed by the R. Governo that the parents or wife of the man called to arms should receive the sum of \$12.00 monthly, and \$6.00 for every child.

The sum of \$800 has already been spent for this purpose.

(2) 55,000-lire has been given to the Italian Red Cross.

(3) 60,000-lire has been spent for the assistance of several institutions in Italy.

(4) An endowment-fund of 100,000-lire was established by the Italian colony of Chicago for the use of the National Federation of the Committee of Assistance for Blind and Crippled Soldiers at War.

(5) 4,000 bundles containing woolen stockings, cigars, cigarettes, chocolates, have been sent to Italy.

L'Italia, March 18, 1917.

(6) 10,000-lire were raised for the purchase of woolen clothing, for the Italian Soldiers.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, Oct. 21, 1916.

ITALIAN WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE MISLED

The weekly journal Il Movimento (The Movement) has been changed into the daily Il Giornale di Chicago (The Chicago Journal).

However, according to the Italian adage, it has changed its fur but not its bad habits.

While it continues to exalt the war between Italy and the Central Powers, it turns pacifist when it supports Mr. Wilson's candidacy for President.

This latter trend appears in one of its cuts, which portrays on one side the family of a laborer seated around a bountifully set table, and on the other side the poor widow of a soldier killed in war, surrounded by her equally sad children.



La Parola Proletaria, Oct. 21, 1916.

The whole picture is certainly inconsistent with the above mentioned war propaganda as applied to the Italians, who are purported to be happy, satisfied, and clamoring for a war to the end.

Likewise, the illustration is inconsistent with the situation in the United States, because Mr. Hughes favors war and Mr. Wilson will wage war as soon as it is imposed upon him.

President Wilson has not declared war, up to the present time, only because American Capitalism is fattening nicely on the European War, by supplying Europe with arms, ammunition, uniforms and other war material.



La Parola Proletaria, Oct. 21, 1916.

However, while the American capitalists are reaping a harvest from the war, the poor workingmen are still destitute, in spite of President Wilson and of Chief Justice Hughes. And miserable they will remain under any president representing the interests of capitalism.



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L'Italia, June 27, 1915.[CLUB CONTRIBUTES TO RED CROSS]

The Italian Alpine Gun Club held a meeting last Wednesday in Vittoria Hall on Western Ave. and Madison St. at 2 P.M., to raise funds by subscription for the Italian Red Cross. The Italian Consul Conte Bolegnesi was also present .

At the opening of the meeting the following order of the day was approved:

"We, Italian American citizens of Chicago, and of all Italian provinces, and elements of the Italian Colony of Chicago, must support our great and noble King Victor Emmanuel III, his people, and their intrepid, loyal and honorable acts, in declaring war on Austria. The purpose of this war is to redeem from slavery the provinces of Trento and Trieste, and the City of Dalmazia - all Italian.

"We, in our hearts, profoundly deplore a war that menaces the lives of our Italian soldiers, many of whom will never return to their homes, while many will return wounded and maimed for life.

"We Italian American citizens of Chicago, wish to show our most warm feelings and profound sympathy for our fatherland, and solemnly promise to do all

L'Italia, June 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

in our power to alleviate the sufferings of our country, men who are fighting at the front, their families, widows and orphans.

"For such a purpose we donate to the Delegation of the Italian Red Cross of Chicago the sum of \$1,500., which has been raised by the members of the Italian Alpine Gun Club among their friends (besides another sum of \$1,500. presented by other members of the said club).

"Finally, we approve a vote of thanks to the American press for the impartial items published concerning Italy in the war and its story, eulogizing the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs for his publication of Libro Verde (Green Book) in which he declares that our fatherland did not go to war for the purpose of acquiring more territory, but to redeem our brethren tyrannized and oppressed by Austria against the most elementary laws of justice of right, and of nationality.

(Signed) Barto Chiappe

Italian Alpine Gun Club President
of Chicago,
1658 West VanBuren St."

At the end of the session it was unanimously decided to send the following despatch to the King of Italy:

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L'Italia, June 27, 1915.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30271

"To his Majesty,
Victor Emanuel III,
King of Italy.

Italian American citizens of Chicago united today at a mass-meeting in the Vittoria Hall, and expressed to your Majesty that for intelligence and valour you have earned the veneration and admiration of all Italians scattered throughout the world, and our eternal love and support.

(Signed) Barto Chiappe
Italian Alpini Gun Club Pres.
of Chicago
1653 W. Van Buren Street"

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I TALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 5, 1915.

WAR MEETING IS FIASCO.



On Sunday, May 23, a meeting was held in Rotis Hall in favor of war and in protest against Attorney De Stefano, accused of pro-Germanism and of anti-Italian propaganda.

The meeting was a failure, in spite of its being advertised by a mob of pro-war fanatics, who had made an uproar in the streets and squares of the neighborhood.

Both the audience and their enthusiasm were scanty, while the speeches amounted to a veritable disaster.

The chairman's appearance was ludicrous, -worthy, however, of such a mob.

A wretched lawyer made one of those aimless speeches which have no foundation in common sense or reality.

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 5, 1915.



In language that was Italian only in name other lawyers praised the war, Italy, the fatherland, etc. But after all, they could very well afford to talk in that way,- for it is so easy to make speeches about the European War, while remaining in Chicago!

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L'Italia, December 13, 1914.

ITALIAN

[ITALY SHOULD NOT GO TO WAR TO HELP FRANCE]

A reader who likes to remain anonymous, and who seems to follow European events with great interest, writes us the following letter:

Chicago, Illinois.
December 7, 1914.



L'Italia,
54 West Harrison Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlement:

Ever since the beginning of the great war, we have read on and off that Italy will join in the fray. These articles cabled in by Bristow Allavie and by Bertelli (evidently a Frenchman) have become a standard joke. But the articles appearing in today's American by Bertelli seems to have some foundation.

The writer has nothing against England; has no great sympathy for that conglomeration of races called Austria-Hungary, but it looks as though Italy

L'Italia, Dec. 13, 1914.



is about to launch on a course which is far from wise, because a war of this kind will bring immense losses in money and men. Italy is just commencing to raise her head and her neutrality has brought her tremendous advantages, both commercial and political. Will this be so after she has lost the flower of her manhood and immense sums of money? France even if victorious will be weakened and Italy would be so to speak far ahead of her, but with Italy considerably bruised after the war, even if victorious. France, will still be able to loan money to Greece and will obstruct Italy's progress on her home ground in conjunction with Greece. Rowmania, no matter how friendly toward Italy, would not count as she is not contiguous to Greece.

It is perfectly right for Italy to safeguard her interests in Tunis and keep a fair sized army there to balk the Turk, but for Italy to be the catspaw for others, particularly the French is equivalent to suicide.

Have you forgotten how the Italians were hated by the French at the outbreak of the war, in Nizza and other cities of Savoy.

L'Italia, Dec. 13, 1914.



A. Wellwisher.

P. S.-- It is to be hoped that Bertelli's Rallon D'Essay is promptly dis-
avowed by Italian officials.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1914.

THE HORRIBLE WAR

(Editorial)



The war is going on. A terrible event, an armed conflict among all the European people, has already begun.

The great slaughter, such as never before happened in human history is inevitable.

The suicidal collision of the Teutons against the Celtic and Slavic people, will stain the old Europe with blood. Four hundred million human beings are trembling and crying in this tragic hour. Mothers and wives, sisters and children, will have their hearts broken and will live in anguish and fear.

Grief and misery, people massacred and cities destroyed; follies, cruelties and heroisms; all the blind powers of the wicked varnished by Christian pity - will inveigh against humanity with volcanic impetus, to accomplish the infamous work of of devastation and death.

An why all this?

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1914.

Because an old Emperor, who was born and has lived in blood, wants to [open] his ravenous eyes to the red glare of new carnage. Because another mad and criminal Emperor, worshipping the murderous sword, wants, in God's name to renew the barbarous exploits of his fathers, and to **impose -- on the civilized part of Europe --the** brutal domination of the Krupp cannons.

Germany and Austria are the instigators and provokers of the war.

The assault against Serbia was ordered by the two brigand rulers, in order to force Russia to intervene; and, even though Russia has been very prudent, her mobilization of the Russian army was pretext enough for Germany to hurl its army on French and Russian soil, in violation, also, of the neutrality of smaller independent nations, extraneous to the conflict, such as Belgium, Switzerland, and **the Granduchy** of Luxemburg.

Now that war is begun, now that nothing can be done to stop the bloodshed, we have only one desire: that Germany and Austria, the nations responsible for this brutal butchery, should be beaten. Thus their respective peoples,



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 8, 1914.

after the bitter [taste] of defeat, will throw out the monarchies, and largely influenced by the Socialist workers, will organize themselves into democratic republics.



If such a wish, which is almost pre-visualization, comes true - the great sacrifice of lives shall not have been useless - and the great disaster may turn out to be a good deed, if it accomplishes quickly, that which would otherwise take long years of struggle to gain.

But if the two Kaisers should come out victorious?

Then, would begin a new period of military waste, and the future of Europe would be very dark for democracy and socialism.

I. ATTITUDES

H. Social

Problems

and Social Legislation

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ITALIAN



La Parola Proletaria, Sept. 23, 1916.

TRIBUNA ITALIANA HEAPS INSULTS ON ELECTRIC RAILWAY WORKERS OF NEW YORK

In its Sept. 9th issue, the Tribuna Italiana published an article titled "The Depotism of the Railway Men", in which it called the railway worker "black-handlers" and racketeers because they succeeded, through the strength of their union in securing the passage of the eight-hour law.

This article does not surprise us, because the Tribuna Italiana of Chicago, edited by Mastro-Valerio, does not intend to educate the laboring class, either civically or socially. Its only aim is to make money by advertising banks and corn plasters. It recommends for nomination only those candidates who favor capitalism, and therefore it can only wish the gallows for the masses. It is well that workingmen should know that Mastro-Valerio and his Tribuna Italiana are against them, and that both are unworthy of their respect or consideration.

Incidentally, the eight-hour law safeguards the life and health of all railroad travelers, whether passengers or personnel. In fact, statistics based on the largest railroad accidents in the world will show that the original cause of such disasters is always the exhaustion of the personnel due to over-long time-schedules.

L' Italia, December 17, 1892.

[THE SHOE-SHINE RACKET]

We condemn the inhuman practice, indulged in by certain of our compatriots, of sending boys of 10 or 12 years of age, out on the streets to shine shoes. It has the tendency of creating delinquents, since these boys, in fear of the brutal beatings received when their earnings are below a certain amount will join with others in picking the pockets of pedestrians to assure themselves of the required sum.

The usual procedure is to give the boy a box containing brush and polish. His master has probably any number of boys out on the main streets of the city at the same time. He is always a brutal, ignorant, uneducated beast who beats his boys without mercy whenever their earnings do not satisfy him. The boy's only remuneration is a scanty meal, a dirty cot and the rags on his back. The meal, he goes without, when he returns empty-handed.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

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CPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. 8 No. 11, 1936.

NORDIC MYTHS

By
Franco D'Amico

They arose as a joke but managed somehow to be recognized as realities - those Nordic myths.

Because someone could easily flash a monocle or strut nonchalantly in spats, while others boasted an achromatic skin or crop of blond hair, the Nordic people labeled themselves "a superior race" and under false pretenses acquired a false reputation.

And it so happened that in due course of time, a genius, to be acknowledged as such, had to bear the Nordic trade mark. "Made in the Nord" was the clearance paper that allowed the Nordic intellectual wares to travel unquestioned and revered from continent to continent. This, since the "Nordic Superiority Theory" had been advanced and ingeniously advertised; for those geniuses who had been born long before, bespectacled professors with bushy beard and lion's mane like hair, painstakingly traced their origin to some Nordic horde which in unrecorded times settled outside of its primitive habitat.

Although never thoroughly explained, the world was let to understand that for some mysterious reasons, art, literature, and science had forsaken the sunny

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shores of the Mediterranean Sea and migrated to the desolate and bleak lands of the North. May be they had gone there for a bleaching cure. What is sure, however, is that in spite of the strict watch of the austere professor, art, literature, and science, constantly went on a spree and with much gusto deserted the "Nord" for the South in order to enjoy a Summer vacation and acquire a coat of tan.

But the imposing and elaborate structure erected to screen the emptiness within, lacked the "sine qua non" of its very existence. The foundations could not withstand the mere ripple of a laugh to be flattened and when the people of the South learned to laugh at it, the idol of the North became a myth and merrily relegated to mythology.

In order to "save their face" the Nordic people clamorously appealed to their oracle - the bespectacled professor - to find a new idol on which to pin their hope to regain the lost prestige, and the oracle trained his eyes to pierce the remote past and in the hazy distance beheld a mirific vision. "Behold" he cried in a trance, "behold your hero, ye sons and daughters of the Northlands." "Behold the precursor to the discovery of America - Leif Erickson." "Although uncertain are his outlines, and his deeds are legendary, I proclaim him the prototype of our race and the discoverer of America, let's

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say at the end of the tenth century."

Even born out of the fervent desire of the worshippers, the worshippers were not however, so blind as to clearly perceive that their idol lacked historical bases upon which to stand. Those bases had to be created also in order to prevent the possibility that the hasty concocted fetich, whose magic power had to restore the lost prestige, should not resolve itself into another Nordic myth. And a group of the most fanatic among the believers intrigued to have their idol sanctified through an official recognition. This happened in America and in the year 1936.

Blessed ingenuity; as if a proclamation, even by the president, is all that is necessary to create an imaginary hero in juxtaposition to historical being, greatness, and of value of Washington or Lincoln. The news of such a request and that the favor had been granted by the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago, appeared in a lengthy article dedicated to the occasion, in the October 7 issue of the local newspaper Chicago Evening American.

The Grand Venerable, Cav. George Spatuzza, having been appraised of the fact, charged the office of the Grand Lodge to write to the governor and the mayor to learn the truth in regard. We transcribe herewith the letter that our

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Grand Recording Secretary, Mr. Paolo A. Lonerio, addressed to the governor.
A similar one was addressed to the mayor.

Chicago, Illinois
October 26, 1936

Hon. Henry Horner
Governor, State of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois

Your Excellency:

Many lodges of our Order and numerous societies of Americans of Italian descent have insistently asked us to ascertain the veracity of a statement which appeared in the Chicago Evening American of October 7, and which was credited to your excellency and the mayor of Chicago.

We are told that an article under the caption "Norwegians to Honor Erickson as the Real Discoverer of America" published by the above mention newspaper, among other things was said that, "Interest in the Leif Erickson celebration was accentuated this week, since official recognition was given it by Governor Horner and Mayor Kelly. With a tribute to the citizens of Norwegian descent, Governor Horner proclaimed October 9, as Leif Erickson Day."

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The above statement has been regretfully construed by the many inquirers, that your excellency in your official capacity has substantiated and convallidated the strange and fantastic assumption advanced by a local group of Norwegians that America was discovered by Leif Erickson instead of Columbus.

Believing that the statement is untrue, or at its best, it is a distorted interpretation of our thought in regard, inasmuch as incontrovertible, historical facts cannot be changed or denied to suit chauvinistic ideologies, we respectfully ask your excellency to give us your version of the truth in the matter in order to assuage the painful impression created among the Italian constituency.

With the utmost consideration for your excellency, we remain

Respectfully yours
Paolo A. Loreno
Grand Recording Secretary.

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Mayor Kelly answered with the following letter:

October 23, 1936.

Mr. Paolo A. Lonerio
Recording Secretary, Grand Lodge of Illinois
Order Sons of Italy
201 N. Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lonerio:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 26, in reference to the recent Leif Erickson celebration conducted by Chicago citizens of Norwegian descent. I am very glad to give you the facts in connection with the matter. The Norwegian National League, through its president Mr. Erwin Larsen, on September 23, requested that I issue a proclamation to set aside the week of October 5, to 11, as Leif Erickson Week. Since this organization is a reputable one and is composed of citizens of Chicago, I complied with their request by issuing a proclamation - a copy of which is attached, for your information.

You will note that no reference is made in the proclamation to the discovery of America, also I have before me, a copy of the Chicago American clipping of

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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October 7, referred to in your letter, and I find that the only paragraph which refers to my proclamation reads as follows: "Interest in the Leif Erickson celebration was accentuated this week, since official recognition has been given it by Governor Horner and Mayor Kelly."

The official recognition referred to was simply the attached proclamation. Needless to say, I am always happy, as Mayor of Chicago to recognize the courage and enterprise of any person regardless of nationality.

Your organization will understand, I feel sure, that as Mayor of Chicago I am given no official authority to enter into any controversy pertaining to historical claims or to act as a judge in such a matter.

Please assure the members of your splendid organization that I have only the friendliest of feelings toward your group and the Italian people in general - a race which I am proud to have the privilege of honoring at any time, for their valor and outstanding achievements,

With kindest regards and very best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Edward J. Kelly, Mayor.

WP* (LL) 201130273

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The secretary to the governor answered with the following letter:

Mr. Paolo A. Lonero
Grand Recording Secretary
Order Sons of Italy
201 N. Wells St. Suite 702
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lonero

This is to acknowledge your letter of October 26, to Governor Horner, which has been received in his absence from Springfield. As you know, the governor is in Chicago at the present time, winding up his campaign but I am enclosing for your information, a copy of the proclamation issued by the governor, designating October 9, as Leif Erickson Day. I shall call your letter to the governor's attention upon his return to Springfield.

Very truly yours
Arthur P. O'Brien
Secretary to the Governor.

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Both the mayor and the secretary enclosed in their respective letters, copies of the proclamations from which, clearly appears that neither the governor

REF (ALL) PROJ. 30275

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nor the mayor make any allusion that Leif Erickson was the discoverer of America. The **proclamations** are too lengthy to be reproduced but they are extant in the office of the Grand Lodge to be read by anybody who cares to.

To our brothers in "The Melting Pot" the Norwegians, we put squarely this question: "Conceding hypothetically that Leif Erickson at the end of the tenth century, his nutshell buffeted by a tempest, scrambled for life upon the coast of America, what did the world gain by his accidental discovery, if there was any?" None whatsoever! It took Christopher Columbus to triumphantly reveal the existence of a new continent to the people of the earth and the existence of a said continent has been known only since 1492, and never before.

ITALIAN



I J

Vita Nuova, July, 1928.

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

In the last months too much has been said and written regarding the political question of America.

May a Catholic be president of the United States? This important question was treated in speeches and in writings by Catholics and Protestants. Many affirmed that even the candidacy to the presidency could be denied to a Catholic; that the states in the South, purely Protestant, would not even tolerate a Catholic candidate; that in accordance with history no Catholic was ever elected to the office. Others predicted that to deny the candidacy to a Catholic would result in the organization of a new party (Catholic) in the United States.



Vita Nuova, July, 1928.

But everyone of these predictions was fallacious. The Constitution of the United States is a guarantee of full liberty of conscience and does not deny to anyone the right of being elected to the presidency because of his religious belief. In the past as well as the present, Catholic senators and representatives have been elected to Congress.

They could not be deprived of their political office because of a question of faith. The Catholics in America, until twenty years ago, were a small minority. With immigration their number increased. Today, one-sixth of the present population of America is Catholic.



Vita Nuova, July, 1928.

As a group, it is still in the minority. The Republican Convention nominated a Protestant as presidential candidate. The Democratic Convention of Houston, nominated a Catholic. This does not surprise us.

The citizens of America, in politics, act according to their political affiliation and not their religious leanings.

The Democrat votes for the Democratic candidate, the Republican for the Republican candidate. It is probable that some, because of religious scruples on election day, next fall, will change party for that one day. But the number of those will not be enough to alter election results.

Vita Nuova, July, 1928.

The Catholic minority in America has all the political rights and privileges. We can not say the same for the minority groups in other countries.

Under modern political conditions, it is indispensable, that the minority have the same rights and legal privileges as the majority. This is an essential condition for a real democracy.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

La Parola Del Popolo, Mar. 4, 1922.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States has declared valid the constitutional amendment giving the vote to women. Had the same court declared the law "unconstitutional," the amendment desired by the majority of the people would have become null and void. This is "democracy" in America. Nine Judges can trample upon the sovereignty of the people, with the power of declaring any law invalid. We desire the Socialistic democracy. The true democracy.

I JL'Italia, September 23, 1894

Democratic Reform is Expensive

Bradstreet's and Dun's Reports show a loss of \$2,000,000 to trade since the inauguration of President Cleveland. To this must be added about \$50,000,000 of a deficit in the national finances, and \$50,000,000 of bonds issued to carry on the government.

If the results of the new tariff should prove to be all that, its friends have to earn one thousand millions each year for the remainder of President Cleveland's term, in order to place the government and the people in as good a condition, financially, as they were on the 8th day of November, 1892, when Grover Cleveland was elected.

I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

MRS. EUGENE PALERMO.

Mrs. Eugene Palermo is the founder and president of the Columbus Women's Club. This club is part of the Women's Federation of Clubs of Chicago and Cook County. Organized about a year ago for the purpose of concentrating the efforts of Italian-American women in civic and charitable affairs, this club, with its sixteen members, is an example of what a few can accomplish when there is a concerted desire to benefit those less fortunate.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

During the recent drive for the Women's and Children's Hospital, the Columbus Women's Club obtained subscriptions amounting to two hundred (\$200) dollars, of which twenty-five (\$25) dollars has already been collected. The club has sent two patients to that hospital and paid all their expenses. It has contributed to Shelter House on West Adams Street and on Arbor Day, observed recently by the women's organizations of Chicago and Cook County, in Ryan's Woods, the club planted two trees. It is now bidding for the cooperation of the federation for the establishment of an infant welfare station, for which the club has promised to solicit the necessary funds.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Vita Nuova, July-August, 1927.

On July 6th, at 1 p. m., in the Garibaldi Institute, the club inaugurated the opening of a summer clinic which will be open on Wednesdays between 1 and 2 p. m. A doctor and a graduate nurse will be in attendance.

According to Mrs. Palermo the club is particularly interested in the education of the foreigner and with the help of the Women's Federation hopes to accomplish a constructive job with its own people.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1927.

A PORTIA IN OUR MIDST.

In the list of names of June graduates from the different universities, we have noticed with pleasure that of Miss Catherine Barasa (the beautiful and talented daughter of our Supreme President) who has graduated from the De Paul law school, with honors.

Miss Barasa, who will be the youngest woman to be admitted to the Bar, will grace her father's office as his law partner and if she attains the same professional popularity of her daddy she will be one of the most successful, as well as one of the most beautiful, Portias in the practice of law. To her go the best wishes of our membership.

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Feb. 28, 1914.

TO THE ITALIAN WOMEN

You certainly know that, thanks to a law passed in 1913, the women of Illinois have acquired the right to vote.

This political victory for the women has aroused great enthusiasm throughout America as well as Europe, because it marks another step toward the emancipation of the women, the cause of many bitter struggles and sacrifices all over the world, by the more advanced feminine element.

The women of all nationalities in Chicago are ready to vote at the next city election, which will be held April 7th. They want to prove to the men that women can occupy themselves intelligently in politics, and are able to give advice on how public affairs must be conducted in city, state, or nation.

They want to prove that it is possible to be good housekeepers, good mothers, good nurses, and at the same time completely conscious of the troubles and disasters which may affect their families if one party is in power rather



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Feb. 28, 1914.

than another.

At the next election, about 300,000 women will vote in Chicago.

What do the Italian women intend to do? Do they intend to remain at the end of the line, even on this occasion, and allow others to say that the Italian women are the laggards in Chicago?

Several months ago, at the Hull House, a women's mass-meeting was held on the question of the right to vote.

About thirty nationalities were represented--but not one Italian woman was present!

Do you wish it to be said that since the Italian women do not show any interest in the question of the vote--they do not deserve it?

We hope it is not true.

In keeping yourselves on the same level as the women of other nationalities,



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Feb. 28, 1914.

you can do honor to Italy and accomplish, if you wish, an act of real patriotism.

Now is the opportunity to demonstrate the influence of Italy and what its women can do. If on this question of the right to vote you would display one hundredth part of the interest that you show in your church celebrations and parades, or in the selection of your stylish hats or dresses, etc., you would see how the Italian name would acquire honor and importance among the various racial groups in this country.

It is necessary, then, that Italian women also avail themselves of the civic right of voters, and show to Chicago that Italy is not a backward nation.

Above all, for the vital interests of your families, do not fail to vote for the Socialist candidates.



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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 8, 1913.

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FOR OUR WOMEN

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Various organizations are sponsoring the plan of teaching women, especially the foreigners, the exercise of that right which they have but recently acquired; the right to vote. For that purpose several American women, members of the City Club, organized and held a meeting last week, to which were invited representatives of all the foreign women's groups in Chicago.

The meeting was attended by women of Bohemian, Russian, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, German and Hebrew extraction; but women of our race were conspicuously absent. The invitation had been extended to them as well as the others.

There was present, however, an American woman married to an Italian who had lived in Rome for thirty years. She was asked to say a few words in the name of the absent Italian women. She made this statement: "Every Italian woman when asked to interest herself in a program of betterment for her sex, invariably answers, "I must first ask my husband."



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La parola Dei Socialisti, N. . . , 1914.

"Therefore, said the 'Italianized' American, in your attempt to interest Italian women on the question of their right to vote, you must first interest the husbands."

We are of the same opinion; and since equal and universal suffrage for men and women is part of the program of the Socialist Party, we believe it the duty of such committee to do its part in aiding women to educate and emancipate themselves.

Comrades, let us do our share; it will not be difficult.

Classes are being formed at Hull House, and if such women display interest, a woman will be engaged to teach them how to become good citizens in order to have the right to vote and **exercise** that right.

A citizenship class for men is already in existence; the first session will be held on Nov. 11. Those women who can speak English might accompany their husbands, fathers or brothers to this class.



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La parola Dei socialisti, Nov. 7, 1913.

The new law, as applied in the State of Illinois, is as follows: "Widows and unmarried women who are not born of American parents, must **naturalize** themselves in order to acquire the right to vote. Women whose husbands are already citizens have the right to vote, as do their daughters.

Any information desired on this question can be acquired at Hull House.



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L'Italia, Sept. 28, 1913.

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ITALIAN WOMEN FORM POLITICAL CLUB

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Several Italian women have organized a club for the purpose of interesting our countrywomen in politics, and to make them eligible to vote. The direction of the group was entrusted to the following: Elvira Bergamo, president; Lucia Bolombo, vice-president; Maria Argo, secretary; and Maria Riccio, Treasurer.

I. ATTITUDES

L. Agricul-

ture in the United States

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1929, p. 6.

OUR AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION IN TEXAS.

President Foniatti of the Agricultural Commission and the Messrs. Pecci De Nictolis and E. Fiori, at the invitation of the Robert S. Larimer Co., Brownsville, Texas, made a tour of investigation with the idea of establishing an Italian Agricultural Colony.

The same Commission at the last session of the Executive Council presented a report giving in detail facts, particulars, and the opportunities afforded by that region.

It is impossible to publish this report in its entirety, because it covers and discusses every angle of the situation at great length; but we note with pleasure that the conclusions reached are very promising.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1929, p. 6.



Anyone interested in the proposition may consult the Secretary of the Chamber.

R. S. Larimer, the owner of this vast tract of land, was guest of honor at the dinner given at La Rosetta Restaurant. The Italian Consul, Dr. Castruccio, and many members of the Chamber were present to hear a reading of the report. Attorney Rosinia, who is well acquainted with that region, gave his views in a short talk. Other speakers talked in favor of the idea of Italian colonization.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1926, p. 6.

ORDINARY SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION

JUNE 11, 1926

Mr. Bambara, president of the Agricultural Section, gave a report of the tour of investigation made by a committee composed of Messrs. Bambara, Chiappe, Di Giorgio and Ferrari. The tour was made at the request of the Muscle Shoals Service Corporation for the purpose of investigating farm lands with the idea of colonization by Italians.

On its tour the committee visited Tuscumia, in Colbert County, Alabama. This is an old town with a population of about 6,500 located seven miles south of Muscle Shoals. Within a radius of forty miles from Muscle Shoals there is an abundance of wines which produce the following minerals:

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1926, p. 6.

bauxite clay, bauxite & hydrated alumina), bituminous lime stone, (lime rock asphalt), cement material, coal, gravel, kaoline, limonite (brown iron ore), tripoli, (or rotten stone with pulverized silica).

Within this territory the operation of these mines has begun so that the colonization of this territory, despite the natural irrigation, the temperate climate and fertile soil, is not profitable, also taking into consideration the fact that the land would have to be cleared of timber before being put under cultivation.

In Sheffield there is a district which could be used for farming, especially in the Tennessee River Valley. These lands, at present, are planted in cotton but will produce corn, buckwheat, potatoes, vegetables, and, possibly, grapes. However, the prices for land are unreasonably high. More than one thousand acres are cleared of timber and ready for cultivation, but these acres are sub-divided into house-lots, and not tracts large enough to make their cultivation profitable.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1926, p. 6.

The Committee after a thorough investigation does not recommend the purchase of this land for farming. As a courteous gesture to Mr. Phinn, who was our host on the tour, we give our reasons for our decision.

During our visit to the Chamber of Commerce of Tuscumia and Sheffield, we formed the impression that Mr. Phinn and his associates were mainly interested in selling building lots at enormous prices, with only a promise of the future industrial development of that region.

Muscle Shoals, undoubtedly, will have a great future when the Government, or Henry Ford builds factories that will employ thousands of men. It was pointed out to us that the value of these lots will increase and thus give the owner a chance to make a profit. Mr. Bambara and Chevalier Chiappe were told that 40,000 lots were sold by various real estate firms, some as far as ten miles from Muscle Shoals.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1926, p. 6.

With Mr. Phinn as our escort we visited the Government nitrate and explosives factories. We then made a tour of the mining camps. Our investigation, especially, of Iron Mine brought out the fact mine laborers are paid \$2 a day and dinky engine operators \$2.40 a day, a difference of \$.40 between skilled and unskilled labor. At present the mines are not being worked very much, therefore, the need for labor is nil.

When these mines are really worked to capacity there will be a need for thousands of workers and these towns will undergo a marvelous development. In consequence, the Committee is of the opinion that Colbert County is assured of a great industrial future and that this land will, in time, be worth more than the original price. However, at present, the lots cost more than their actual worth. Consequently the Committee is advising against the purchase of these lands for farming and gives the Council the task of informing Mr. Phinn of its decision.

Chicago, June 11, 1926

(Signed) Eunico Bampara; Barto Chiappe;
Fiorre Di Giorgio; Antonio Ferrari.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MARCH 10, AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

Mr. E. Bambara, president of the Agricultural Section of this Chamber, read the following report of the Section's activities:

The Agricultural Section during the last three months has met three times, on April 26, May 3, and May 13, to consider various suggestions for Italian colonization of farming communities in various states of the Union.

At present we are considering the following project:- The Muscle Shoal Service Association, with offices at 116 S. Michigan Avenue in Chicago, and a vast tract of land at Muscle Shoals, Alabama; the Yuma Mesa Land & Archard Company of Arizona, with offices at 332 S. Michigan Avenue, and the Barney Land Company of Cook County with offices in the Tacoma Building.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1926.

Following the order in which these projects were offered, the Section has under consideration that of the Muscle Shoals Association which wants to establish a colony of Italians. One of our Commission was invited to examine the land and investigate the benefits which can be derived from such colonization.

The Muscle Shoals Association is ready to finance the tour of the Commission. In a preliminary investigation we found that the Muscle Shoals Service Association is managed by Mr. Willard J. Phinn and is not incorporated. The land offered for colonization is the property of Mr. Phinn. His idea is to sell said property subdivided by lots. The Association also promises a well paying job to everyone who buys a lot as well as helping him in the construction of his home. The prices are from \$300 to \$500 for a residence lot, and from \$700 and up for business lots.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1926.

Mr. Phinn owns about 200 acres of land one mile away from the Tuscumia Court House. The Agriculture Section has decided to send a Commission of investigation which will make its final report to the Assembly of the Chamber.

Mr. Ferrara, from his own observation, stated that Muscle Shoals is not primarily farming land and that Mr. Phinn intends to sell lots on which to build homes.

The assembly in a general way approved the act of the Agricultural Section and agreed to send a Commission for the investigation and for all the necessary informations.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Sept. 1921

THE ITALIAN COLONY AT ROMA, ILLINOIS



The Italian Land and Home Development Association of Chicago (a common law investment) which is composed of prominent Italians of Chicago, is undertaking to settle an Italian colony in the vicinity of Springfield, Illinois, and near Beneld, Hamilton, Gilesbie, and Wilsonville, all located in the leading coal mining districts of Illinois. The new colony will be known as Roma, and will be a short five-minute walk from the Sawyerville station of the Springfield-St. Louis Electrified Railway.

The Italian Land and Home Association acquired a fertile tract of land which was subdivided into two-acre plots. The price of a plot is not beyond the average Italian's ability to pay and the terms of payment are extended over a long period of time. Colonists are assured of employment in the coal mines.

For further information apply to the Italian Land and Home Association, Edison Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June-July, 1921, pp. 6-7.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION, SESSION OF JULY 7, 1921.

The session was opened at 3 p. m. Present were President Fiore Di Giorgio, Vice President and Secretary Alessandro Mastrovalerio, and Anthony Ferrari.

A. Ferrari, referring to the decision of March 1, 1921, in which it was agreed, upon proposal by Mastrovalerio, to write to all the Post Offices of Illinois for the purpose of determining the number of Italian farmers residing in Illinois, reported to the Commission that Mr. Di Giorgio has personally sustained all the expenses of mailing 2,000 circulars and from the replies, it was ascertained that there are 139 Italian engaged in agriculture in Illinois.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919. p. 11.

ITALIAN

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
AGRICULTURE SECTION.



General Assembly, April 18, 1919.

The Italian newspapers under the jurisdiction of our Chamber continue to publish the following notice free of charge. Those who wish to devote themselves to farming may apply to the agricultural section of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Rooms 1612 - 13, Masonic Temple. The requests for such information were only two to which this section has answered.

On page 14 of our Bulletin of last March, the following was printed:

TO YOU WHO WISH TO OWN FARM.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919. p. 11.



The Agricultural section of this Chamber of Commerce, through its secretary, A. Mastrovalerio, appeals to ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States who wish to devote themselves to farming. It is the richest source in this country and ignored by the Italians, who prefer to live in the city abusing themselves in factories and mines.

The American Government makes it easy for those who desire to buy a house or a farm and invites all who have returned from the army to fill out a form and send it to the following address:

Department of Interior,
Reclamation Service,
Washington, D. C.

I. ATTITUDES

M. Health

and Sanitation

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1930.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

Our Vice President, Vincent Ferrara, head of the Italian department at the North Avenue State Bank, with the valued cooperation of the State Representative, Hon. Michele D'Urso, and many other prominent Italians of the North Side, is organizing an association to improve the building conditions and general welfare of the Italian colony in the neighborhood of St. Phillip's Church. We are sure that this enterprise will be a success and a great benefit to the business people and property owners of that section.

MPA (ALL) PROC. 30275

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L'Italia, July 13, 1919.

THE ITALIAN MEDICAL SOCIETY FOR THE HEALTH
OF ITALIAN BABIES.



The Italian Medical Society exists for the purpose of bettering the sanitary conditions and health of the babies of the Italian colony of Chicago. A large number is now victims of infectious diseases, irrational feeding, and neglected hygiene.

This society has the permission of the Health Department of the city, to give Italian lectures with practical demonstrations and magic lantern slides in Italian centers on various dates according to the following program:

Chicago Commons - Grand Avenue and Morgan Street, July 16, at 2:30 P. M.
Proper feeding for babies. July 23, at 2:30 P. M. Contagious diseases.
July 30, at 2:30 P. M. Baby Hygiene.

L'Italia, July 13, 1919.

Eli Bates House - Elm and Larrallee Steeets.
July 15, at 8 P. M. Proper feeding for babies.
August 15, at 8 P. M. Contagious diseases.

Other lectures will be held at the Emerson House, at Hull House, and in other localities.

The Italian Medical Society urges all Italian mothers to take advantage of this fine opportunity. For more information, apply to any of the centers.



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L'Italia, Apr. 12, 1914.

FOR THE CARE OF BABIES

The Italian Mission located at 567 West Taylor Street, is holding classes on the care and feeding of babies.

The other day, three month old Salvatore Amidino was being bathed by the trained nurse, Miss Minnie Rettuke. Not being accustomed to baths in nice warm water, Salvatore yelled his disapproval at the top of his lungs. His mother's foreign mind formed the idea that the child was being killed and strenuously objected. If Italian mothers would feel the necessity of giving their babies a daily bath they would soon realize what benefits the child would derive from them.



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L'ITALIA, Aug. 17, 1913.

BOARD OF HEALTH ON DISEASES OF CHILDREN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the weekly bulletin published by the Board of Health, we find that during six months of this year, diptheria, scarlet fever, and measles have caused the people of Chicago a loss of another ten-million dollars, or over fifty-thousand dollars per day, to say nothing of the anxiety and despair that these disease-stricken families lived through.

With regret, the health department issued these figures, making note that diptheria, scarlet fever and measles are sicknesses that are easily avoidable. And yet the public does little to prevent such diseases. The majority of the diptheria, scarlet fever, and measles cases have occurred in the fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, nineteenth, twenty-second and twenty-ninth wards, during the past six months.

We believe it opportune to make the observation that the majority of the Italian Colony lives in one of the above mentioned wards.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 12, 1913.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Consul,

I am sure that my letters must give you much pleasure, and so now I shall keep the promise which I made in my last letter; I am going to write about the Arabs in Chicago.

There, Mr. Consul! I hope that you will judge impartially what I shall modestly indite. And so, Mr. Consul, a few years ago there was a small colony of Arabs at the northeast corner of Polk and Canal streets in this city. I must admit that they were much better civilized than the Italians both hygienically and morally, for in my walks through that neighborhood, on weekdays and Sundays, I could not help noticing the neat and clean appearance of the men and the women. The elegance of their dress and their clean houses attracted the admiration of all passersby. Do I make myself clear, Mr. Consul? Very well! Two blocks away from the Arabs lived then and live now our highly civilized Italian compatriots, of that race which is now trying to bestow its civilization on Lybia and Tripoli, and I think that it

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 12, 1913.



would be very interesting to compare the two races and to determine which has the greater need of being civilized.

The following facts are a matter of common knowledge. When it comes to dirt and filth the Italian is unsurpassed, and I am well acquainted with a number of families that are, to say the least, disgusting. I shall describe one family which was known to me personally because it was from my native province of Calabria, the Africa of Italy. My friend, the master of the house, an honest and sober worker, had a four-room flat which sheltered him, his wife, two daughters, and five boarders. Other occupants were six rabbits which left their feces all over the house. Under the bed in the living-room were piled old shoes and rags which the wife and daughters had picked up in the streets and alleys, and which were to be used for fuel in the coming winter.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 12, 1913.



The description of this family would fit thousands of others.

And so, Mr. Consul, can you who have been to Africa, say that you have seen anything to compare with this? I am sure that you have not. Everyone knows that these conditions are found only among us. Further than that, the less said about our blood feuds, the better. In regard to religious superstition one needs to live in the Italian quarter in order to see the nauseating spectacle of the indecent peasantry which with its lousy saints and madonnas is the laughing-stock of Americans.

And who is to blame for these conditions? The Italian Government and the House of Savoy, which in fifty years have done nothing but create misery and misfortune. Furthermore, do you know that in this country there is no one who bothers himself about these unfortunate countrymen of ours?

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 12, 1913.

I suppose that you would be glad to have me stop writing these letters. Very well, in my next letter I shall tell you how to stop them.

Meanwhile I salute you. Believe me your friend and love.

Giuseppe Orrico.

Italy, June 23, 1906.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Unsanitary Factories.

The investigation into the deplorable conditions existing in the stock-yards has given the city health authorities the idea of investigating the food manufacturing establishments of the city.

The macaroni factories which are for the most part owned and operated by Italians were under consideration. One of the first to be visited ~~being~~ **was** that of the John B. Canepa and Co., located at 101-103 Indiana St. The health officer was at first refused admittance but after more mature consideration the owners allowed the inspection.

The report which the officer turned in was very uncomplimentary to the Canepa factory. It stated that the work tables, troughs and dough mixers were in a filthy condition and that the walls, floors and windows had not been cleaned for a long time. On the basis of this report, city officials ordered a thorough cleansing of all equipment and premises: and that this practice should be indulged in periodically.

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L'Italia, February 23, 1901.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[ITALIAN QUARTER UNDER QUARRANTINE]

For disregarding an order of the Melrose Park Health authorities, the Italian Quarter of the town has been placed under quarantine. This means that about fifty children of the colony will be absent from their studies until this rigorous order is removed.

This drastic course was determined upon because of the death by diptheria of a child in the colony. Dr. Scott, head of the Health Dept. had ordered a private funeral without a wake.

But since the dead child's family is very well-known and liked, the funeral, contrary to Dr. Scott's order, became a general demonstration of sympathy for the bereaved family, with large numbers of the colony, many children included, following the casket to the cemetery.

The result was the order to quarantine.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 21, 1894.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

TO THE INTER-OCEAN.
THE ITALIANS HAVE DONE THEIR DUTY

Our esteemed confrere the Inter-Ocean in one of its recent issues, published a long article entitled "Bagging Beggars," the illustrations of which we have been able to reproduce in our present issue, thanks to the kind permission of that valuable paper.

The said article is concerned exclusively with the Italian padones, beggars, rag-pickers, newsboys, organ-grinders, etc.

Once in a while the American press at large feels it necessary to publish articles of such a nature as the one we refer to. Of course the intentions that prompt them are honest; they aim to stir the public opinion and stimulate the proper authorities to take the proper steps that may lead to the abatement of such a nuisance. Therefore as Italians who have the honor of our nationality at heart, we thank the good American press in general and the Inter-Ocean in particular.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 21, 1894.

But in the meantime we have to blame in the most positive and emphatic way, the good American press in general and the Inter-Ocean in particular for their failure editorially to spur the proper authorities to apply the municipal ordinances and the State Laws which were enacted just for the abatement of the deplored nuisances.

We Italian aliens, as they call us, generally look with intense stupor and amazement upon the fact that laws and ordinances are left a dead letter while the people and the press loudly denounce those nuisances which would be stamped out with the enforcement of said laws and ordinances. The Italians in Chicago, contrary to what the president of the Local Humane Society has said, have done their best to suppress those evils. At this point it is not improper to mention that the Italians here have promoted and seconded the movement in favor of the Compulsory Educational Law. The late Charles Kozminski consented to be their mouthpiece in the Board of Education. That sterling man brought their grievances before the Board with regard to the fact that swarms of Italian children were allowed to grow wild on the public

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 21, 1894.

streets, and this was the "parva-favilla," that ignited the fire-works of the Compulsory Education, which has now ended like any fire-works display, leaving everything in darkness as before.

The Italians have also been instrumental in pushing through the City Council the ordinances against the filthy rag-pickers and professional beggars. Four years ago they held a mass meeting and collected from among themselves nearly \$400 for this purpose. At that meeting a committee composed of fourteen Italians was appointed and charged to do the lobby work. A prominent lawyer was engaged to direct the work legally, and the desired ordinances were passed.

But they were enforced a week or a trifle over that, and then were dropped because the rag-pickers were voters and consequently, under the protection of their ward politicians. Furthermore, the Italians have morally and materially helped Miss Jane Addams and Miss Helen Starr, the founders of that unique institution of Chicago, Hull House, and the above mentioned noble

ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 21, 1894.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

ladies can testify to this effect.

The Italians have done many other things in this respect, and whenever called upon they never refused to work in sympathy with the community.

Even at the present time it seems that a movement is on foot again for the suppression of the lamented nuisances, as Count Marazzi, acting consul of H. M. the king of Italy, in Chicago, has been called upon by certain parties who have asked him to cooperate for the above mentioned purpose.

Naturally the Consul has applied to his countrymen of Chicago, but we think that the latter are unable to do anything else, unless the laws and ordinances promoted by them, are applied and fully enforced.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
1. Professional

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A. M. DODGE

P.4--Dr. Samuel C. Noto was honored on June 20 by a graduation party given for him in St. Benizi's auditorium by a number of friends and well-wishers as a tribute of esteem to the popular and promising young physician.

Dr. Noto is the son of Mr. Louis Noto, a member of V. Emanuele Lodge No. 14, I.A.F.U.

To the proud parents and relatives we extend heartily congratulations and to the young doctor our most sincere wishes for a successful career.

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, July 1, 1937.

ATTORNEY DE GRAZIA HONORED BY THE JUSTINIANS.

p. 1. - On the evening of Sunday, June 6, 1937, a banquet was served in honor of Attorney John De Grazia by the Justinian Society of Advocates to mark his completion of thirty years' practice before the bar.

He is the founder of the Society and its honorary president.

More than a thousand guests attended the banquet.

The music was furnished by Mr. Gulino's orchestra, featuring Don Fosco.

Between dances the guests were entertained with musical novelties by Miss Margaret Conrad, violinist, and by accordion music played by Mary Gulino, the charming and pretty artist who recently became Mr. Fosco's bride.



Il Corriere Italico, July 1, 1937.



And through it all, singing, dancing, handshaking, and the greetings of many old friends, the popular well-known attorney who was the guest of the evening smiled that broad smile of his which has endeared him to the hearts of all who have had the pleasure of coming in contact with him during many long years.

At the speakers' table we noticed many distinguished personages.

We regret that it is impossible to print the names of all the notable guests.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April, 1933.

DR. CIUFIA

It is with great pleasure that we publish on the cover of this issue a picture of brother Dr. Cono Ciufia, member of Lodge "Voluturno," No. 25, who has just been transferred to our legal reserve plan. Dr. Ciufia, who hails from Castellamare Del Golfo, has a large practice in Chicago and is widely known and recognized as a physician and surgeon of high ability.

Dr. Ciufia is a member of the faculty of Northwestern University medical school where for the past few years he has been active in research work.

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ITALIAN



Bulletin, Italo-American National Union, March, 1933.

THE COVER.

On the cover of this issue we publish a picture of Dr. James J. Guerrero, member of the lodge "Tripoli-Italiana" No. 17, and one among the first to transfer from the old system to the legal reserve plan.

Dr. Guerrero, one of the organizers of the Arcolian Dental Arts Society was its president for the year 1931-32.

The membership of the society is made up of almost all the Italian dentists in the Chicago area. Dr. Guerrero has two modern and up-to-date dental offices: 55 E. Washington Street and 3952 W. Jackson Blvd.

ITALIAN

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"A Victory for Rocco DeStefano",
Vita Nuova (Monthly), July-August 1930, P. 27.

The dean of Italian attorneys in Chicago, Rocco DeStefano, has reported another victory in a suit for damage.

Attorney De Stefano was born in Chicago of Italian parents from the region of Campanie and received his diploma from the University of Lake Forest, 32 years ago. Since 1897 he has been president of his class. He is president of the Justinian Society of Advocates and Secretary of the Committee for the coming exposition of 1933 and a member of the executive council of the Knight Templar and Shriners. He won first prize from the Chicago Tribune for his treatise on the solution of the crime problem; he is also a music critic of note. He was the lawyer for the defense in the Nitti-Crudele case, in which case the defendants after having been given a death sentence, were given their freedom. He is legal counsel for various prominent firms of this city.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

DR. CONO CIUFIA IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Dr. Cono Ciufia, a well-known surgeon, after serving for two years as chief surgeon of the Buffalo City Hospital has come to reside in Chicago.

Dr. Ciufia, who has a large group of friends and admirers in this city, received his degree from Northwestern University. Our best wishes to Dr. Ciufia.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1929.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

Dr. Italo Volini, professor at Loyola University, has been appointed Dean of the Medical Faculty to succeed Dr. Charles Mix.

The young Dr. Volini is the first Italian doctor who has been called to such a high honor. We congratulate him and hope he will raise the honorable name he bears into the highest place in his chosen profession.

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ITALIAN

The Copist, "Choosing A Profession"

WPA (ILL) PROJ 3027

Vita Nuova (Monthly), Mar., 1929, p. 18.

To the ever increasing number of Italian-Americans, who are venturing out into the world, the question of choosing a profession which shall be both remunerative and consistent with their likes and dislikes is a very difficult one. The problem is made more acute because of an inadequate comprehension of just what the word "profession" embraces, and just what other fields are open in addition to the over-crowded field of law and medicine. Time has brought no abatement in the number of young men seeking to become doctors or lawyers, while other and oftentimes more attractive, if not more lucrative professions, are sadly in need of new talent.

Perhaps the principal reason for the glamour surrounding the professions of law and medicine is the legendary respect inculcated in the hearts of our immigrants for those professions in Italy. In the small communities of the old country, where most of our immigrants come from, the lawyers and the doctors represented the highest leadership and commanded the greatest respect. The business man, on the other hand, was considered a lower order in the social scale, until recently young men in Italy, who could afford an education, invariably entered these professions.

Vita Nuova (Monthly), March, 1929, p. 18.

The immigrant seeks to do for his child in America what for lack of means he could not do for himself in Italy; make him a lawyer or a doctor in keeping with tradition.

Much of this that might be called sentimental attachment for the two professions, the only professions in the minds of many, is still noticeable and many mothers and fathers doggedly insist that their boy shall be a "dottore" or an "avvocato". The result has been an influx into those fields that has created some rather unfortunate conditions. Thousands of them earn little more, if as much as the average man with a good trade, and many more earn appreciably less than the go-getting business man. Many have impelled themselves only half trained into the practice of law or medicine and, along with the others of other nationalities, have induced a lowering of the standards all along the line. A reaction has been in the stiffening of requirements and qualifications and the tightening of bar and medical board examinations. Some of the applicants inadequately prepared and over-anxious to break through, fail and attribute their failure to prejudice against them on account of race. There may be some grounds to this charge, but it can not be made generally applicable.

Vita Nuova (Monthly), March, 1929, p. 18.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Later phases of psychology, dealing especially with vocational guidance, promise to help a great deal in pointing out to the ambitious young man the right road; but science must first have a tilt with superstition if the historical glamour of medicine and law, as it affects the Italian, is to be destroyed. Of course, we need new talent coming into these professions, but it must be regulated in proportion to its value. The multiplicity of American life, its variegated industrial and business activities, offer many interesting and remunerative lines of endeavor to young men.

There is need of more Italians in the field of journalism, social service, engineering, and the various commercial fields. These fields have been elevated to the dignity of a profession and, after all, the greatest profession in America is neither law nor medicine, but business.

The great majority of American young men is going into business. Our Italian youth should follow their example.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy, April, 1927.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

AMELOTTI EMILO

E. N. - Prof. Emilo Amelotti of Chicago University, in graciously accepting an invitation to write for the Bulletin, has rendered an invaluable service if the Order has the very important task of contributing to the fostering of the mental education of its members.

His articles, treating subjects of general interest, should especially appeal to the ever increasing number of college boys and girls who every-day join us.

Being part and parcel of the new generation of Italo-Americans, upon whom depend the future of our Order and the prestige of our race, Prof. Amelotti's efforts are primarily directed to them and he expects a cordial response.

The editor, in tendering to Prof. Amelotti sincere thanks, hopes that his articles not only meet with the approval of our readers but that they may prove to be an incentive to others to follow on the trail he has blazed.



ITALIAN

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Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ITALO-AMERICAN YOUTH.

The list of the young Italian lawyers is always increasing. From De Paul University, at the end of this scholastic year, there will graduate three new lawyers among them being a young lady. She is Miss Caterina Barasa, daughter of ex-Judge B. Barasa. She is only twenty years old and must wait until next year to acquire the state license to practice.

Another young lawyer who must also wait one more year is Mr. Ettore Ferrari oldest son of our late colleague Chevalier Ferrari, deceased last year.

The third young lawyer is Mr. Guidarelli. A young man, who completed the university course in engineering and besides wanted to dedicate himself to the study of law, is Mr. Domenico J. Rizzo who acquired his law diploma at De Paul University.

ITALIAN

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"Italy in the Union Station," Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1925.

Attorney Chevalier Mario Lauro sent to the Chicago Tribune the following letter:

Chicago, July 5th.

I would be glad if you noticed that Chicago's newest wonder, the great Union Station, has not only walls of marble imported from Italy, a structure of classic Roman design, as is written below the picture published in the Sunday Tribune of today.

Note also that the man who drew the plans and under whose management the "newest wonder" was built is an Italian.

He is G. D'Esposito, born in Sorrento, Italy, of Italian parents, and educated in Italy. He came to this country about twenty-six years ago

"Italy in the Union Station," Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1925.

after he had completed his studies in Italy, and it is quite certain that the American citizen, P. D'Esposito is a source of pride both to his fatherland and the country of his adoption.



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ITALIAN

"Attorney Albert N. Gualano," Vita Nuova (Monthly), WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
May 1925, p. 25.

As we promised in past issues, we will publish short biographical sketches of any Italian who has made himself prominent in the affairs of this city. In this issue we reveal to you the illustrious personality of our countryman, Albert M. Gualano.

He obtained his diploma from the Lyceum when twenty-five years old. In 1892 he came to America to visit the White City Exposition, which was organized on the occasion of the World's Columbian Exposition. It was not his intention to remain here but as soon as he had placed his foot on American soil, he soon visioned the possibility of a brilliant future and forgot his plans to return to Italy.

He decided to remain in the United States. At that period he was an excellent promoter of calligraphic works. Hitting upon a propitious

"Attorney Albert N. Gualano," Vita Nuova (Monthly),
May 1925, p. 25.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

occasion he exhibited some of these works and received much praise, a medal and the highest diploma.

Music was another of his accomplishments. He played the flute for his own pleasure in Italy. In America it was instrumental in embarking him on a course which acquired for him many friends and admirers. Various activities tell the story of his life at the time. He alternated his writings and his music with the teaching of Italian, Latin, and French.

But our countryman was aspiring to vaster horizons and so at thirty-three years of age he enrolled at Northwestern University Law School. He completed his studies at the Illinois College of Law, where he received his diploma and the degree of Professor of Law. Since then he has practised law. His profound knowledge is recognized by the cultured element among Americans. A proof of this is his having been nominated in 1902, at the

"Attorney Albert N. Gualano," Vita Nuova (Monthly),
May 1925, p. 25.

Republican Convention as Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

Attorney Gualano has likewise demonstrated his ability as an orator.

He has had the honor of addressing some of the greatest Italian orators who have visited Chicago: Semeria, Deputy Bottai, and Victor Rolando Ricci, former Italian Ambassador to Washington.

We are not by conviction or temperament addicted to exaggeration. Our statements are the result of judicious reflection born of insight, and a direct knowledge of things.

Attorney Gualano is also gifted with a spiritual presence that is astounding.

"Attorney Albert N. Gualano," Vita Nuova (Monthly),
May 1925, p. 25.

History, philosophy, art, science, fantasy, the entire gamut of human knowledge, one might say, is found amalgamated in the discourses of Attorney Gualano, to form a homogeneous dynamic entity with the force of irresistible conviction and a truly marvelous effect.

The literary vestments, with which he adorns his classic works, are most brilliant. Gualano's oratory at times reaches the sublime.

As a proof of that which we are trying to affirm, we would like to cite an excerpt of his speech on the occasion of the celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of Dante's death. But we are not fortunate enough to possess a copy, and to write it in our words we fear might profane it. We will give the conclusion of another of his speeches entitled "Great Conquests and Great Conquerors," given at the commemoration of the discovery of America. It is worthy of being reprinted.

"Attorney Albert N. Gualano," Vita Nuova (Monthly),
May 1925, p. 25.

"If it is true that from the other world, from time to time, those who have passed beyond return, I believe that the spirit of Columbus will raise itself, this day, from the region of the dead to contemplate with pleasure the immense gift which it gave to the old World; and emerging to the highest point of the firmament, in a splendor of new glory will participate in the celebration of the anniversary of his discovery, apostrophizing all the idols of history. Conquest by the sword is a devastating cyclone that leaves nothing but desolation in its wake. The conquest of the new hemisphere, accomplished without the spilling of blood, was a gift the benefit of which we revalue in new ways with the passing of years. This land, which has been the land of gold, is now the land of Liberty. Today, it is the bulwark of the people's rights. Bold fronts, which maintain themselves by force, are falling every day. The magic of the future civilization lies in one word, "love."

We have reason, therefore, to conclude that the worthy attorney, Albert N. Gualano, highly honors the colony of Chicago by his high gifts of heart and mind.

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ITALIAN



"Dr. L. Bucaletti, Inventor of Electro-Therapeutic and Cosmetic Devices," Vita Nuova (Monthly), Jan. 1925.

Dr. L. Bucaletti, after much research in his laboratory, at 140 N. State St., has brought to light many radical innovations in the scientific field of physic and cosmetic therapy.

The various electric devices invented by him and constructed by expert electro-mechanical workers are considered by many eminent doctors as wonders for their esthetic as well as professional qualities.

It is unnecessary to say that Dr. Bucaletti, to reach his goal, was compelled to undergo many moral struggles, but throughout his lectures and his writings he succeeded in breaking all prejudicial barriers.



"Dr. L. Bucaletti, Inventor of Electro-Therapeutic and Cosmetic Devices," Vita Nuova (Monthly), Jan. 1925.

Business and professional men have joined with Dr. Bucaletti in organizing the Electro Therapeutic Apparatus Company, and we are certain that this corporation will have a big success.

Demands for the new devices are coming, not only from the United States but also from Canada, Australia, China, and India.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce, October 1922.

IN HONOR OF THE ITALIAN CONSUL.

The Justinian Society of Advocates, an organization composed of Chicago lawyers of Italian birth or extraction, gave a lunch for the new Italian Consul for Chicago, Commendatore Zurini, on October 17, at the La Salle Hotel.

Attorney De Grazia was toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: De Stefano, Crapple, Cuttone, Allegretti, and Borrelli. Commendatore Zurini thanked the gathering in a short speech for the honor proffered him.



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1922, p. 10.

ITALIAN APPOINTED TO IMPORTANT POST.

Dr. Italo Volini, son of Chevalier Dr. Camillo Volini, has been appointed as head of the Tuberculosis Ward of the Cook County Hospital.

He was chosen from a group of doctors who took the examination with him. Many of his competitors had several years of private practice and teaching experience behind them.

WPA (U) 100-3075

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ITALIAN

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L'Italia, November 14, 1920

IN HONOR OF THE LAW FIRM OF DE STEFANO AND MIRABELLA

Mr. De Stefano and Mr. Mirabella, lawyers with offices in the City Hall Square Building, were elected to important offices. Michele J. Falith, who is just 25 years old was chosen as State's Attorney for Putnam County by a large majority. John A. Burgee, an expert in civil law, was elected as Municipal Judge on the Republican Ticket.

Mr. De Stefano and Mr. Mirabella, have sent their congratulations to their fortunate friends.

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L'Italia, June 20, 1920.

AN ITALIAN WOMAN LAWYER.

Miss Elena Cirese, twenty years old, living at 533 N. Cuyler Ave., in Oak Park, has obtained a law diploma from De Paul University. To practice her profession, Miss Cirese must wait one more year to reach the legal age.

Congratulations.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 18, 1920.

AN ITALIAN CLINIC

Drs. Volini, father and son, Dr. Cutrera, and Dr. Mirabella, four of the most noted and esteemed doctors of our colony, have joined forces. On May 1, these doctors will open their office at 501-503 North Halsted Street.

They will occupy the whole corner suite, completely equipped with a clinical and X-Ray laboratory. One room will be furnished for emergency operations.

The doctors feel that by cooperating, the poor will be aided with a minimum of expense.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, May 13, 1917.

ITALO VOLINI HONORED.

Italo Volini, the son of Cav. Dr. Volini, has shown himself one of the most brilliant students during his years of study towards a medical career.

Recently, he received the highest rating for an appointment to Cook County Hospital out of a field of 185 applicants. His passing marks established an all time record.

He graduated from the University of Chicago with honorable mention. At Rush Medical College, besides being the only Italian in the school, he was elected president of his class of 126 students. He was made a member of the honorary medical fraternity, Alpha Omega Alpha, to which only five are elected every year.

Dr. Judson, on hearing of the manner **in** which young Volini had again distinguished himself, was quick to send his sincerest congratulations.

Dr. and Mrs. Volini can well be proud of son and their pride is shared by us.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, Oct. 17, 1915.

DEATH OF DOCTOR PEIRO

Doctor Peiro, one of the oldest Italian residents, passed away at the home of his daughter, 835 Michigan Avenue, Evanston, while celebrating Columbus Day.

Doctor Peiro was born in Torino 76 years ago. He came to America and fought in the Civil War in the 126th infantry of Illinois. He practiced medicine for 40 years in Chicago. He retired from active practice in 1914 to return to private life.

The funeral took place last Thursday. He was buried at the Graceland Cemetery. He always kept himself apart from the Italian colony of Chicago.

L'Italia, July 26, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIANS WHO PASS THE BAR EXAMINATIONS

The State Board of Law Examiners has made known the list of those who have passed the bar examinations. On the list are two Italians, Francesco B. Allegretti, and Isidoro Viso.

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L'Italia, Sept. 22, 1912.

ITALIAN

[ITALIAN DOCTOR RETURNS FROM ABOARD]

After a stay of about four years in Italy and Paris, Doc. Marco Furno returned to Chicago to retake his practical profession. Clients will find Doctor Furno in his usual office at 911 South Halsted Street.

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L'Italia, Oct. 7, 1911.

ITALIAN

MISS BARTOLOMEI TO TEACH AT DE PAUL

Miss Consiglia Bastolomei was appointed teacher of the Italian Language at De Paul University.

Last year Miss Bastolomei taught the same language at Lewis Institute, on Robey and Madison Streets.

Rev. H. I. McCabe, O. M., is the President of the De Paul University.



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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 8, 1905

"AN HONOR"



Miss Elisa C. Cipriani, who, for several years, has taught the Italian language in Chicago University, has been nominated to teach the same language at the University of Iowa.

Miss Cipriani comes from a very distinguished family of our Italian Colony.

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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, June 17, 1905

LAWYER DANIEL A. BARONE



June 8, the Chicago Law College granted diplomas to all law students who completed the law course. Among these young men who graduated from the Chicago Law College was Mr. Daniel A. Barone, a well known young man in our colony.

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L'Italia, May 20, 1905.

ITALIAN

[DR. GUGLIELMO BORELLI]



A Physician-Surgeon diploma was granted to the Italian, Guglielmo Borelli, at Powers Theatre, Apr. 9. He is a native of Olivetto Citra, province of Salerno.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we published this. It shows that by indefatigable study, and a strong will, one can openly achieve professional honor.

Born in Italy, Dr. Borelli was brought to America by his family, when only four months old. He first attended the James School, and from there was sent to High School, where, after four years of excellent study, he was granted a diploma. Then he studied at St. Ignatius College and at the Rush Medical College, and, finally, after four years, at the University of Chicago, he achieved his diploma for physician and surgeon.

We all wish him a very brilliant and prosperous career.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia - August 12, 1899.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Society of Art and Trade Practitioners

Last Sunday several friends met at 204 N. Sangamon Street, to organize a Society of Italians who practice a trade or profession.

There were 20 present, and after the nomination of the temporary officials, the preliminary operations proceeded.

Important decisions remained to be discussed at another meeting tomorrow (Sunday) at 2 P.M., at Aurora Hall, located at the corner of Milwaukee Ave. and Huron Street.

Therefore, all those interested are invited by the Committee to be present at the meeting tomorrow if they wish to join.



L'Italia, June 18, 1898.

A New Doctor

Mr. Francesco Robertaccio, young Italian doctor, arrived in Chicago recently from Laurenzana, Basilicata, Italy, where he studied medicine.

He is preparing to open his office in the Italian Colony, soon. We wish this new doctor much luck.

L'Italia, May 4-5, 1895.



New Doctor Opens Office.

Dr. Adolfo Luria opened an office in the Italian Colony of this city. His office is located at 811 Milwaukee ave. Free examinations to the poor Italians of the Colony. Visits are on Wednesday from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, May 4-5, 1895.

Lawyer Serritella.

The Italian lawyer, H. Serritella who for three years was in partnership with lawyer E. Ferrio, has now opened an office of his own at 811 S. Clark St. Room 6. Italians will find Serritella the lawyer they need since he is one of the few Italian lawyers in Chicago.

L'Italia, November 3—4, 1894.



An Italian Honored

Mr. Onofrio Servitella, son of Louis Servitella, of the Italian Colony, on June 13th received his diploma, attesting to the fact that he had successfully completed the necessary studies and was entitled to practice law in any Court of the United States.

Of all the lawyers in Chicago he is the only one who speaks Italian correctly, and we take pleasure in recommending him to the Italians of the Colony.

We congratulate the young lawyer who, through his own hard work, arrived at his present position.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L' Italia, October 21, 1893.

APPOINTED

Prof. Enrico Alfieri was chosen to teach the Italian language in the Central Music Hall College and Conservatory of Music.

L'Italia, Apr. 15, 1893.

FRANCISCO GAZZOLO GRADUATES

At the commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which were held at Hooley's Theater yesterday, one of the leading graduates was Francisco Gazzolo, a young Italian and a member of one of the oldest Italian families in the colony.

Oddly enough, the only other Italian pharmacist in the colony is also named Frank Gazzolo. He and the new graduate are first cousins.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, May 21, 1892.

Italian Lawyer.

A member of the Italian Colony, Onofrio H. Serritella has entered the offices of G. W. Dwight, 70 La Salle St. Room 70, for the purpose of studying law.

We are happy to print this fact because the Italian Colony needs Italian lawyers familiar with the American legal system.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 8, 1889.

De Stefano's Wedding.

Tomorrow at 2 p.m., Miss Giuditta De Stefano will be the bride of Dr. Joseph De Stefano. Dr. Stefano who has just received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Rush College is well known to the entire Italian Colony.

His father, Emil De Stefano is one of the wealthiest Italians of the city.

They will be married in the Italian Church of Assumption. Father Moretti will officiate. The reception will be held at Rochester Hall, on 12th street near Desplaines st.

All the friends of the couple have been invited to assist in the festivities.

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ITALIAN

Mens Italica, (Monthly), Dec. 1937.

CHRONICLES - PROFESSOR J. G. FUCILLA.

Our well known collaborator, Dr. Joseph G. Fucilla, professor of Italian, Spanish, and literature at Northwestern University, will go to Italy to complete his research in the literary field. Professor Fucilla's valuable contributions in this field have earned him distinction and praise.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2

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ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Dec. 20, 1937.

VENTUCCI OPENS WEST SIDE OFFICE.



p. 3- In the heart of the West Side, at Taylor and Leavitt streets, the Ventucci Service has formally opened a new office which transacts business in real estate loans, insurance of all kinds and building management. Ventucci's is also an American Express sub-agency, issuing money orders and accepting payment of gas, electric, and water bills.

Mr. Banks is the head of the exclusive tile department, where customers will receive the finest service in tiles for kitchen and bathrooms at the very lowest prices.

Cirese & Cirese, lawyers, are also connected with the office.

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III H

ITALIANIl Corriere Italico, Mar. 20, 1937.

S. GAROFALO HONORED BY THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The impressive manifestation in honor of our friend Santo Garofalo, whose talent and commercial activities were lauded by his many friends at the dinner-dance given in his honor by the Italian Chamber of Commerce on February 24 at the Sherman Hotel, has caused keen satisfaction in the great family of Italians in Chicago.

Mr. Garofalo is president of the firm of S. Garofalo and Brothers, importers of Italian products, with offices at 1035 South Water Market. The firm has been well known in commercial circles for many years.

The dinner-dance was given on the occasion of his forty-fourth birthday and was attended by nearly a thousand guests.

Before the dinner an inspiring invocation was pronounced by the Reverend Horatio d'Andrea.

Mr. Vincent Ferrara was toastmaster. The speakers were A. Ferme, Attorney N. Gualano, J. Spatuzza, and Philip d'Andrea.

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ITALIAN

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Volume 8, No. 11, November, 1936.

ORDER SONS OF ITALY.

"ALWAYS PATRONIZE YOUR OWN INSTITUTION," IS PLEA TO ITALIANS.

Since the world began every man has done everything possible to get more power, for his tribe, family and country. So it is the duty of every Italian to enforce his Italian institution, directly or indirectly, to enforce and serve his great nation, the Italian. This Italian institution, which has gone through many years of experience is the Banco di Napoli.

The Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago has developed, within a short time, a banking institution of structure of steel, and the progress of this bank is positively astonishing, and that not mentioning its reserves which have accumulated into a superior social capital. Its beautiful building on the corner of Roosevelt Road & Ashland Avenue, is a monument for the Italian

Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Volume 8, No. 11, November, 1936.

people of the Middlewest, and for the people who patronize this bank, which bares the name of our "Italian Institution." The service is perfect, especially the remittance of Italian money.

It is absurd to patronize other banks when you can patronize the foundation of every bank, which is the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago.

It is estimated that if all the Italians in Chicago place their banking business in charge of the Banco di Napoli and give their deposits to this institution they will then have a backing of \$200,000,000.

When the Italian colony realizes the indisputable fact that union makes strength, and that the prestige of the Italians in Chicago grows in proportion to



Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Volume 8, No. 11. November, 1936.

their power of cohesion. Italians, observe what is happening in Italy and the reaction of the whole world which is paying everyday the tribute of honor to a solidly united Italy. Stop and think for a few moments of the force of the Italian colonies in Chicago, and what results can occur if all the colonies should combine and make one force. It is absurd to deal with other banks when you have your own bank, where you can speak your own language and use your own dialect.

In the Banco di Napoli you will find the utmost courtesy and efficiency. The President is always at your disposition, without waiting one minute for an interview with him. The purpose of Banco di Napoli is to serve all the Italian people. I am hoping that every Italian understands this plea.

Note:- Dr. Joseph P. Ouathone, president of Banco di Napoli.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1936.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30270

SOUTH WATER MARKET.

The South Water Market is the center for the distribution of fruits and vegetables which are shipped into Chicago from all over the United States and from Central America and the Argentina.

Considering the number of freight cars unloaded the fruits and vegetables industry is second among the industries of Chicago (75,000 carloads are received yearly, besides the large quantity received by motor trucks.) Italian firms practically control this industry and they are daily becoming stronger. Among the leading importers, which are members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce are: La Montia Bros.; Arrigo Company; and the Garibaldi & Cuneo firm.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1936. WPA PROJ. 30275

Other firms of this Chamber of Commerce which have their offices and warehouses in this important commercial section of Chicago are the importers of Italian food products; Garofalo Bros. & Company; and the Pacific Wine Co., wholesalers of domestic wines.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1936.

GREAT SUCCESS OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS WEEK.

In conjunction with the celebration of "National Foreign Trade Week," May 17 to 24 inclusive, this Chamber of Commerce, with much success, celebrated "Italian Products Week."

The exhibits of Italian products were in three categories: grocers with displays of food products, department stores with machine and hand-made Italian articles and restaurants showing wines and liquors.

Exhibitors of food products were divided into three groups: Class "A" residing in Chicago with the most space and products for display; Class "B" for smaller demonstrations; and Class "C" for exhibitors in Chicago, suburbs, Rockford and Kenosha.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1936.

Prizes were cups and medals donated by various commercial groups of New York and Chicago.

The Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago offered a trophy of three cups, Italian Wine Association of New York one cup; Bank of Sicily of New York one cup; Banca Commerciale of New York one cup; Del Gazio Distributing Corporation of New York one cup; E. Geli & Company of New York one cup; Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York two medals.

This Chamber wishes to express its gratitude to the press of Chicago and New York for the large amount of publicity given to the "Week." It also thanks Garofalo Bros. Company and R. Gerber & Company, which through Americo Lupi and Remo Conti, radio announcers, gave much radio publicity to the celebration.



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1936.

First Prize winners were: Grocers, Class "A", trophy of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago to the Conte di Savoia Food Store, D. Cambio,, proprietor. (1012 So. Halsted). Grocers, Class "B" (Chicago). Cup of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago to the Nick Taccogna (1120 W. Grand Ave.). Grocers in the suburbs: Cup of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago to the Italian Cooperative Union Company, U. Lisciani, Chicago Heights.

Department stores displaying articles of Italian manufacture; First Prize, trophy of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago to the Davis Store, (State & Van Buren streets). Second Prize, Cup of E. Gorli and Company, New York, to the Boston Store (State & Madison streets). Third Prize, Gold medal of the Italian Chamber of Commerce to Mandel Bros. (State & Madison streets). These three department stores also received an honor diploma from the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1936.

Restaurants with displays of Italian wines and liquors; First Prize, cup of the Italian Wine Association of New York, to the Pellègrini Restaurant (181 No. Clark Street). Second Prize, cup of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago to the Riviera Restaurant (540 So. Wabash). Third Prize, gold medal of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago to the Italian Village Restaurant (61 W. Monroe Street).



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ITALIAN

Mens Itelica, (Monthly) Apr. 1936.

INAUGURATION OF NEW BUILDING OF BANK DI NAPOLI TRUST CO.

The Banco di Napoli Trust Co. of Chicago transferred its offices on April 20 to its newly-acquired building, which is located at Roosevelt Rd. and Ashland Ave., on the Southwest corner.

The steady growth of its clientele and the increase business, due mainly to the efforts of its director Dr. G. Quattrone, forced them to vacate their old offices at Halsted and Forquer Streets.

The new building is truly suited to the dignity and traditions of the large financial institution of which the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago is an autonomous branch. The offices are roomy and fully adequate for the needs of a modern bank which offers its clientele efficient, complete service.

Even its locality is an advantage, for the bank is more accessible to those who live far from "Little Italy."



Mens Italica, (Monthly) Apr. 1936.

With the inauguration of the new offices, a new era for the Banco di Napoli Trust Co.; and era that will add to the prestige and welfare of our community.

The Italians of Chicago today can proudly point to their own bank as being second to no other institution of its kind among other nationalities. It stands in first place because of its decorative building and offices, its wise administration, the efficiency of its service, the honesty of its transactions, and above all, the absolute safety guaranteed depositors.

The guarantee for the money entrusted to the Banco di Napoli is and always has been an outstanding feature of the integrity which has distinguished this old and glorious Italian financial institution. In fact, during the unfortunate period when dozens of Chicago banks were closing every day, leaving the depositors on the street, the Banco di Napoli stood calm and safe, and did not suffer any loss.

The agencies of the Banco di Napoli, which has centuries of experience behind it, are autonomously administered. They instituted in America to protect the interests of the Italian immigrants and their hard-earned savings.



Mens Italica, (Monthly) Apr. 1936.

Following the moratorium imposed by President Roosevelt on the banks, the Banco di Napoli Trust Co. was the first bank in Chicago authorized to resume business without any restrictions.



The inauguration of the new offices was carried out successfully. Many new accounts were opened.

The floor open to the public, and the president's office were packed with flowers sent by clients and other banks.

The Consular authorities were present as were the officers of other financial institutions. Chev. A. Corigliano, president of the New York branch of the Banco di Napoli, was present to congratulate Dr. Quattrone, who is deserving of high praise for having done so much for our community. We are very proud of the Banco di Napoli Trust Co.

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Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, April, 1936.

THE ITALIAN IMPORTED PRODUCTS WEEK.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce has taken the initiative to again celebrate this year, Italian Imported Products Week, to be held from May 17th to May 23rd.

This celebration deserves all our encouragement because it will make the Italian "Products Week" known and appreciated. Therefore, we beg all the members of our Order to give all their moral support to this highly patriotic movement.

A display of Italian imported products will be made in the show-windows of all retail stores, which are divided into three categories: grocers for imported foods; restaurants for imported wines and liquors; department stores for workingmen's articles. Prizes will be awarded to the most complete and artistic display.



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, April, 1936.

The aims of this Chamber of Commerce are varied and deserving of all our consideration. They are to show to the public in general the variety and quality of the Italian imported products and stimulate their sale; to help the Italian industries and the local merchants, who are dealing in such products; to urge the retailers to keep a permanent display in the stores and thus to increase their sales.

The Italian products cannot be compared with the products of other nationalities and there is no fear of competition because of their superior quality.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

"Participation of Italian Chamber of Commerce in
Foreign Trade Week," Bulletin Italo-American
National Union (Monthly), May 1935, p. 1464.

The local Italian Chamber of Commerce as previously announced in the chamber's bulletin and the local Italian press, will share in the celebration of Foreign Products Week, from May 19 to May 25th.

Various prizes are being awarded to the stores with the most attractive window displays of Italian food and wine products. Stores in Chicago and suburbs are eligible.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1935.

OUR PARTICIPATION IN FOREIGN TRADE WEEK.

Our institution has resolved to participate in the activities of Foreign Trade Week, which will be celebrated in the United States from May 19 to May 25, under the auspices of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The aim of Foreign Trade Week is to give prominence during that period of time, to the various products exported or imported by America. This Chamber, naturally, intends to devote itself principally, to the propaganda in favor of such products and articles as are imported from Italy to Chicago. Therefore this Chamber extends an invitation to all retailers of Italian imported products to display those products in their stores or show windows during this period.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March 1935.

Valuable prizes will be awarded to the contestants for the best and most complete displays. The Chamber will furnish all advertising material.

It is very important propaganda in favor of the genuine Italian products, and a good advertisement for the retailers who enter this contest.

This Chamber is made happy to have the opportunity of helping the forgotten retailers, who deserve more of our attention and care.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

Italian Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 1933.

CELEBRATION

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sunday evening, November 24, will hold a dinner-dance in the Oriental Ball Room of the Knickerbocker Hotel, commemorating the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Chamber.

Mr. Remo Conti of the Italian Broadcasting Co., will present the musical program with artists from his broadcasting station. The orchestra "Italia" will be under the direction of Maestro Michele Ricastro of the Chicago Civic Opera Co.

The Executive Committee is composed of Mr. Santo Garofalo, president of the Chamber, Attorney George Spatuzza, Mr. Antonio Mattucci, and Mr. John Ugolini.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July, 1932.

FROM THE GENERAL DIRECTOR OF THE BANCO DI NAPOLI

Chevalier Edward Maglione, Director of the Banco di Napoli, has made known the telegram which he received from His Excellency, Giuseppe Frigvani, General Director of the Home Office in Naples, Italy. It follows:

"Tell your clients that the Banco di Napoli guarantees their deposits and is always ready to pay their credits on sight." Signed:

Director General Banco di Napoli.

We knew that the Chicago branch of the Banco di Napoli was subsidized to the extent of ninety per cent of its capital, and that its destiny followed that of the great and glorious Neapolitan institution.

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Bulletin Italian American National Union, June 1931, p. 882.

THE BANCO DI NAPOLI TRUST COMPANY IS CHOSEN TO REPRESENT THE ROYAL ITALIAN TREASURY.

We are pleased to know that the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago has recently been appointed as official representative for the Department of the Treasury of Italy in this district.

Our congratulations to President Maglione, whose efforts made the appointment possible.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1931.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE ITALIAN DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST

SIDE TRUST & SAVING BANK.

We recently had the occasion of visiting Thomas Serritelli, manager of the Italian Department of the West Side Trust & Saving Bank, a strong banking institution located at the corner of Halsted Street and Roosevelt Road.

Mr. Serritelli explains in detail the various services which the department offers to all Italians, many of whom find in Mr. Serritella and his co-workers the greatest co-operation.

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Vita Nuova, April 1931, p. 29.

"THE INAUGURATION OF THE NEW OFFICES OF THE BANCO DI NAPOLI TRUST COMPANY."

The inauguration of the renovated premises of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago turned out to be quite an event of Italianism for the number and class of people who attended.

The premises was decorated with flowers and banners. The Italian Consul General Dr. Castruccio always present at every demonstration which is to the interest of the Italian people delivered a speech which elicited much enthusiasm.

Chev. Eduardo Maglione, Director of the Banco di Napoli, gave a talk.

All countrymen were urged to support morally and financially the only bank in Chicago which is Italian in name, interest and character.

The press was represented by our colleagues Chev. Rossi, Chev. Mastrovalerio, N. Lofranco, C. Meola, D. Stefani, C. Catalano and our co-editor, Bellaria.

Vita Nuova, April 1931, p. 29.



We print the following letter sent to us by Chev. Magliane:

To our clients and friends: We are glad to inform you that the Trust Department of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago is organized and ready to offer you the following services:

1. To act as Executive Trustee in care of a will, where inheritance is concerned and the beneficiary named in the will.
2. After legal appointment has been made, by a competent court, to act as administrator of inheritance of the people who died interstate and who have not appointed an executor.
3. Administer titles and real estate of private individuals or of corporations. This is a convenient service for those who travel or for the businessmen who have no time to attend to these matters personally.

Vita Nuova, April 1931, p. 29.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50274

4. Act as a Trustee for those who want to save a specified amount of money, titles or anything else and administer it for their benefit or for one or more relatives. This service is very convenient for those who want to insure the future of the wife or want to accumulate a dowry for the daughter or insure the education of the children.

5. Act as a guardian and Trustee for the real estate pertaining to minors, the mentally incompetent, or to people who are legally incapable of administering their property.

6. Collect, from the insurance company, after the death of the insured, the premium and keep it in trust for the beneficiary, and apportion to the same the capital as well as the interest in accordance with the instruction received.

Our Trust Department is at your disposal in furnishing you all necessary information and advice.

We guarantee discretion for any question or advices desired.

(Signed) E. Magliane, Director."

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE BANCO DI NAPOLI APPOINTED AGENT FOR THE ROYAL TREASURY OF ITALY.

The Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago has been appointed official agent for the Royal Treasury of Italy in the City of Chicago.

This appointment definitely completes the organization and official recognition of this important Italian bank which is at the service of all Italians of Chicago.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, March, 1931.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

THE BANCO DI NAPOLI TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO.

Monday, March 2, the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago, officially opened its new remodelled offices at 906-910 S. Halsted Street with an appropriate ceremony.

The Italian Royal Consul General and many directors of various local banks were present. Many floral tributes and congratulatory telegrams were received by Eduardo Maglione, president of the Banco di Napoli among which was worthy of notice the letter of congratulation sent by the Italian Royal Ambassador at Washington, N. G. DeMartino.

In congratulating Mr. Maglione and the members of the Board of Directors we wish to the Banco di Napoli Trust Company an increasing success.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Dec. 15, 1930.

A NEW BANK

We are very glad to be informed that the State auditor of public accounts on the 6 of last November granted a permit to organize the Banco di Napoli Trust Company of Chicago. Mr. Eduardo Maglione, a member of the old and glorious Banco di Napoli, was the promoter. This news will be very welcome to our colony. It is the realization of another useful project.

The bank is capitalized at \$450,000, of which \$300,000 is credited to capital, \$100,000 to surplus, and \$50,000 to a reserve fund. The capital stock is divided into 3,000 shares with a par value of \$100 each and sold for \$150 each, thus providing the surplus and the reserve fund.

We are informed that the shares have been bought by the most prominent Italians in Chicago. The Italian colony of this city will surely benefit greatly by this new bank, by means of which other profitable enterprises may be promoted to the advantage of Chicago Italians and the honor of the Italian name.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1930.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIES IN CHICAGO. THE CHICAGO MACARONI COMPANY.

The Chicago Macaroni Company, which until recently occupied very modest quarters, has developed in a manner that promises to make it one of the outstanding factories of its kind in the world.

The continued development of this concern made it necessary to build additional space so that its building now measures 413 ft. in length; and 130 ft. in width. The building and land are now valued at \$600,000. It is situated at Sangamon, Canalport, and Morgan streets, on the Burlington Railroad. It employs 300 people and the daily output of its products is 150,000 pounds.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1930.

The great demand for the products of the Chicago Macaroni Company, is justified by their quality and service. Pure Durum Wheat is used exclusively and the modern and complete equipment permits the company to satisfy every taste with its 82 varieties of macaroni and egg noodles.

It is no exaggeration to say that Chicago Macaroni Company has contributed the most to popularizing this tasty and select dish; and this is because of the foresight and integrity of the founders of this company.

Consolidating with the two importers of Italian food products, A. Morici & Co., and G. Matalone, in May, 1928, it now has capital exceeding two million dollars.

Officials are Fred Matalone, president; Philip Morici, vice president; Stephen Matalone, secretary; and general manager; and Antonio Morici, treasurer.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1929, p. 16.



COLONIAL ACTIVITIES.

On April 20th, Italian Consul Castruccio paid a visit to the new fruit market (South Water Street Market). He was escorted by a group of Italian merchants who by their labor and perseverance have gained a leading place in this market.

The Consul praised the activities of the Italians and with his words made them feel the interest which the Fatherland always has in the welfare of its sons in foreign lands.

The Reception Committee composed of Chevalier Pietro Russo and Otto Annerone, arranged for a luncheon at the Union Athletic Club. Attorney De Grazia spoke in behalf of the Italian merchants.

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Vita Nuova, February 1929, p. 25.

" THE PROGRESS OF THE NORTH AVENUE STATE BANK."

The North Avenue State Bank, Larrabee Street, North Avenue and Ogden Avenue, is making astonishing progress.

Its clientelle is increasing every day and its prestige is increasing in a way that places it among the most solid and accredited financial institutions of the city.

This bank was founded twenty-five years ago on the north side, which was populated at that time by Germans and Scandinavians. But in recent years the Italians began to move into that district and today they represent the majority.

The initial capital of the bank, \$250,000, has been increased in proportion to the progress of the institution and at present the capital and surplus amount

Vita Nuova, February 1929, p. 25.



to \$1,000,000, the resources are more than \$10,000,000.

The officers have wide experience in the banking business and the competent staff is deserving of all the credit for its financial progress.

The Italians are always welcome at the North Avenue Bank, because they represent the majority of the depositors and because one of their countrymen, Mr. Vincent Ferrara, ably assisted by another Italian, Mr. John Russeau, Assistant Manager, of the foreign exchange department. These two men are always ready to assist Italians in all their needs. In Mr. Ferrara, Assistant Cashier of the Bank, the Italians have a friend and a protector of their interests.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.

ANSWER TO THE CIRCULAR OF THE ROYAL MINISTER OF
NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ITALY.



On June 1st, 1928, the Chamber had 107 active members residing in Chicago; 20 associat members in the United States; 15 associate members in Italy. Altogether 143 members.

The active members residing in Chicago at the end of 1927 were 123, but by a decision of the Executive Council, February 28th, it was resolved to drop from the list of active members fifteen who were not in good standing with the treasury.

For the same reason, some associate members, residing in Italy, were cancelled.

The number of the associate members in Italy, is supposed to be greater and we believe that the Italian exporters, who are doing business with the United States and are being benefited by the activities of the Chamber, should be encouraged to become regular members, paying the regular dues.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.

From a recent estimate made by the Accounting Commission it appeared, that the income from social dues for 1928 was about \$2,500.00; the Italian Government subsidy for the past year was \$1,080.00, a total of \$3,580.00. The expenses for the present year were computed at \$4,400.00 which will leave a deficit of \$20.00. We are depending on the income from our advertising, celebrations or banquets to clear up that deficit. Our income does not allow us to employ the help needed to take care of the various activities of this Chamber, which with the coming International Exposition of Chicago, will be enlarged.

Chevalier Italo Emilio Canini, born in Venice, came to the United States in 1876 when very young. He became an American citizen in 1884. He was Secretary of the Royal Italian Consulate of Philadelphia from 1877 to 1882. Then he established himself in the importing business. His first imports from Italy were articles of industrial art. He was the first man to introduce Venetian glassware in America and to represent the Venice-Murano firm of glassware and the mosaics of Dr. Antonio Salvati of Venice.

As a representative of leading Italian firms he took part in every International Exposition in the United States from Boston in 1883 to that of St. Louis in 1904.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.

At the Exposition of San Francisco, in 1897, he was Vice-President of the Exporters Association. In 1897 he established himself definitely in Chicago. He is an importer of artistic furniture from Italy and is an agent for many Italian manufacturers.

He has been a member of this Chamber since 1913 and a councilor, a Vice-President for many years, and President since 1926.

In his fifty-two years of American life he always protected the rights and interests of Italy with his articles published in many newspapers of which one that deserves to be mentioned is: "What Italians Have Done for the United States", written at the request of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in 1924.

John Del Lungo was born in Florence. He took his degree as Doctor of Law at the Royal University of Pisa.

In 1909 he passed the test for the Consular service. He served as Captain

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.



during the World War and was dangerously wounded. He came to America in 1918 for the first time, as a member of the Propaganda Commission sent here by the Italian Government.

From 1920 to 1922 he was an agent for a number of American firms in Italy and France. From 1923 to 1925 he was serving on the "General Commissary of Emigration" as an interstate delegate.

In 1925 he came back to the United States and was Vice-Director of a newspaper, The New Journal, published in San Francisco.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

ANSWER TO THE CIRCULAR OF THE ROYAL MINISTER OF NATIONAL ECONOMY OF ITALY.

We publish in its entirety a report which we sent to the Minister of National Economy at its request.

It is deduced from official data, furnished to us by the office of the Custom House of Chicago, a prospectus giving synthetically and clearly the movement of imports from Italy in the Chicago District.

This report of ours edited carefully and laboriously, is a real example of the activities of our Chamber for a greater development of the commercial relation between Italy and the United States, despite of limited financial means at her disposition, and in spite of the apathy of some Italians residing here, who for personal reasons refuse to give their support and cooperation to our institution which has twenty-one years of existence behind it.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE CHAMBER AND ITS ACTIVITIES.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce was established in 1907 through the initiative of the Royal Consul Chevalier Guido Sabetta, and with the assistance of Italian merchants of this city.

October 5, of that year, the first general meeting was held, in the presence of Chevalier Montagna representing the Royal Embassy, and the first Executive Council was elected.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago is operating under the laws of the State of Illinois and was incorporated with a charter of the Secretary of State in October 12, 1907, and officially recognized by the Italian Government in 1912.



ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

Through the efforts of various succeeding administrations since its foundation, the Chamber has always kept to the rules established in its constitution when promoting facilitating and protecting the Commercial relations between Italy and the United States, and by cooperating in every way to strengthen the friendship between the two peoples.

The Chicago Tribune, a newspaper which generally shows very little sympathy for the Italians living here, or in Italy; in an article published January 18, 1914, gave the following account of the undertaking of our Association:

"In Chicago there exists an association which is strongly and effectively working to tie more securely the relations between the two nations. The organization is looking into the future, not forgetting the past, and tries by every means to increase the commerce between Italy and the United States.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September 1928.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago has inspired much confidence in the business men for its capacity and cleverness in trying to increase not only the commerce of its members, but of every one else who asks for advice and needs its help without cost.

The attachment which this institution, composed of Italian-born members, naturalized American citizens, has for the mother country is proved by various activities accomplished, among which we mention the following:- On the immigration question it has supported and still supports the necessity of eliminating race discrimination. During the World War it cooperated with the Royal Consul General in making well known the merits and rights of Italy. It entertained every special commission which came to Chicago; took part in Italian Day at the pro-Allied Bazaar; gave money to the Italian and American Red Cross, and bought Italian and American war loan bonds. In the Fiume question it started a campaign to present President Wilson with a petition, signed by 150,000 persons of Italian origin, in which he was asked to support the annexation of that city to the Italian Kingdom.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

Our institution celebrated the victory of our armies with the intervention of civil and military officials of the Nation, the State, and the City, and the diplomatic representative of the allied nations.

THE COMMEMORATION OF THE VI CENTENNIAL OF DANTE.

It established an Italian section at the Pageant Exposition of Chicago in 1922, where our exhibit made a rich showing of Italian products.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

The assistance sent through the Italian Government to the victims of the Calabria, Messina, Toscana and Avezzano earthquake.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE FORDNEY BILL FOR THE CUSTOM TARIFF.

The campaign against the restriction of immigration. The campaign in favor of the law, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to refund importers the money, which they paid in excess for duty on merchandise received before September 22, 1922.

The protest to President Harding against the American "Cotton Seed Trustees Association" which asked the Government to increase the duty on Olive Oil imported from Italy.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1923.

In 1926, when the Senate in Washington was discussing the agreement on Italian war debts to the United States, this Chamber accomplished much that was favorable to Italy.

This Chamber receives daily a great number of requests for commercial information, and so forth, to which the Secretary answers promptly and satisfactorily.

The Chamber, since its first existence, established an agricultural section to investigate all the propositions made to the Italians with the ideas of forming new colonies.



ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September, 1928.

The presidents of this Chamber since its foundation have been as follows:

Chev. Francesco Cuneo	1907 - 1910
Chev. Andrea Russo	1912
Chev. Francesco Cuneo	1913 - 1915
Mr. Emilio Longhi	1916 - 1917
Chev. Francesco Bragno	1918 - 1921
Mr. Emilio Longhi	1922
Chev. Uff Giovanni Rigoli	1923 - 1925
Chev. Italo Emilio Canini, still in office.	

(To be continued)

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

MEETING OF ALL MEMBERS, MAY 31, REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.



"Gentlemen:

"In one of my previous reports I mentioned the improvement in the financial condition of Italy and now it is a pleasure to know that through a report introduced to the Congress of Rome by the Ministry of Finance, the Honorable Volpi, that Fascist Italy is surely advancing on the difficult road of economic reconstruction in defiance of the deceitful and false assertion of those who try to place obstacles in the progress of our mother-country, Italy.

"Through the wisdom of the present government, Italy has now a gold reserve, which will protect her from international speculation, as she does not need more loans from foreign countries. We frankly can say; 'Italy for Herself'.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

"This Chamber, modestly, will follow her mission by collaborating in everything which will help in developing the commercial relations between Italy and the United States and, particularly, in increasing the imports from Italy.

"We respond promptly to all requests for special information which are coming to us daily, and our secretary is also busy in taking care of our office.

"I call your attention, particularly, to the list of merchandise requested and offered on the market, which is regularly published in our Bulletin and spread by the Italian press, because that list can give the opportunity to some of you to establish some advantageous commercial relations for yourself and for the Italian industry.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

"The publication of our Bulletin, which was stopped for along time, has been restored since last April and we hope that it will be continued monthly. However, it will be necessary, from time to time, to publish two months in one as is the case in the coming issue which will include the months of May and June.

"The advertising of our Bulletin, to which we intend to give a large circulation, will be useful to everyone who has commercial interests among the Italian communities of the Middle West; besides it must be a source of profit to this Chamber. Therefore, I beg you, gentlemen, to use our advertising space inserting an "Ad" in our Bulletin, for your business is a profit to you and to our institution.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

"The Commission of Food Products, established by a resolution of the Executive Council on February 28, is in the process of organizing and soon will start to function.

"At the same meeting the Executive Council resolved to **dismiss** from the list all members not in good standing, or the members who have not paid their dues for the years preceding 1928. But they can be re-instated by paying the dues in arrear. The complete list of the regular active members and for the associate members of our Chamber will be published in the next issue of our Bulletin.

"For this period and until we receive the yearly Government subsidy from Italy, the Chamber will be in financial difficulties, and it is in need of funds for its very existence. Thus I urge the members, who are not in good standing, to pay to the secretary, soon, the dues of 1928.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

"The difficulties are temporary and it is imperative to overcome them so that our institution may advance with more energy in her beneficial mission, which was established a quarter of a century ago.

"This wonderful city of Chicago is preparing itself to astonish the world with a gigantic undertaking: The celebration in 1933 of her first centennial with a huge international Exposition. Many of you, recall the Columbian Exposition of 1893, which until now has been the largest and most beautiful of its kind.

"Chicago, only, may surpass what Chicago has done, and we are sure that Exposition of 1933 will be much better than the previous one. The committee in charge of the future Exposition is working for the co-operation of the Italian community, as well as that of other various groups.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1928.

"I am confident that the Italians of Chicago will not fail to answer the appeal and that first, among them, will be the members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce."

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50275

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, Oct. 1924, Page 21.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY AND VINCENT FERRARA.

SUMMARY.

An outstanding example of Italian progressiveness in the colony is our friend Vincent Ferrara, recently elevated to the post of Assistant Director of the Foreign Department of the Northern Trust Company.

Mr. Ferrara worked as a day clerk and studied accounting and the social sciences in night school. He knows English, Spanish, Italian and German. Through hard work and perseverance towards his goal, he brought the Foreign Department to the front. The Trust Company officials rewarded his efforts with his present promotion.

Mr. Ferrara is a member of the Executive Council of the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago.

Chicago Chamber of Commerce, May, 1924.

ASIAGO CHEESE COMPANY.



The Asiago Cheese Company, which was founded by John Rodighiero, who for many years was secretary of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, deserves honorable mention for its commercial and administrative system.

The Asiago Cheese Company transacts its business by mail order, selling direct to consumers on a cash basis. The orders which arrive in large numbers, daily, are filled with promptness and care under the supervision of experienced employers.

The food products which in large part are imported from Italy, are without any doubt of first quality and guaranteed because the importation is supervised personally by Mr. Rodighiero, president of the company. The numerous clients who, for many years have bought from the Asiago Cheese Company, are satisfied and praise the firm which continues to grow daily.

Anyone visiting the various departments of the firm will be impressed with the way in which business is transacted and for the variety of its stock.

Chicago Chamber of Commerce, May, 1924.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE SCHIAVONE STATE BANK

The Italian colony of Chicago is fast advancing in the commercial and financial market affirming itself solidly among people of many nationalities. The new Schiavone State Bank is another proof of our activity and we are glad to see the energetic advancement of some of our countrymen in the financial life of this large city.

The opening of the Schiavone State Bank, organized and headed by Italians among whom are Mr. Michael Schiavone, Anthony Schiavone, a lawyer, and Mr. Joseph Di Tolve, has given us much prestige, because this will show that among our immigrants there are men of high intelligence and education with the ability to compete with the best financiers of this country.

The Schiavone State Bank besides transacting banking affairs, remittance of money to any part of the world, etc., has a real estate department and a legal office for the benefit and protection of our countrymen. The honesty, courtesy, and the promptness in transacting business with the Schiavone State Bank, is a guaranty of success and assurance that it will be in first place among the banks of Chicago.

Bulletin Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July 1922.

THE FIRST ITALIAN STATE BANK IN CHICAGO.

A banking enterprise that has acquired for itself an enviable reputation is the First Italian Bank at 773 Forquer street in Chicago.

Established through the efforts of an Italian pioneer, Saverio Ariani, president and proprietor, it has resources amounting to \$500,000.

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Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Feb., 1921

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, JANUARY 26, 1921.

The session was opened at 3:30 p. m. - roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Members for the various commissions were then chosen. At Chev. Ferrari's suggestion, the Imports and Exports Commission, which is considered as most important will head the list of the various commissions in the Bulletin.

Mr. Canini spoke of a letter that had been received from the Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Labor, which asks the various Italian chambers of commerce in foreign countries to make certain changes in their statutes.



Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Feb., 1921.

Apropos of this, Mr. Canini recalled that at one time a Ministerial Decree had been received by all chambers which gave to the Minister of Commerce, and so forth, the right to regulate the functions of the chambers in foreign countries and which peremptorily threatened to stop the yearly subsidy paid by the Italian Government to these chambers, if that right were refused.

It was felt by some chambers that to submit to that Decree meant the placing of Italian chambers in foreign countries, and especially those in America, under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government as well as the government of this country in which they are located. The Italian Chamber of San Francisco refused to accede to those demands and thus renounced the annual subsidy.



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Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Feb., 1921.

The Chicago Chamber in a memorandum to the Congress of Italian Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries held in Paris in 1919 attempted to demonstrate the difficulties that would be encountered by an organization which operated under a dual jurisdiction. The memorandum was to have been presented to the Congress by the Chicago Chamber's delegate, Mr. Pecci De Nictolis. He arrived too late for the session and it was therefore mailed to the various chambers and to the Minister of Commerce and so forth.

Mr. Canini proposed certain modifications to the Statute, He suggested that a letter be written to Minister of Commerce and so forth, outlining these changes, and also explaining the reason why all the changes desired in the Statute could not be made in the case of the Chicago Chamber.

L'Italia, December 12, 1920

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE MID-CITY TRUST TAKES OVER THE CONTROL OF THE ROMANO BANK.

The Mid-City Trust & Saving Bank, located at the corner of Madison and Halsted Streets, has taken over all the deposits, of the Romano Bank in accordance with the new law that compels banks to be under the supervision of the state, before they can accept deposits. Mr. Romano showed good sense in giving his deposits to the Mid-City Trust & Saving Bank, because this is/very reliable institution.

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The Mid-City Trust & Saving Bank is a member of the Clearing House Association and gives to the Italians the opportunity to transact their business with Italian clerks. This institution has resources amounting to twelve million dollars, and has gained the confidence of the industrial and business men of Chicago.

Mr. Romano, knowing the solidity and solvency of the Mid-City Trust & Saving Bank, solicits the Italians to patronize this institution.

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L'Italia, May 2, 1920.

A COMPANY FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEESE AND SHEEP RAISING.



The Alabama Sheep Raising and Agricultural Company was organized in the state of Illinois. The principal object of the new company is the manufacture of the Italian cheese. For this purpose, the company has bought in the state of Alabama, more than ten thousand (10,000) acres of land and is on the way to buy a few thousand sheep for the production of milk used in manufacture of different kinds of Italian cheese.

Active in organizing the Italo-American new industry, that is welcomed by the Italian community, is Mr. Michele Di Salvo who has a wide experience in the manufacture of cheese from sheep milk. Other members of this organization are Dr. Joseph Monaco, Sam Sisco, Paul V. Colianni, Peter Sisco, Iginio Monaco, Joseph Di Re.

We wish good luck to our energetic countrymen.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April 1920, p. 19.

THE CUNEO PRESS.

The Cuneo Press, Inc., John F. Cuneo, president, has made known its financial report for 1929. The report re-affirms the well known firm's stability and strength.

At the end of 1929 there was a net profit of \$1,311,834, which after taking out the dividend for preferred, gave to 171,250 shares of common stock a dividend of \$6.71 a share. In 1928 the net profit was \$909,277.

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Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, August, 1919, p. 11.

OCCUPY FINE NEW BUSINESS HOME

Bragno & Mustari, well known Importers and Wholesalers of Italian and other foreign food products, are now located in their new four story and basement building at South Halsted & Forquer Streets. Their business is increasing rapidly.

Much favorable comment was occasioned some three or four months ago in local wholesale grocery circles, by the announcement that Bragno & Mustari, of this city, were soon to have a new business home, several times larger than their old quarters at 718 South Halsted Street.

It is therefore interesting to note, that they are now comfortably installed in the new building erected by them, which they have occupied since February 15, and which is a fine new four story and basement structure at 906-910 South Halsted Street, south west corner, Forquer Street.

Bulletin of Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919, p. 11.

It is one of the finest and most pretentious business structures in that part of the city. It has a frontage of 50 feet on Halsted Street and 120 feet on Forquer Street. The firm is occupying a part of the first floor and all of the upper three floors, in this way giving themselves several times the floor space available at the old Halsted Street premises, resulting in a sweeping improvement of service. The large corner section of the ground floor is now occupied by the Chicago branch of the Banco di Napoli (Bank of Italy), which is the oldest banking institution in the world.

The firm of Bragno & Mustari is among the largest and best in the West of importers and wholesalers in foods from the Mediterranean countries, particularly Italy and Greece. Its business has been established for upwards of a quarter of a century. By careful attention to the details of the business the management has, by up-to-date and efficient methods, honorable dealing, and by handling only quality products, made their concern one of the

Bulletin Of Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919, p. 11

most successful and prosperous firms in the country handling the same class of products. It has a reputation second-to-none for fair dealing and high quality, as well as for the excellent service dispensed to the trade. The firm's trade, which has been increasing at a rapid rate during recent years, is not limited to the local field by any means, for it carries on a large shipping business with points far from this city, supplying many large grocers, delicatessen stores and dealers.

This concern is one of the best examples of the energetic foreign-born merchants enterprise, for F. Bragno & C. Mustari, members of the firm, are of that class of Italian born citizen and business man which demonstrates to the American public the fact that if men have it in them they can make a decided success, whether in their native land or not. To say that Messrs. Bragno & Mustari are typically successful Chicago business men is sufficient to convey the impression of aggressive methods, integrity and fair dealing.



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ITALIAN

Bulletin of Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1919. p. 11.

In its business home made necessary by rapidly increasing business, the firm has entered upon a new epoch in its successful career and one that will intrench it even more strongly in the American foreign goods market. At any rate, it promises even greater achievements in the future.

We have reprinted this article published in the review, Banker, Merchant and Manufacturer, to prove that the American press is beginning to notice the Italians who honorably distinguish themselves in the commercial field.

N. D. R.

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L'Italia, June 22, 1919

HONORABLE ITALIANS.



In Popular Mechanics Magazine, we find illustrated a new system of rescue in shipwrecks. We were favorably impressed to learn that this invention is the work of a young Italian living in Chicago.

The non-sinkable lifesaver, Zardi, as it is named, shows itself to be completely effective. In a marine disaster, the Zardi apparatus can save everything valuable to the passenger such as money, jewelry, and so forth.

The inventor has already registered his patent at the Washington office. He is Mr. Fausto Zardinoni of Chicago, a very intelligent young man. He is preparing for his final exams as a mechanical engineer, thus completing the study he began in his native city, Venezia, as a student of the Sebastian Nautical Technical Institution.

He is now preparing models of his lifesaver in the laboratory of the Electro-Meccanica at Gary, Indiana, and will soon attend a great public experiment on Lake Michigan.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, p. 13.

MACARONI MAKERS MEET TO FORM UNION.

Friday, May 9, and Tuesday, May 20, Messrs. Viviano, L. Caravatta, A. Morici, Varco, V. Arrigo, G. Mataloni, G. D'Amico, R. Alghini, and Fresci Salduto manufacturers of macaroni met in the office of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.

The purpose of the meeting was to form an association of macaroni manufacturers of Chicago and neighbouring towns in order to maintain a high standard of quality and to avoid waste in production.

Mr. Caravatta, vice president of the Import and Export Commission, said that the proposed union was for the purpose of protecting and spreading on the American market the sale of Italian products.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, p. 13.

At the first meeting a satisfactory agreement was reached and a second meeting was called to settle the technical, practical and juridical questions of the Italian macaroni manufacturers.

Now we are permitted to express our opinion, on this undertaking. The spirit of unity and adherence is now beginning to emerge in Italy. A large number of unions are springing up in the metallurgical, silk industry and others, into strong and developing organizations, because it is finally understood that only by cooperating can workers achieve conditions favorable to them.

The spirit of unionism in our Italian North American colonies is still latent but the greater New York, and California Italian colonies are beginning to acquire considerable proportions, giving in consequence splendid results.



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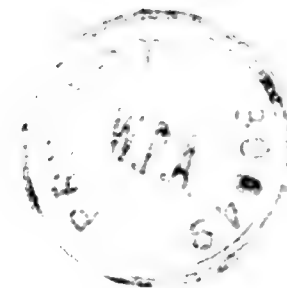
ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, p. 13.

The Italian colony of California has banking institutions of the first order as well as commercial and industrial organizations, and the same can be said for the Italian colony of New York.

According to the Census of 1910, Chicago has 72, 163 Italians. Although, the last ten years have shown the largest increase in the Italian population, nevertheless, there is not an Italian club or office building in Chicago.

But since our Italian Chamber of Commerce has scattered seeds of unionism, Italian societies are talking of uniting under one head. The 360 Italian mutual benefit and social groups of Chicago, have made a proposal to erect a building which will serve as a rendezvous for meetings, entertainments and as a forum, such as the Ancient Greeks erected.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, p. 13.

It is the desire of the macaroni manufacturers to unite themselves into one corporation. The macaroni exports from Italy were curtailed because of the war, making it necessary for Italian colonies to set up macaroni factories in the principal Italian centers. The quality of the product gradually improved and today it is possible to compete with the best macaroni manufactured in Italy.

But lack of an agreement among the various macaroni manufacturers gave the industry an unstable character. It is well known that Chicago is the industrial center of America and perhaps of the world; it is also known that Armour and Company have under consideration the expansion of their grain capacity in order to compete with Italian made macaroni.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, p. 13.

Armour & Company has all the means at its command to crush any competitor in this matter, but the principal factor in obtaining success is the quality of the dough, the secret of which is known only to the Italian macaroni manufacturer.

It will be useful for the Italian manufacturers to learn that the danger of being crushed by Armour's competition will be averted only by uniting, otherwise Armour may employ in its shops skilful Italian macaroni makers, thus succeeding in its competing with the domestic and foreign product.

A union of Italian macaroni manufacturers of America cannot harm the Italian exports, because, as soon as the use of macaroni spreads among Americans, especially now that American doctors are recommending its use, thousands of Americans and Italian manufacturers will not suffice to supply the need of this great market.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1919, P. 13.

We hope to announce in the next issue of the Bulletin, the formation of a union of the Italian macaroni manufacturers of Chicago.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 19, 1919.

THE CITTI BROTHERS FIRM, RESUMES BUSINESS.

As every one knows, Citti Brothers was forced to stop the sale of imported groceries, wines and liqueurs, on account of the war that halted the importation of said articles. After the conclusion of the Armistice as business is coming back to its normal state, the Citti Brothers want to restore again their old activity in business and for that purpose, they rented a new place annexed to their Salami Manufactory.

To take care of the many requests of their old customers, the store will soon be opened and will sell only as in the past, imported articles of first quality, at very low price.

The store will have all the sanitary devices; will be the best of its kind and will be located at 309-311 W. Illinois Street. It will be annexed to the Citti's Salami and Mortadella factory.

Mr. Silvio Citti, is the head of the firm.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November 1918.

THE FIRM OF PARODI, ERMINIO AND COMPANY. CHICAGO.

627.

The well known firm of Parodi, Erminio and Company opened a branch at 236 North Clark Street several days ago. Mr. Garibaldi, an active member of our Commerce, is vice-president and general manager. Parodi, Erminio and Company has branches in New York and San Francisco, and its own canning factory in New York and dairy in California, and it is one of the leading exporting and importing firms.

Since exports from Italy were limited, the Parodi, Erminio firm has supplied itself with a big stock of products from California, and can take care of any order. Dini Cappello, who is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, is president of the firm.

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ITALIAN

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, November 1918, P. 6.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

The meeting was called to order by President Emilio Longhi. The minutes were read and approved. Mr. Cariola gave the Chamber's financial condition. The President read telegrams sent by the Executive Council at the extraordinary meeting held on the day of the complete victory of the Italian armies.

General Diaz War Zone, Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago sends Your Excellency a tribute of fervid admiration for the great victory. The sublime vindication of Caporetto, won by our army.



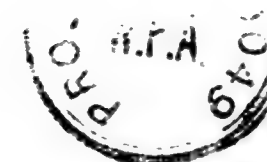
The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, November 1918, P. 6.

His Majesty King of Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago sends Your Majesty profound applause for the splendid victory and complete fall of the enemy.

The Secretary read a letter received from G. Russo of Youngstown, Ohio, telling of the death of his brother, who a few days ago had been accepted as an adherent member of the Chamber. The Chamber sent a message of sympathy.

Pecci de Nictolis, president of the Imports and Exports Commission, read various letters received from the Italian Commercial Institute of Rome, from the Commercial Museum of Venice, and other corporations in which they thanked the Chamber for the information which it furnished. Mr. Caravetta suggested that the Chamber send a letter of congratulations to Barasa for his election to the bench.



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ITALIAN

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, November, 1918, p. 6.

Mr. Pecci suggested that the Chamber should celebrate the Italian victory on the Austria front. The Council decided to see the Italian Consul to know when the delegates of Trento and Trieste are due at the celebration.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 1918.

[MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL]

The meeting of the Executive Council, September 13, 1918. The minutes were read and approved. P. Pariola gave the financial report for the month of August. M. Pecci de Nictolis, president of the Imports and Exports Commission, read various correspondence which came from Italy and made the necessary disposition of the case.

The President spoke briefly of the reception which the Italian Chamber and Italian Colony gave newspapermen staying in Chicago from September 10 to 12. He then spoke of various celebrations given in the occasion of the War Exposition and of the arrival of the Italian Ambassador, Gen. Gugliemothi and of other Italian military leaders.

L'Italia, September 1, 1918.

"AN HONOR"

One of our countrymen, Mr. Guiseppe Baiate, was named vice president of the Atlas Exchange Bank, one of the most reliable banks in Chicago, located on the corner of Halsted Street, and Blue Island Avenue. There is no need of recommending this bank of which our countryman is an officer. All of the Italians on the West Side who patronize it, know that it is a very reliable bank in good order, and that in its four years of existence it has developed to the point that is for today a promise of its future success.

The operation of the bank is firmly controlled by the state authorities. It is a member of the Federal Reserve Bank and of the Clearing House Association.

Mr. Baiate came to America five years ago and during that time he held the position of president for the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, and president of the Roma Investment Company two of the strongest institutions in Chicago, which is an honor to Mr. Baiate and to the good Italian name. We are sure Mr. Baiate will be very successful in his new position. We congratulate him!

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1918.

FOR THE BANCO DI NAPOLI, AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, resolved to send the following circular, which we give for the benefit of our readers to the Italian press:

"Countrymen!- The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago on the occasion of the opening in this city of the Banco di Napoli Agency, takes the liberty of turning to our countrymen and recommending to them an institution purely Italian, which has to its credit centuries of existence because of its honesty.

"The Banco di Napoli, must be considered as an institution, which gives a most valid guarantee to its customers for any amount deposited, and the quickest and surest means between America and Italy for those who send any amount of money to their parents, or to the brothers who are fighting on the bloody Piave.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1918.

"The Banco di Napoli was founded in the year 1539, and has at present 52 branches as well as representative in every large city all over the world.

"The Chamber of Commerce is duty bound to help and recommend Italian institutions which assure confidency in their clients, and therefore urge all Italians to patronize, for their interest, the Banco di Napoli Agency."

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1918.

BANCO DI NAPOLI

The new office of the Banco di Napoli will open its doors to the Italian public, on May 1st. It is under the direction of A. Caruson.

The Banco di Napoli is well known in the Italian colony for its financial importance and honesty.

Mr. Caruson is a man of much experience besides being honest, and under his direction this bank will become a great Italian institution where the savings of every Italian are absolutely guaranteed.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 31, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LUNCHEON OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Last Thursday the members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce met at a luncheon given at the Vesuvio Restaurant, located at 123 North Clark Street. There they had the opportunity of discussing the important topics of the day. The president, Mr. Francesco Bragno, spoke twice on the rules issued by the food comptroller to all grocery storekeepers. Copies of his talk, which was received very attentively, will be distributed among our businessmen by the secretary of the Chamber.

Among those present were: President Bragno, Vice-Presidents Italo Canini and Vincenzo Formusa, Secretary John Rodighiero, and A. Mastrovalerio, David Bacci, A. R. Maini, A. Pecci De Nicctolis, A. Meyer, T. Carlata, G. Garibaldi, F. Mazzaresse, Guiseppe Copelio, Mr. Emilio, and Mr. Martini.

M. L. Di Forte, who is at present in Chicago, also attended the luncheon. He represented the well-known New York firm, G. Sullustro and Company.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 16, 1917

A PROTEST OF CONSUL COUNT
BOLOGNESI AND THE INVENTION
OF NANNI

The Italian Consul Count Bolognesi has written to L'Italia, protesting against the Ocean Safe Floating Company. He says the company takes advantage in the matter of advertising in the newspapers without authorization of a certificate which was released to Mr. Menotti Nanni, the inventor of the Ocean Safe Floating Company by Count Bolognesi Italian Consul in Chicago. Count Bolognesi says that the company tries in this manner to give the impression that he is backing the invention.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1917.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Since it is a duty for the various sections and commissions to make an annual report in detail of its activities, I will only talk briefly of the accomplishment of this Chamber of Commerce in general during 1916.

An important role was performed by the Imports and Exports Commission, which appealed to our Government for larger concessions on exports of products of which we are much in need.

This Chamber of Commerce has supported all the worthwhile projects instituted by the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1917.

The Agricultural Section, through the efforts of Mastro Valerio, secretary, has given free of charge all the information requested by our countrymen interested in agriculture and has accomplished much.

It is my opinion that there is no better work for this Chamber of Commerce, than that of helping the Italians in this colonization movement and we urge them to leave the big cities and dedicate themselves to farming which is a source of wealth and health.

The Commission on Commercial Information was accomplishing useful work, and this statement is confirmed by many letters received thanking this Chamber for the valuable information obtained.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1917.

About our financial standing as was reported by the Financial Commission December 31, 1916, this Chamber had on hand about one thousand dollars in cash. The subscription made, as was resolved and approved last August, produced eight hundred dollars. As for the preceding years and during 1916, this Chamber received the regular government subsidy and 1,000 lire as extra subsidy given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the efforts of the Italian Consul of Chicago.

It is my interest to state that besides the work accomplished by the sections and commissions, this Chamber has done her part with correspondence, with translations and information of every kind, and many other important matters concerning our attribution.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April, 1917.

I like to remember the activity of this Chamber in behalf of the Allied Bazaar, and I am proud to say that the contribution given by it and its members was well appreciated by the Bazaar Committee and by our Consul.

It is my duty to thank the vice presidents, Formusa and Bragno and the treasurer, Mr. Rigali, for valuable cooperation given me during the first year of my presidency.

L'Italia, Feb. 4, 1917.

ITALIAN MERCHANT DIES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

One of the few Italian millionaires in Chicago, Giovanni Garibaldi, member of the South Water Street fruit company bearing his name, died last Monday, January 29.

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L'Italia, July 9, 1916.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A NEW INVENTION

Menotti Nanni, inventor of a floating safe, which will safeguard against loss of valuables in case of disasters on water, will demonstrate the efficacy of his invention on Lake Michigan at the foot of North Avenue on July 15.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1916.

THE ACTIVITIES OF OUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The dishonest propaganda spread by the national manufacturers of tomato preserves is well known to this Chamber of Commerce which has for its objective the protection of Italian industries.

Therefore, discussing the situation with the Executive Council, it was resolved to send a letter immediately to our manufacturers and to many Chambers of Commerce in Italy, calling their attention to the present peculiar conditions which should be of great interest to our government.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1916.

The letter follows:

"Since our government, for reasons created by the war, has forbidden the exportation of tomato preserves, and because of the augmented cost of this product, the national manufacturers are taking advantage of these conditions, and are conducting a campaign in favor of their product, thus harming seriously the Italian industry.

"The means used to eliminate the Italian products are bare and false and are damaging Italian commerce and the reputation of our exported merchandise. Thus it is our intention to call the attention of these chambers of commerce to what may cause serious inconveniences to our industrialists if they do not in some way end the condition.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1916.

"The time is opportune, in our estimation, to press our government to permit and facilitate the exportation of our products and keep the markets well supplied. The Italian importers of the United States should take more interest in selling our products, not for financial benefit, but for the benefit to Italian commerce and its exports.

"We hope that the chambers of commerce are willing to cooperate with us and inform those interested so that they can take the proper steps to protect themselves."

A copy of this letter was sent to the important manufacturers of tomato preserves in Italy, and to the sister chambers of commerce of New York, and San Francisco, who have promised us all their cooperation. We hope that our efforts are appreciated and will awaken the interest of our government into helping the industry.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3222

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1916.

Mr. Emilio Gualdi of Voghera, Italy, informed us, by letter, of the steps taken by the Italian manufacturers.

By suggestion of the Societa Parmense Lusignani & Company, from Parma, the most interested in the manufacture of tomato preserves, it was agreed to send to Rome a committee to apprise the Minister of Industry and Commerce of the danger faced by their industries if the full exportation of tomato preserves is not permitted.

The Minister, after considering the matter, promised to permit the exportation of such products on the basis of the 1913 exports.

We recommend that the Italian importers show preference for our products, thus protecting the interest of our manufacturers and of Italian commerce.

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L'Italia, Mar. 12, 1916.

ITALIAN



ITALIAN APPOINTED STEAMSHIP AGENT

Mr. J. S. De Stefano whose office is at 727 S. Clark Street, favorably looked upon in our colony, was appointed General Agent of the Lloyd Sabuolo Navigation Company, for the Western States Agency. His agency will have jurisdiction over the following states:- Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Indiana, South Dakota, North Dakota, Minnesota and Idaho.

The Lloyd Sabuolo is one of the leading Navigation Company plying between New York and the Italian ports, and their ships are: "Principe di Udine," "Tommaso di Savaia," "Re d'Italia," "Regina d'Italia." The cabins are beautiful for travelers of either the first or second class.

The "Conte Rosso" launched recently, is of twenty thousand tons and has four speeds, and a capacity of twenty knots an hour, making the trip in only nine days.

In construction is the "Conte Verde," a sister ship of the "Conte Rosso." The "Conte Rosso," and Conte Verde," will be in service as soon as the war ends.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ 30273

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February 1916.

THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT FOR 1915.

Dear Members:

Here we are again to report to you the work done by the Chamber during this administration, which is about to end.

If the Presidency is not in a condition to show a prosperous financial condition, however we call your attention to the fact, that the Chamber's work increased considerably this year, and you will be convinced after hearing the annual reports of the Commissions of Imports and Exports and Commercial Information. As I said before, I would like to show you a good financial condition in the Chamber, but we should congratulate ourselves on the really important results of our institution, if it wasn't for the European War, causing, at the present time, such unsettled conditions. The war has caused the loss of several of our members, produced considerable work for the Chamber, and we have not only increased the wages of our Secretary, but also

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February 1916.

have taken on new personnel. Considering the extraordinary expenses for telegrams, cablegrams and stamps, I think that we should be rather pleased at our present condition.

Never has the Chamber fulfilled its duty as it has during this year, never has the Chamber had such practical results as in 1915, and never has our institution been as useful as in this passing administration.

As an example of our activities we like to state that when the dispatch from Italy arrived informing us of the seriousness of the earthquake, we promoted a popular subscription which produced \$7,000.

We have compiled for the members use, a complete and accurate list of all retail merchants of food products residing in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Nebraska.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February 1916.

We urged the Italians to buy bonds on the Italian Government Loan issued in the United States. We prepared reports on the silk market in the United States and made some translations for the members. We answered inquiries of Italians and Americans.

The industrial section has accomplished some important work. The agriculture section met several times to discuss colonization problems, while Mr. Mastrovalerio, secretary, has always answered letters sent to him by agents of farm lands, and by persons who desire to dedicate themselves to farming. The Propaganda Commission took the initiative for the subscriptions in favor of the earthquake victims, and has compiled a long report for the Italian Chamber of Commerce of Italy, about a program of propaganda of Italianism in the United States, in defence of the reasons which forced Italy to enter the European conflict.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February, 1916.

The commission which has accomplished a phenomenal piece of work and deserves loads of credit is the Commission on Exports and Imports. It would be enough to only glance at the volume of correspondence belonging to that commission to convince yourself of the useful results obtained.

Since I am talking on this subject, I wish to repeat that according to my judgment the work of this Chamber of Commerce was of much benefit to industrial manufacturers and Italian exporters, and in appreciation of our efforts, our Government should increase the subsidy.

Many Italian products are being appreciated here now, while a few years ago it was impossible to find anything of Italian manufacture, excepting certain articles which represent specialties of Italian make; now there is a market for straw or felt hats, silk handwork, art works and many other Italian products, and it really is good news to hear that Italians know how to produce things that are satisfactory.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January-February 1916.

The general development of the Chamber has been very pleasing. The Executive Council met regularly to handle the questions submitted to it, and after the resignation of the treasurer, Mr. Mastrogiovanni, Councilor Giovanni Rigali was elected.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, September-October-November, 1915.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, OCTOBER 8, 1915.

The following members were present:- Pres. Chev. Frank Cuneo, and Councillors Bragno, Davia, Formosa, Gualano, Malato, Merando, and Pecci Ravetta.

A letter received from the National Peace Federation was discussed at length and then put aside for future consideration. A report was read from the Committee on Commercial Information in which was discussed the efforts of the Committee to promote a better understanding between Italian exporting companies and Italian and American firms in Chicago and vicinity.

Reporter Pecci read a report, sent in answer to a request received from the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, giving in detail, useful suggestions for the development of exports from Italy and also data with lists of importing and exporting firms in America.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept., Oct., Nov., 1915.

The report was approved by the Council, which authorized its publication in the Bulletin thus bringing it to the attention of all Chambers of Commerce in Italy.

Councillor Gualano read a report compiled by him in answer to a circular from the Italian Senator, Salmoiraghi, president of the Union of Italian Chambers of Commerce, in regard to the ways and means of spreading propaganda on Italianism in America. This report was also approved.

A proposal for the enlargement of the Bulletin made by Councillor Malato was also discussed. He proposed that the number of copies be increased and the extra expense incurred be covered by increasing the advertising space.

The business of the day having been finished, the meeting was adjourned.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 8, 1915.



MEETING OF THE DIRECTIVE COUNCIL. PRESIDENT CUNEO PRESIDED.

The Council read a letter from the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, which stated that the annual subsidy was being forwarded to the Chamber for 1915 - 1916.

A report was read on the work of the Import and Export Commission, also on the telegram sent to the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in Rome, in which he was asked to repeal or modify the order prohibiting the exporting of cheese. The Commission asked the Council to authorize the expense of the telegram which was \$15.18, and this was granted. The same Commission then advised the Council to keep in the office information on current exchange rates, so that members could avail themselves of it.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 8, 1915.

The report of the Commission on Commercial Information followed. The report gave an investigation by the Commission of stock sold to many Italians here, so that Italians could be rightly advised as to its soundness.

The Propaganda Commission stated that it had received suggestions from the Union of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, to spread printed information as to why Italy had entered the war. After a discussion, the President of the Propaganda Commission was ordered to prepare the answer to be given.

The meeting adjourned at 5.45 P. M.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1915

WPA (JUL) PRO. 30275

AN OLD SUBJECT

In the June 3rd issue of the commercial newspaper Il Sole, published in Milan, there appeared an article written by Mr. Emilio Guarini, which I would like to reprint because it expresses the same views published by me in this Bulletin.

The writer states, "It is a general error for the Italian exporting firms to think that if we have need of them and their products, it is necessary for us to go to Italy." It is really a serious error.

We think that foreign firms which are in need of our merchandise should come to Italy to buy it, and our exporters wait idly for business to come to them. It is pitiful that even the more important firms remain inert and are doing nothing to expand their commerce and take advantage of the opportunity offered them a few months ago, soon after the start of the war.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1915. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

I know that in the the United States, the Americans buy only such products which cannot be found elsewhere, and we are sure that they always prefer the products of any other nation but Italy not excluding Japan, which, in the last few years, has absorbed some of the Italian business in the United States.

It is wrong to believe that it is only necessary to have a good salesman to do a large business. It means nothing if the business is not repeated because the customer was not satisfied with the quality or price of the products sold. They must know the needs and the customs of every country and the psychology of its people to establish a permanent success.

Our industrialists have produced different articles suitable for the European and South American markets but absolutely unfitted for the United States because of the different economic conditions of this country and

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1915. WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

because the Americans are accustomed to paying cash and buying what they want instead of accepting what is, offered them.

The old saying "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" should be the slogan of our exporters if they intend to penetrate and establish their commercial connections in this market.

Our exporters must study seriously the various markets and send their best products at the best prices with convenient terms for payment. We should also initiate an advertising campaign, sending catalogues and correspondence in the language of the country with which they are dealing.

In the United States, advertising must be done on a large scale, because when you try to sell products to the Americans, they do not ask: How good are they, but how well are they advertised?

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

They also expect well-packed articles because they believe in the attractive appearance of the package.

Thus we recommend to exporters good products, well-packed, at convenient terms, and well advertised to insure the success and stability of their products.

L'Italia, Mar. 21, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

FORECLOSURE OF THE MASTROGIOVANNI BANK

Another Italian Bank, the Mastrogiovanni Bank, 2252 Wentworth Ave., was forced to close its doors because of the depression. At the instance of the three depositors, D.D. Onofrio, L. Manrellio, and T. Sullivan, who could not meet their payment on a loan they borrowed from the Mastrogiovanni Bank, of \$2,500. each, Judge Landis appointed the Central Trust Company as Receiver for the length of time the bank is closed.

When notice of the foreclosure of the Mastrogiovanni Bank reached the Italian district on the South Side, the depositors ran to the bank to withdraw their savings.

Many policemen were on hand to prevent the angry depositors from starting a riot.

The control of the bank was assumed by R.C. Goldback in the name of the Central Trust Co., and Mr. Mastrogiovanni had charge of all the records of the bank.

The amount of deposits in the Mastrogiovanni Bank were between \$40,000. and \$50,000.

L'Italia, Mar. 21, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The assets of the bank are as follows:

One-third ownership in the building in which the bank is located, 2252 Wentworth Avenue.

The value for its construction is \$25,000. and it carries two mortgages, of \$10,500. and \$2,000.

One-third interest in the building located at 108 W. 22nd St., valued at \$30,000.

Three hundred and forty acres of farm land in Florida, valued at \$50. per acre.

Residence of the Mastrogiovanni family, 3710 Grand Blvd., valued at \$9,000. and mortgaged for \$4,000.

Assets of the bank, \$2,200.

Safety deposit vaults \$2,000.

An automobile owned by the Bank, valued at \$1,000.

L'Italia, July 12, 1914.ITALIANRECEIVER APPOINTED FOR NAVIGATO BANK

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Central Trust Co. was appointed as Receiver for the bankrupt "Navigato" Bank, located on the corner of Desplaines and Forquer Sts. Judge Landis set the bonds of the Receivers at \$1.50, and that of the Creditors at \$0.50.

While the defendant's lawyer stated that the assets of the bank consisted of bonds and mortgages, Judge Landis smiled in a most significant manner.

After the declaration of bankruptcy, a police agent was placed in front of the bank, to prevent depositors from damaging the building. The guard was requested by Mr. John Navigato himself, head of the bankrupt institution.

L'Italia, June 21, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

SASSI'S AEROPLANE BACKED BY ITALIANS

Upon the invitation of Mr. Eugenio Sassi, inventor of a new type of aeroplane, prominent people of our colony have held a meeting for the purpose of investing in and commercializing this invention.

In the meeting a great number of our countrymen were present, at which the inventor splendidly demonstrated his machine "Multiplane", illustrating a model of it.

The demonstration was so convincing that everyone present applauded and promised to give their support in order that this, the first aeroplane of Italian invention may fly over America.

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Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Vol. VII, 1914, No. 5-6
Page 5.



THE MEETING OF THE DIRECTIVE COUNCIL, MAY 8, 1914.

The meeting was called to order and the minutes read and approved.

A delegate was elected to represent this Council at the third Congress of the Italian Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, which is to take place this coming June in Rome. Cavalier G.B. Vitelli of the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce is chosen.

The annual contribution of \$10.00 for the National Liberal Immigration League was approved.

The president's suggestion of changing the Industrial and Agricultural Sections into Commissions was discussed.

These amendments will be voted upon at the coming General Assembly.

L'Italia, April 19, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW ITALIAN BANK

Another bank backed by Italian capital will soon open under the name of the International Trust & Savings Bank, located at 1159 N. Clark St.

The heads of this institution are two Italians: John B. De Voney, President, and his brother, Pietro, Vice-President.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Feb., 1914.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.



A general meeting was held February 17th, and many members were present.

The president made his report on the activities of the Chamber of Commerce during 1913.

The president of the Industrial section, Mr. Spagiari reported that through the efforts of that section many firms in Italy became members of this Chamber. The councillor, Mr. Mastro-Valerio, secretary of the Agriculture section reported in detail all the work accomplished by his section during 1913.

He talked about a new colonization project sent to this Chamber of Commerce by the "Reclamation Service" and he hoped that the Section would send a Committee to inspect the land for farms, the location, climate and productive value, and would make known their findings in a report on which the Chamber of Commerce will advise our countrymen before they buy. He condemned the practice of Italian farmers settling in the big cities, and he is of the opinion that it would be more profitable for them and for America to join the Agricultural colonies, such as those of Mississippi, the Allegheny Mountains, Florida, Arkansas,

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FOR
RECORD

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 1914. .

Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, etc. Councillor Postorino reported on the accomplishments of the Imports and Exports Commission.

Councillor Formusa gave a detailed account of the income and expenses of the second semester for 1913, from which it appeared that on December 31, 1913, the cash on hand was \$674.02 as shown in the following statement:

Cash on hand, July 1st, 1913	\$ 92.75
Income during two semesters	1,887.07
Credits to be collected	158.65
Government subsidy- 1st semester 1914	389.76
Total Income	<u>\$2,529.13</u>
Expenses for the second semester	<u>1,855.11</u>
Balance Jan. 1st.	\$ 674.02

Mr. Merando reporting on the useful work done by the Progapanda Commission and stated that through their efforts the membership list was greatly increased during 1913. Then they proceeded with the election of Councillors; the following receiving a unanimous vote: Cavalier F. Cuneo, F. Bragno, G. Malato, V. Formusa, G. Garibaldi, A. Mastro Valerio, M. Mastrogiovanni, A. Gualano.

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L'Italia, January 25, 1914

ITALIAN

REPORT OF THE STATE BANK
OF ITALY

The condition of the State Bank of Italy at the close of the fiscal year on January 13, 1914, is reported as follows:

ASSETS

Loans and Discounts	\$648,621.39
Surplus	1,233.23
Bonds and Securities	99,663.49
Real Estate and Chattels	92,743.78
Bank Credits	120,465.35
Foreign Currency	30,504.72
Cash	25,287.83
	<hr/>
	\$1,018,699.77

WPA (11) 1111 1111

L'Italia, January 25, 1914**LIABILITIES**

Capital	\$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided dividends	4,432.95
Deposits	764,149.02
Reserve for Taxes and Interest	117.80
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	\$1,018,699.77

OFFICERS OF THE BANK

P. Schiavone, President
D. J. Schuyler, Jr. Vice-President
E. C. Dapples, Cashier
M. F. Schiavone, Assistant Cashier

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

R. C. Keller, Chairman, J. G. Garibaldi, George Lytton, M. F. Schiavone;
W. R. Moorehouse; F. H. Gazzolo; D. J. Schuyler; E. C. Dapples; P.
Schiavone.

L'Italia, January 25, 1914

From these figures one can see the constant progress being made by the bank, the only institution run by Italian capital and initiative under the state supervision, in Illinois.

WPA (11.1) PROJ. 3075

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1/2- 1914."THE FIRST BANQUET OF THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE".

The first banquet given by the Italian Chamber of Commerce, January 17th, in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel, was in honor of Dr. Antonio Lagorio, recently elected president of the Chicago Public Library.

Among those present were: Count Bolognesi, Italian Consul; Mayor Carter H. Harrison, Dante Antolini, representing the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce; Charles H. Canby, President Chicago Board of Trade; E.E. Gore, Vice-President Chicago Association of Commerce, Dr. Max Enniss, Maestro Giovanni Campanini, Conductor Chicago Grand Opera Company, Titta Ruffo, famous baritone, and many other prominent Italians.

The toast-master for the occasion was Frank Cuneo, President Italian Chamber of Commerce, who introduced the first speaker our Mayor Carter H. Harrison, who spoke appreciatively of the Italian Colony.

Speeches also were made by Dr. Antonio Lagorio, Count Bolognesi, Italian Consul, Charles H. Canby, representing the Board of Trade, E.E. Gore, for Chicago Association of Commerce and Max Enniss.

Dante Antolini presented the greeting of the members of the New York

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1/2- 1914.

Italian Chamber of Commerce to the Chamber of Chicago.

Dr. Lagorio, at the end of his speech, thanked the Chamber for the banquet in his honor.

President Cuneo then read telegrams received from the Italian Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco and from Professor Ceccato, Commercial Delegate at the Italian Embassy in Washington.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, Vol.VII, 1914, No.7-8,
(Advertisement) Page 5.

DAPRATO STATUARY COMPANY, 766 WEST ADAMS STREET, CHICAGO, and
31 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK. (Founded 1870)

Producers of Sacred Art Objects, Altars, Pulpits, Statues, etc. In
marble, scagliola, and composition.

John E. Rigali- President; Lawrence R. Rigali- Secretary; John F.
Bruckner- Treasurer.

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L'Italia, Nov. 23, 1913.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TO HOLD BANQUET

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

At it's last meeting the Italian Chamber of Commerce will give it's annual banquet on the 17th of January.

At this event Dr. Antonio Lagorio will be honored because of his election as President of the Chicago Public Library.

Those who wish to attend this banquet may make their desires known to Mr. G. Garibaldi 1 So. Water Street.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. VI, No. 9-10, Sept., Oct.,
1913,- Page 9.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTIVE COUNCIL, SEPT. 29th.

Vice-President Barbieri officiated and the following were present: - G. Malato, Spagiari, Davia, Barasa, Merando, Chiostri, Maestro-Giovanni and Maestro-Valerio.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Motions were accepted by the Councillors to induce members who had resigned to withdraw their resignations. Dr. Vincenzo Guagliato was accepted as an active member.

In credit to the practice of the Commission on Imports and Exports, concerning the article which appeared in the periodical "The Midland Druggist and Pharmaceutical Review" of Columbus, Ohio, which purported to be a dispatch sent by the Italian Government to the Associated Press, to the effect that the olive oil exported is not pure. Mr. Barasa, legal counsel for the Chamber, read correspondence from the Associated Press, which gives the lie to the article. The Italian Government



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. VI, No. 9-10, Sept., Oct.,
1913.- Page 9.

never sent it to the Associated Press. It claimed that such false rumors were circulated for the purpose of damaging the good reputation of our olive oil.

Mr. Barasa also reports that he had an interview with the States Attorney, who advised that some action be brought to discover the sources of these lies.

Maestro Valerio one of the Councillors, and members of the Agriculture Section also spoke in detail on the colonization plan proposed by the Federal Representative in the State of Texas, a plan which is guaranteed and would be under the protection of the Government. In acknowledgment of this, the Councillor decided that printed material in which would be given all information on soil, selling conditions, etc., should be obtained from the Government representative.

It was discussed whether all matters referred to the Chamber, should be turned over directly to the president or secretary of each section or commission, that these might give the necessary information. The meeting was adjourned.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol.VI, No.9-10, 9/10/1913.

Page 9.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTIVE COUNCIL, OCT. 17.

Vice-President Barbieri officiated and the following were present: Meranda, Garibaldi, G. Malato, Davia, Formusa and Maestro-Valerio.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A letter received from the United States Chamber of Commerce was read and acted upon. The questionnaires sent by the Royal Commission for the purpose of getting the lay-out of customs, duties, and the Commercial treaty, were studied and discussed, and the president was authorized to appoint a committee to study the answers to be given.

The Councillor, Maestro Valerio, Secretary of the Agricultural Section, explained the activities of his office in regard to the colonization plan, initiated by the Government of the United States, and told how the Agriculture Section decided to communicate with the Italian Ambassador at Washington, to see whether the Government will protect our colonists.

He also said that the Agriculture Section had other plans under consi-

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol.VI, No.9-10, 9/10/1913.
Page 9.

deration, and that the Commission recently appointed will visit some section of the State of Missouri at the end of the month.

It was decided to use the profits from the advertisements in the Bulletin to improve and increase the circulation of the Bulletin itself.



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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol.VI, No. 9-10, -9/10/1913. Page 10.



MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURE SECTION.-Oct. 16, 1913.

President of the section James Ozello, and the members: Messrs. Maestro-Valerio, Mirando, Chiostri and Schmidt were present.

The memorial sent to the Chamber by the representative of the Federal Government in regard to the colonization plan in the state of Texas. A plan which would be under the surveillance of the Government itself, giving the colonists full protection against any fraud or lapse in any promise made by the land owners.

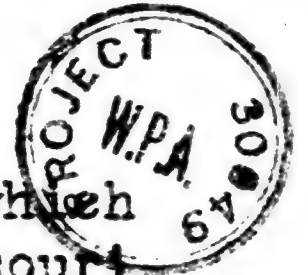
The plan was discussed in minute detail by Mr. Schmidt, who is an expert, and by a suggestion of the Secretary of the Section, Mr. Maestro-Valerio: it was approved to ask the Italian Ambassador at Washington for confirmation of the suggestion made by the Government's representative, and to have the approval of the Embassy before inducing Italians to settle on land for farms.

Another colonization suggestion, made by Carl N. Baer was read, and it was decided to write to him, asking for the latest information concerning his territory selling conditions, etc., also to ask him to let us know if he would permit one

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol.VI, No.9-10, -9/10/1913.Page 10.

of our committees to visit his territory and investigate it.

C.R. Schmidt and A. Maestro-Valerio were appointed to form the Commission which will visit and inspect the other colonization projects in the state of Missouri on the 24th of this month.





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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume VI. No. 6, June, 1913.

A NEW ITALIAN IMPORTING FIRM IN CHICAGO.

A new firm under the name of "Fontana Importing Company" was incorporated with a capital of \$25,000. Its office and warehouse are located at 1111 Blue Island Avenue.

This new firm specializes in **alimentary** products as macaroni, cheese, olive oil, wines, liquors and so forth, imported or domestic.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol.VI, No.5, May, 1913.
Page 8.

NEW MEMBERS.

Since the last issue of the Bulletin the following were accepted as members of our Chamber:-

G. Ballerini, 2147 Lincoln Avenue., Umberto Beduschi; Adolph Bondi, 22 West Kinzie Street; Umberto Bracali. Representative of the Reid Murdoch and Company, Lake and Market Streets; Michele Chiappe, 2200 West Madison Street; Guiseppe Dol'Agnol, 72 West Adams Street; Edward C. Dapples, Halsted and Taylor Streets; Frank De Bartolo, 311-324 Unity Building; Glass and Preakil-902-4 South Morgan Street; Vincenzo Guidugli-57 East 12th Street; Italian American Produce Company- 710 Grand Avenue; H.H. Kilgallen- 136 South La Salle Street; H.Le Brun-852 North Campbell Avenue; Gerome Lino- 15 West So. Water Street; Salvatore G. Lombardo-701 Polk Street; Eugenio N. Malato-1223 Grand Avenue; Canfredi and Vigano-520 South State Street; Pietro Marchioni-Room 307, New Era Building; Meccia and Manno -515 West Oak Street; Louis Romanelli-520 South State Street; Frank Roti-North Western Avenue; H.Shufeldt- Kinzie and Cass Streets; C.Trevisani-106 South Canal Street; Frank Trapossa-720 Ashmont Street, Sault Ste.Marie, Michigan; Antonio Vuolo-Gragnano near Naples, Italy; Dr.Nicola Carri-317 Superior Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Carlo Daveri and Non-Portomaurizio, Genoa, Italy; Anonima L. Torrigiani Society- Sesto Tiorentino, Italy; E.M. Gualdi-Voghera, Italy; "IlTruciolo" Society, Carpi, Italy.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. VI. No. 5, May, 1913.

STATE BANK OF ITALY UNDER STATE SUPERVISION
CAPITAL \$250,000.

N. E. corner of Taylor & Halsted streets, Chicago official correspondent
of the Banco di Napoli.

100-111111-1 PROJ. 20275

L'Italia, Apr. 27, 1913.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET

Thursday April 24, a number of members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago met in the old restaurant owned by Mr. Salvatore Manfredi, and Mr. Davide Vigano, in the top floor of the building located at 520 and 522 S. State St.

Every member brought a guest and at least twenty of these guests seemed favorably inclined to join the association. Chevalier Frank Cuneo, president, was not present because of illness in the family. Mr. S. Merando acted as toastmaster, and Conte Bolognesi, Italian Consul, chairman, Dr. Lagorio, vice-president Barbieri, B. Barasa, Mr. Malato, Prof. Spagiari, Mr. D'Urso, and Mr. Guiseppe Rossi of the Progress were speakers of the evening.

Mrs. Manfredi and Vigano arranged everything for the event, and received many compliments and thanks from the guests.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April 1913.

A NEW SPECIES OF MAIZE..

The Italian Chamber of Commerce was requested lately by the Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and by many sister Chambers of Commerce of Italy, to issue some information about the discovery of a new species of maize, made by Prof. Garnett of the University of Chicago. An article dealing with this subject appeared in a magazine which the solicitors called the Review.

To answer the requests satisfactorily, the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, proceeding with the regular investigation, acquired the following information:



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April 1913.

Prof. Garnett is a member of the staff of the Agricultural Experimental Station, connected with the University of Chicago and he is the real discoverer of the new maize in question called (Zea Mays L.) or (Zea Romosa) from the latin word (Ramosus).

At present the production is very small. It is still in experimental stage, and does not permit the distribution to farmers of the seeds.

Prof. Garnett has not mentioned yet the protein quality, but we have reason to believe that it is the same as in ordinary maize. The Chamber of Commerce will follow the experiments made by Prof. Garnett of this new maize, and will give out information any time there are new developments.

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L'Italia, Apr. 27, 1913.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BANQUET

Thursday April 24, a number of members of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago met in the old restaurant owned by Mr. Salvatore Manfredi, and Mr. Davide Vigano, on the top floor of the building located at 520 and 522 S. State St.

Every member brought a guest and at least twenty of these guests seemed favorably inclined to join the association. Chevalier Frank Cuneo, president, was not present because of illness in the family. Mr. S. Merando acted as toastmaster, and Conte Bolognesi, Italian Consul, chairman, Dr. Lagorio, vice-president Barbieri, B. Barasa, Mr. Malato, Prof. Spagiari, Mr. D'Urso, and Mr. Guiseppe Rossi of the Progress were speakers of the evening.

Mrs. Manfredi and Vigano arranged everything for the event, and received many compliments and thanks from the guests.

WAPA (1177) p. 101 30272

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 1, 1913.

CHRONICLE OF CHICAGO AFTER NINETEEN YEARS.



While thumbing through some newspaper clippings, I found an article which appeared in L' Italia di Chicago last autumn. It reads as follows: "The three sons of the late Emilio De Stefano, well known banker of the Italian colony, Attorney Rocco De Stefano and Louis and Edward De Stefano, continue to bring honor to the memory of their father by paying off the depositors who had intrusted their savings to his bank.

"Thanksgiving Day was truly a day of thanksgiving for Salvatore Bruno of Hammond, Indiana, who received a check for \$250 from Attorney Rocco De Stefano. He had despaired of ever seeing a cent of that money, and could not believe his eyes when a check was handed to him covering the entire amount.

"Another depositor, who was paid in full is Gaspare Scurto, 171 North La Salle street. He came personally to the office of this newspaper to show us the check for \$157 and to thank us for printing the news that the heirs of De Stefano were paying their creditors."

La Parola dei Socialisti, Feb. 1, 1913.



We are moved to wonder why the heirs waited so long to honor the memory of their father. Why was not Gaspare Scurto paid when he requested payment at the time of the elder De Stefano's death? And what of the nineteen years' interest, which at three per cent adds up to quite a sum?

And now a few words to the workers, especially to those unfamiliar with the English language. How many times must we warn you not to deposit money in these small private Italian banks which are likely to close their doors at any moment and leave you in squalid misery and tears of regret? That is what happened to the depositors of the De Stefano bank nineteen years ago. De Scurto, at the time, contemplated returning to Italy and could not go because the money was in the hands of the De Stefano heirs, who put him off from day to day with useless promises when he asked for his money.

Do not allow yourselves to be caught in the same trap. Draw out your savings from these Italian banks, or like G. Scurto you will weep bitter tears.

L'Italia, Jan. 12, 1913.

THE STATE BANK OF ITALY.

The Board of Directors of the State Bank of Italy, the first banking institution incorporated with Italian capital under the state laws of Illinois, held its annual meeting Tuesday night in order to elect a new Board of Directors and other officials.

As an acknowledgment of the ability shown in the past year, the Board of Directors and the Cashier were re-elected. The financial conditions of the bank as reported by the Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Illinois on November 27, 1912, is as follows:

ACCOUNTS.

Loans and Credits-----	\$364,575.50
Bonds Securities, etc. -----	46,455.30
Value Real Estate -----	107,700.63
Due from other Banks-----	67,940.55
Cash on hand, U. S. and foreign-----	7,761.41
Total	<u>\$614,443.39</u>

II A (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 12, 1913.

OUTSTANDING DEBT

Capital-----	\$200,000.00
Surplus Capital-----	50,000.00
Undivided Utilities-----	3,607.52
Deposits	360,825.87
	<hr/>
	\$614,433.39

It is hard to say what the future has in store for this bank, but that it is favorable to further developments is assured by the fact that so far \$420.000 has been deposited in this institution.

Chicago Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 1913.

EMILIO LONGHI AND COMPANY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.



Last December 6th, the Garibaldi Company assured the exclusive control over Emilio Longhi and Company, an old firm located at 402 South Canal Street.

The new firm was incorporated under the State Laws with a capital of \$75,000 and the new officers are:- Mr. John Garibaldi - President. Leane E. Schoenfeld, - Vice-President; L.A. Garibaldi,- Treasurer.

The firm will be operated under the old name of Emilio Longhi and Company.

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ITALIAN



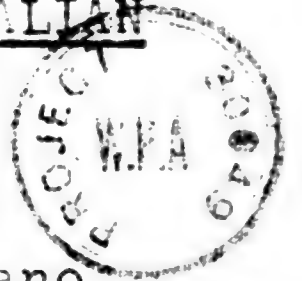
Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January, 1913.

A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Barbieri, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Mr. Longhi, G. Malato, Davia, Bono, Ozello, Farmusa, Barasa, Pastorino, Chiastri, Mariotti, Merando, Cav. Cuneo, G. Garibaldi, Bragno, Spagiari and Mastrogiovanni, counsellors, were present.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the secretary read the current correspondence among which was a letter from the New York Italian Chamber of Commerce. Proceeding then to the election of a president, Frank Cuneo was unanimously elected. Mr. Cesare Barbieri and Mr. Emilio Longhi were reconfirmed as vice presidents. The following members were elected for the other offices:

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January, 1913.



Agricultural Section, James Ozello, president; Industrial Section, Stefano Spagiari, president; Industrial Section, Lambert Davia, secretary; Import and Export Sections, Frank Pastorino, president; Import & Export Sections, Frank Bragno, vice president; Bulletin Section, Guiseppe Malato, president; Membership and Commercial Information, John Garibaldi, president; Finance and Accounting, Vincent Farmusa, president; Propaganda Section, Salvatore Marando, president; Treasurer, M. Mastrogiovanni; Legal Adviser, Bernard P. Barasa, a lawyer.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30271

ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1913.

I. The Chamber supplies Italian exporters with a list of American, particularly Chicago, firms that might buy articles manufactured by said exporters. It also finds agents and representatives for the latter, and furnishes them with information as to the commercial custom, mode of payment, duties, etc. to be obtained in this country.

II. The Chamber supplies similar information to American exporters desirous of establishing relations with Italy.

III. The Chamber supplies all members or public institutions or Italian Chambers of Commerce with information as to the reputation and financial standing of any given concern.

IV. It advises and assists members, on request, in any dispute with the Custom House authorities, railway companies, etc. and settles on a friendly bases or by arbitration any commercial controversy or dispute in which a member of the Chamber is involved.

V. The Chamber has on exhibition in its offices a collection of samples of Italian products and furnishes visitors with the fullest possible information

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1913.

on the origin of each article, its prices, the name of the manufacturer and of the American agent, etc. and in any other way open to it. Within the limits of its finances, it spreads the knowledge of Italian products among Americans.

VI. It publishes in the Bulletin under the heading "Exchange Column" all inquiries for agents and offers to act in that capacity, as well as for commercial addresses, goods, etc.

VII. Dues: The initiation fee is \$10.00, and the annual dues \$20.00, payable in two half-yearly payments of \$10.00 each.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. VII, 1913. No. 3.



COMSUMPTION OF MINERAL WATERS IN CHICAGO.

The Mineral waters are gaining in importance on the American market, and particularly on the Chicago market. In fact, while 117,313 dozens of bottles were imported in 1910, 158,812 dozens of bottles were unloaded in 1912. It is also known that in a proportionate measure, consumption of mineral waters have increased in Chicago. It is significant that this increase occurs in spite of an advertising campaign on the part of the American firms.

The best known foreign mineral waters are the Apollinaris, (German) and the Vichy (French) (brands which are well known; and whose local agents are carrying on an extensive advertising campaign in newspapers and magazines).



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. 7, 1913, No. 3.

The importation of Italian mineral water in the United States is insignificant. In fact, it is calculated that during the year of 1912, 229 dozens of bottles were consumed in Chicago. Of that quantity, 63 dozens of bottles were directly imported by the Italian local firms and the others arrived from New York and other ports.

It is known that the Italian importers have tried to introduce the Italian mineral water in the United States, but with no success because the Italian exporters are not willing to advertise their products. Those few dozen bottles cost the importers as much as the German and French waters cost the consumers.

The Italian mineral waters will not be a success until the exporter is willing to make his products known through the medium of advertising.

NEW ITALIAN BANK

The new Italian bank, Navigato Deposit Co., will open its doors August 31. This bank is located on the north-east corner of Milwaukee Ave., Ohio and Green Sts. The inauguration of this bank will take place at 9 A.M.

The officers of this bank are:

James R. Navigato, President; William Navigato, Vice President;
Fred S. DeCola, Secretary; John A. Navigato, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors are:

James R. Navigato, President; James J. Herley; John A. Navigato; Herman Robey;
Robert Zambreno; Joseph Del Re; Fred S. De Cola; and William Navigato, Lawyer.



L'Italia, September 1, 1912

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW BAKERY

Under the laws of Illinois, governing business of that sort, a bakery, under the name of "Gonnella Baking Company" has been incorporated, with a capital of \$12,000. The owners of the bakery are: A. Gonnella, L. Marcucci and E. Dari.

L'Italia, Sept. 1, 1912.

ANNUAL REPORT

The Italian Chamber of Commerce has released the following report covering the membership and financial standing of this organization:

August 27. M. Mastrogiovanni, Treas. - \$586.15

Members - 141

L'Italia, Aug. 25, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

INAUGURATION

The State Bank of Italy, the first Italian bank in this city, was inaugurated last Monday, August 19. Many attended the inauguration, including the Italian Consul, Conte G. Bolognesi.

After the inauguration, a banquet was given at the home of P. Schiavone, in honor of the officials of the bank and the Italian Consul.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, Aug. 18, 1912.

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THE STATE BANK OF ITALY OPENS ITS DOORS MONDAY

The State Bank of Italy, the first Italian Bank organized in this city under the banking laws of Illinois, will open Monday, August 19th.

We proudly print this news and we are also proud because this newspaper co-operated in printing the public's favorable opinions of the institution in the colony. This bank has a capital of \$250,000. Its quarters are located at the northeast corner of Halsted and Taylor Sts.

L'Italia, July 28, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

NEW BANK

The State Bank of Italy will occupy the first floor, on the northeast corner of Taylor and Halsted Sts., as soon as necessary alterations are made.

The President of this bank is Pasquale Schiavone. President of the Board of Directors is R.C. Keller, who is also Vice-President of the Colonial Trust and Savings Bank.

The State Bank of Italy is the first Italian Bank ever to be authorized under the banking laws of Illinois.

This bank has a capital of \$250,000.

L'Italia, July 21, 1912.ITALIANITALIAN COMPANY IN RECEIVERSHIP

The Central Trust Company was appointed Receiver of the well-known Giacomo Allegretti Company, candy manufacturers, until a bankruptcy comptroller is chosen. Liabilities, twenty-five-thousand dollars (\$25,000), while the firm has assets of only ten-thousand dollars (\$10,000). Mr. Allegretti stated that the Candy Industry is in a critical period. The public cannot afford to buy candy, and when they do they economize on cheaper brands.



L'Italia, May 25, 1912.

ITALIAN

[NEW ITALIAN BANK]

Under the laws of the State of Illinois a new Italian bank has just been opened in this city, with a capital of one-million dollars. It has three offices. They are located as follows:

Main office - 1006 South Halsted Street
803 West Taylor Street
2345 West 24th Place



These offices are open from 8 A:M to 8 P:M. The officers of the bank are as follows: William A. Navigato, President; Lawrence F. Romagano, Vice-President; Thomas Frole, Treasurer; Frank P. A. Navigato, Secretary; Frank A. Romaritti, Assistant Cashier

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ITALIAN

L'Italia. May 4, 1912.

A BANQUET



The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago gave a banquet last Thursday, at the Victor House on Indiana Ave. and State St. It was the first banquet given by this organization.

At the table of honor were seated:

President Andrea Russo, Italian Consul of Chicago,
Con. Luigi Provana del Sabbione,
Ex-Judge Fishback, now a Director of the Italian Chamber of Commerce,
Rocco de Stefano, Lawyer,
Mr. Dapples, a prominent Italian-American of Chicago.

At the other seven tables were seated the members of this organization.
The hall was beautifully decorated.
The speakers of the evening were:

President Andrea Russo,
Italian Consul, Luigi Provana del Sabbione,
Ex-Judge Fishback.

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L'Italia, May 4, 1912

Rocco de Stefano.

Every speaker gave a talk on the Italian conquest of Lybya.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

For the benefit of its members in Italy, this Chamber of Commerce has compiled a complete list of commercial and industrial firms of Chicago who wish to enter the foreign market.

This list, compiled after some difficulty, is in alphabetical order with the addresses and products of each firm.

Our members in Italy desiring to represent any of these firms will receive a copy of this list on request. Non-members who wish to have the lists may obtain it by this Chamber, paying an annual tax of \$6.00 as adhering members.

The firms which compose the lists, are all well known and responsible. Some already exporting, while others have expressed a desire to sell in foreign markets.

Those who wish to assume the representation of these firms may write directly to the secretary of this House.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1912.

ITALIAN

ITALIAN COMPANY EXPANDS

NOTICE.



The Garibaldi Company, Chicago Illinois, have increased the capital to \$100,000. The president of the Garibaldi Company is the well-known business man, John G. Garibaldi of the firm of Garibaldi and Cuneo; the vice-president is Mr. L.E. Schoenfield for many years representative of Stromeier and Arpe Company of New York and the Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. L.A. Garibaldi, son of Mr. John G. Garibaldi.

The new Corporation will do business as Commission Merchants, representing some of the best Houses of Europe in Cheese, Olive Oil, Wine, Liquors, etc. Will also manufacture the Cyrilla brand Macaroni, and the best macaroni produced in the United States.

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ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Vol.V, No.3, May, 1912

- Page 6.

SESSION, MAY 27, 1912.

Mr. Andrea Russo presided; among those present were: Mr. Frank Cuneo, Mr. Emilio Longhi, G. Malato, M. Mastrogiovanni, Sil Merando, A. Mastroverserio, H. Davia, and James Ozello.

At the initiation of the Foreign Language Newspaper Association for a representative at the banquet which is being held May 28th, at the La Salle Hotel in honor of the president of the Association, Mr. Hammrling, it was decided to send Mr. Mastrogiovanni and Mr. Mastroverserio.

The resignation of Mr. Fenner, Secretary was accepted and a new secretary was chosen.

Mr. Mastroverserio informs the council of the impending arrival of Mr. Luigi Solari, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New York but since official communication has been received, action was deferred.

L'Italia, Feb. 17, 1912.

NEW ITALIAN BANK



The auditors of the State of Illinois have given permission to Messrs. C. Volini, A. Ramiano, R. Ramono, M. DiPosola, A. Conforti, P. Mastroianni, M. Mastrogiovanni, G. De Stefano, G. Monoco, and L. Nigto, to organize in Chicago a bank with capital of \$200,000.

This new bank will be called the Halsted Street Trust and Savings Bank.

Tonight, at 8 PM. the stockholders of this new bank will hold an important meeting to complete the administrative end of the institution.

L'Italia Feb. 3, 1912

A New Italian Bank

An Italian Bank will soon be established under the laws of the State of Illinois. It will be known as the State Bank of Italy.

We were asked not to mention any details unless they were final, but now we are breaking that silence because the Chicago Trust and Savings Bank has publicly announced the establishing of such an institution. Today, Feb. 3, the stockholders list will close. The bank will be established in the center of the West Side Italian quarter, with a capital of \$200,000., and a surplus of \$50,000. The sum has been covered with two thousand shares at \$125 each of which fifteen hundred shares have been bought by Italians, and the other five hundred have been set aside for distribution among Americans, Jews, Greeks, etc. for the purpose of attracting outsiders.

In this way, we will see a strong banking institution that will give a guarantee to its depositors, and will end all the abuses to which this colony has been subjected.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30219

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, December, 1911, p.23.

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

By H. V. Davia - Member of the Chamber.

In the Chamber's bulletin of May and June 1911, from the statistical data of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, duties collected for Italian marble and its manufacturers in the months of April and May 1911 were on values of \$7,445.

Judging from this statement, the impression is that the market at Chicago for Italian marble is almost insignificant. On the contrary an enormous amount of Italian marble is used annually. At the present time in Chicago there are contracted for the next two or three months over \$200,000 worth of marble work, in the construction of buildings where Italian marble is used exclusively. In addition to building work, numerous manufacturing concerns are using an immense quantity of the same material.

There is good reason therefore why such a splendid idea of an industrial section trustworthy and reliable, was instituted for the sole purpose of facilitating the business relation between Italy and the United States.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce,

Nov.-Dec. 1911, Vol. 5, P. 24.

ITALIAN

[ACTIVITIES OF ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE]

- I. The Chamber supplies Italian exporters with lists of American, particularly Chicagoan firms that might buy the articles manufactured by said exporters. It also finds agents and representatives for the latter and furnishes them with information as to the commercial customs, mode of payments, duties, etc., obtaining in this country.
- II. The Chamber supplies similar information to American exporters desirous of establishing relations with Italy.
- III. The Chamber supplies any member or public institution or Italian Chamber of Commerce with information as to the morality and financial standing of any given concern.
- IV. It advises and assists members, or request, in any dispute with the Custom House authorities, railway companies, etc., and settles on a friendly basis or by arbitration any commercial controversy or dispute in which a member of the Chamber is involved.
- V. The Chamber has on exhibition in its offices a collection of samples of

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov. Dec. 1911, Vol. 5, p.24.



Italian products and furnishes visitors with the necessary information on the origin of each article, its price, the name of its manufacturer and its American agent, and in every other way open to it within the limit of its finances, it spreads the knowledge of Italian products among the Americans.

VI. The Chamber publishes a bulletin printed in Italian and English, in which it seeks to give all the interesting news that may reach it in connection with Italo-American trade. The bulletin has a large circulation in the United States and Italy.

VII. It publishes in its bulletin under heading Exchange Column, all inquiries for agents and offers to act in that capacity, as well as requests for commercial addresses, goods, etc.

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L'Italia, Nov. 18, 1911.

CENTRAL TRUST BANK NAMES RECEIVER



The Central Trust Bank, which was named trustee for the bankrupt Banca di Previdenza e Risparini, has named the law firm of Andrews and Cohen, with offices in the Great Northern Bldg., as receiver.

They have given a report of the condition of the closed bank, and find matters rather hopeless for the unfortunate depositors.

The assets amount to about five hundred dollars, with liabilities listed at between eighteen and twenty thousand dollars.

The receiver attempted to assume possession of the banker's household goods, but discovered, to their sorrow, that they had already been repossessed by the store for non-payment.

In view of the numerous frauds to which Italian immigrant depositors have been subjected, the American Bankers Association has drawn up certain Resolutions to be presented to the State Legislature and which will safeguard bank-deposits in the event of a bank becoming insolvent.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, p.1. 1911, Nov. 5.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen:

The time that has lapsed since the last assembly is relatively brief and I have very little to add about the work accomplished by this chamber during 1911.

The work has continued regularly giving proof that our institution is going through a quiet period at the present time. The modification of the chamber's constitution, which was approved by the chamber has proven very useful to the development of a practical, calm and intensive activity in the chamber. Thus the division of the offices between the secretary of finance and the secretary of the chamber has worked out to the desire of all. Our "bulletin" has been changed from a fortnightly, to a monthly publication.

This new bulletin's form, which if it is not as elegant as the preceding ones, at least, is superior to the Italian bulletin issued abroad.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, p.1. Nov. 5, 1911.

Beginning with this "new year," you will receive a monthly bulletin regularly. Certificates and folders containing identification cards with further additional regulations to the constitution which the committee found necessary to reprint, have been distributed. The propaganda made in Italy, about which I have reported previously, has already given good results. I am happy to announce to you that about ten Italian Chambers of Commerce have joined our institution, and many others will probably follow suit. We also have received the affiliation of the Banco of Napoli, Banco of Roma, and various other Italian firms in the United States.

The Consul has asked of the Italian Government, an augmented subsidy and is confident that this will be given without any objection. While the chamber is conscientiously fulfilling its duties, it is also interested in the development of the Italian commercial institutions abroad. Thus the Consul gave his support to the Italian Chamber of Commerce's delegates to the International Convention, convoked by the co-sister Italian Chamber of Commerce of Paris, last November; as representatives, delegates were Louis Solari and Dr. Albert Bonaschi, of New York, representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, p.1, Nov. 5, 1911.

Our chamber was given recently the task of representing the Italian Chamber of Commerce of (Padua) Italy, at the convention of the National Irrigation Congress, held in Chicago. The various commissions worked normally.

I would like to refer to the new industrial section's aims and scope which are clearly explained in the last issue of the chamber's bulletin. The industrial section has been engaged in a discussion about the best means to effect its own mission with the best results.

The financial situation of the chamber is very satisfactory, especially if we consider the money spent for the constitution, certificates, etc. The chamber has sustained this year more expenses than the previous years. Following is the list of expenditures:

Balance of January, 1911	\$590.29
Government subsidy, lira 2,000	380.86
Members' annual dues	1,093.54

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, p.1, Nov. 5, 1911.

Admission fees	\$ 70.00
Printing expenses	642.70
Mostra Campionaria	21.00
Miscellaneous	12.00

\$2,820.39

Expenses:

Rent and electric light	473.00
Postage for the bulletin	561.40
Salaries	1,226 .62
Telephone	56.72
Certificates, and identification cards	172.25
Cancellations and miscellaneous	186.21

2,676.20
\$ 144.19

Balance in Cash

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, p.1. Nov. 5, 1911.

To this amount we must add \$380.00 which was remitted by the Minister of Agriculture for the second half of the 1911-1912 subsidy.

Results of the election: Reelected Cav. Frank Cunio, Frank Bragno, Vincenzo Formusa, John Garibaldi, Joe Malato, Modestino Mastrogiovonni, Alessandrio Mastrovalerio, Giacomo Ozello, and Andrea Russo. On a proposition submitted by Stephen Malato, the assembly unanimously approved a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. John Revere, the police inspector, who was suspended by the service, on the grounds of neglecting his duty.

Stephen Malato, in the name of the Unione Siciliana, invited the people present to participate in a banquet given by the Unione Siciliana in honor of Wm. Randolph Hearst, who defended the Italian army against the accusations of barbarism and cruelties. The assembly accepted the invitation and drew up a draft of a circular extending the invitation to those members who were not present.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV. No. 4, July 10, 1911.

NEW MEMBERS.

Since the last issue of our Bulletin, the following have become active members of the Chamber:

Banco di Napoli; Banco di Roma, Central office, Rome Chamber of Commerce, Province of Cuneo, Chamber of Commerce and Arts of Florence, Chamber of Commerce of Girgenti, Chamber of Commerce of Reggio Calabria, Chamber of Commerce of Torino.

As adherent members we have, E. H. Locatelli, Importer, 131 W. 45th St., New York City. Jos. Adorno, banker, 399 W. Goodale Street, Columbus, Ohio. H. Onofrio and Brothers, 401 E. 3rd Street, Kansas City.

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ITALIAN



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

OUR NEW INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

For some time past, the officers of our organization have observed a growing demand for some convenient, connecting link between manufacturers and others interested in industrial matters in Italy and those in the United States, whereby accurate and reliable information can be supplied relating to industrial matters in general.

We have observed with satisfaction a steadily increasing desire on the part of manufacturers in one country to secure information relative to products, opportunities, methods, and requirements in another country, with the intention apparently of instituting business connections.



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

Inquiries at our office, and those referred to us by other members and by the respective Consular Officers include almost all lines of industrial activity as well as questions relating to patents, and the law governing the securing of patents and other industrial protection.

Up to the present time, these questions, covering such technical matters and requiring replies from experts, have been very difficult for us to handle. Our only course has been, wherever possible, to secure the assistance of our friends or members who were able to provide the necessary information. One of our members, Mr. C. Barbieri, a consulting mechanical engineer of experience in both countries, has been of great assistance to us in these matters and finally suggested the formation of an industrial section to look after all questions of this kind. This appears to offer a complete solution of the problem and will no doubt make our organization of inestimably greater value to our entire membership.



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

In establishing this section, the necessity of securing the best information possible has made it desirable that the work be divided almost equally between persons thoroughly conversant with the products, methods and conditions as they exist in Italy, and others having broad knowledge and experience in relation to conditions in the United States. With this object in view, a mixed committee of seven, four native Italians and three Americans, has therefore been selected to take over the immediate supervision of this section.

Under the present arrangement, this committee will meet as nearly as possible once each month to consider the industrial interests of Italian importers and the American exporters, and to endeavor to devise means for bringing the various industrial establishments into closer commercial contact. The committee will harmonize the various underlying interests which bear such an important relation to the industrial welfare of each country.



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ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV. 1911, No. 4.

The committee will also endeavor to get in touch with all available sources of information and act in the capacity of an exchange medium or clearing house of information for the membership of our organization in both countries. It is hoped that our members will co-operate with this committee as much as possible, each member rendering such assistance as he can, especially by providing all available industrial data for its use and verification. In return the committee expects, with such co-operation, to be able to enhance the value of our organization and make it a worthy adjunct to the business of everyone who may be commercially interested in the interchange of industrial products between Italy and America.

C. Barbieri, M. E., president; S. Spagiari, C. E; N. S. Amstutz, Ch. E;
B. U. Hills, M. E., Attorney; W. F. Herzberg. E. E; Davia, Mfgr;
G. Mastrovalio, E. E.

Industrial Committee.

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ITALIAN

The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

(REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT)



Gentlemen:

I am glad to announce to you our progress from the time of the last assembly until today. During these last months, we thought it necessary to increase the membership to intensify the propaganda in Italy so that the Italian commercialists will contribute more generously to the chamber's existence. If it is a useful institution for the prestige of the Italian Colony of Chicago and, in a direct or indirect way, contributes to intensify and facilitate commerce between America and Italy, it should also be worthy of consideration by the Italian exporters and producers.



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

A great number of letters have been sent by Italian private commercialists, commercial institutions, and government officials requiring information, lists of addresses, samples, and so forth, which shows that they understand the importance of the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce. It must also be announced that the Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce was worthy represented at the Congress of the Italian Chambers of Commerce of Foreign Countries, held in Rome last June by Prof. Ausonio Franzoni, who also represented the New York and Buenos Aires Chambers of Commerce.

This makes us feel that our chamber has gained considerable moral advantages. Our Bulletin has made satisfactory progress. Since January three copies have been issued. It can be compared with any other Bulletin abroad. We have noticed with pleasure, that some American papers have



The Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV, 1911, No. 4.

expressed good opinions of the Bulletin. The Association of Chicago, an official organ newspaper, has reproduced one of our articles and its editor has declared in a letter that our Bulletin helps greatly to facilitate commerce between America and Italy.

II A 2
III H

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Vol. IV, 1911; No. 4. p. 13.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

An Italian firm of Capri (near Modena) manufacturing straw and chip braids and hats desires to appoint an agent for the sale of its products on this market.

A firm of Sicily desires to appoint an agent for the sale on this market of pure Lucca Olive Oil, Consenza dried figs, lemons and so forth.

A well known Italian firm desires to appoint an agent for sale on this market of Marsala wine.

An Italian firm of Milan desires to secure an agency for the sale of cloth for bookbinders of American make.

L'Italia, Nov. 28, 1908.ITALIANBUSINESSMEN MEET TO DISCUSS FORMATION OF NEW BANK

A number of Italian business-men attended the meeting of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1608 Masonic Temple, last Sunday. There was an exchange of ideas with the aim of establishing a sound banking institution, to centralize and promote the finances of the colony. This idea is, without any doubt, laudable, and will fill a gap that now exists. It will be a bank where people may deposit their money without fear.

II A 2
II B 2 d (1)
IV

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, February 8, 1908.

ITALIAN BANKS.

Seven Italians banks in New York which, until now, were believed to be strong and solid, have failed. Approximately \$3,000,000 were lost by Italians, and the bad news has stirred the public's opinion, Italians as well as Americans.

Our esteemed sister, L'Italia of Chicago, a newspaper read from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, had to handle the subject of the banks for the Italian Press of Chicago.

It should not have been done since it offended so many Italian bankers that they held a meeting at which they decided to answer L'Italia with an article written by Mr. Michelangelo Freda, of the banking house, V. Renzino and Company, 418-420 South Clark Street. This article will be published prepaid in our Tribuna as a defiant gesture against L'Italia for its article.



La Tribuna Italiana, February 8, 1908.

The bankers decided to withdraw their advertisements and also those of navigation lines, and to refuse to pay their back subscriptions.

We learned of these decisions from Mr. Freda himself, last Monday in his office, when he paid us for his subscription. We advised Mr. Freda to visit the publisher of L'Italia, Mr Durante. We, in fact, immediately visited him and agreed that Mr. Freda should have written his article directly to L'Italia instead of sending it to the Tribuna for publication.

Up to the present time neither L'Italia nor La Tribuna have received this article. The bankers of Chicago can do as they please, but as long as they do not put a gag on the honest press in Chicago, by threatening to furnish them, by refusing to pay the subscriptions, and by withdrawing not only their own advertisements, but also that of others.

II A 2
II E 2

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, August 27, 1904.

RICCIO AND SARACCO'S MISFORTUNE

Last Saturday, the Court declared Messrs. Riccio and Saracco's firm as bankruptcy; appointing as Receiver, Mr. Guglielmo Navigato.

Mr. Guglielmo Navigato took possession of the firm office at 403 South Clark Street, which contained some book shelves half empty, an old wood partition, a few books, and a small amount of groceries.

And old cart and horse are also in the custody of the Receiver. Mr. Riccio and Mr. Saracco were grocery dealers, acted as bankers, as steamship agents and newspaper dealers. Mr. Riccio has disappeared with four or five thousand dollars and Mr. Saracco has no account of the money missing and he does not know where Mr. Riccio has gone.

II A 2
II E 2
I C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 7, 1894.

Italian Workers Seek Their "Boss."

A group of Italians came into the L'Italia's office seeking assistance against Joseph S. Long who, after having charged them two dollars each for a job that was to last three months, decamped with their money after they had worked ten days.



II A 2
I A 1 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 15, 1893.

FRANCISCO GAZZOLO GRADUATES

At the commencement exercises of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, which were held at Hooley's Theater yesterday, one of the leading graduates was Francisco Gazzolo, a young Italian, and a member of one of the oldest Italian families in the colony.

Oddly enough the only other Italian pharmacist in the colony is also named Frank Gazzolo. He and the new graduate are first cousins.

L'Italia, January 8, 1893.

Italian Hotel in Chicago.

On New Years Day the Italian Colony had occasion to take part in the grand opening of a new Italian hotel, the Hotel Latirio, located at 200 E. Van Buren St. The proprietors, Carlo Liberta and Geraldo Fincato, have had extensive experience in hotel and restaurant management. Their cooking is entirely in the Italian style. Good food at reasonable prices.



L'Italia, September 13, 1892.

New Italian Photographer's Studio.

A new photographer's studio has opened its doors on the corner of Blue Island and Taylor St. under the management of Mrs. Clotilde Gentile, the wife of Carlo Gentile.

The prices are reasonable and the work is guaranteed.

II A 2
III H

ITALIAN



L'Italia, July 2, 1892.

Business changes Ownership.

Mr. Eugene d'Elia has bought the grocery business of Louis Spizzini. He is buying a stock of many Italian products. Mr. d'Elia also wishes to announce that the hall above the store, located at 228 Custom House Place is for rent to societies or individuals at reasonable rates.

II A 2

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, July 2, 1892.

Italian Cigar Factory.

We wish to announce that Mr. Minichini is now the sole owner of the Italian cigar factory located at 77 Ewing St. The company was formerly Minichini and D'Elia.

II. A 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 14, 1892.

..PA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

New Italian Macaroni Co.

A new company under the laws of the State of Illinois has been incorporated under the name of the "Chicago Macaroni Manufacturing Co." A. L. Boggiano, G. Uccello and Antonio are at the head. It represents an investment of \$10,000.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 27, 1892.

SEEING IN THE FUTURE.

We feel that Haymarket Square is destined to be the future commission market of Chicago. About thirty merchants, among these, two Italian firms Raggio and Morrison; and Dasso Brothers, are doing business in that locality. We are of the opinion that South Water street in time will also be absorbed by Haymarket Square, which is large enough to handle the immense amount of business that is transacted daily.

The Square, a few years back, was the scene of the riot in which officers of the law were killed and for which there are now a number of anarchists serving sentences. A bronze statue of a police officer, who seems like Joshua of old, to be telling the sun to stand still, stands in the center of the Square. Many of the merchants have formed a club and have planned to run a dance Monday night at the West Side Chicago Club House, 50 Throon street, near Monroe street. It will be the first dance given by the Merchants Club. Raggio and Morrison have cordially invited us to attend their dance.

Best of luck to the West Side Commission Merchants Club.

L'Italia, January 9, 1892.

Italian Cigars.

A factory for the manufacture of Italian cigars is operating at 129 Ewing
st. by Guiseppi Carbore.

He welcomes your patronage.

L'Italia, August 11, 1891.

ITALIAN INDUSTRY IN CHICAGO

A new machinery which makes all sizes of macaroni, is the latest invention of the Canepa Brothers, the successors of David Tulino. This is one of the best machines ever known to both the Italians and the French.

The wheat used in this machinery is of the best quality. The manufacturers in this city are old Italians who have been in this business for years.

II A 2
II B 1 a
III B 2
III H
I G

ITALIAN



L'Italia, October 25, 1886.

Observations of an Italian Traveler in Chicago.

Out of the thousands of Italians in this city, only a few have entered into its business life. Granelli, one of the leading grocers, deals exclusively in Italian products. He carries a complete line of imported Italian foods, in cans and in bulk. A place of business much frequented by religious Italians, is the religious goods store operated by John Caraccioli.

The social and political life of the Colony is carried on by many societies and clubs. One, most recently formed, is the Italian Singing Society. The society with a martial flavor to it is the Societa dei Bersaglieri, whose members have served as Bersaglieri under the Italian flag.

II A 2
II B 1 a
III B 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 25, 1886.

REPORTS FROM AN ITALIAN TRAVELER IN CHICAGO

From thousands of Italians in this city, there are but a few Italian business people with whom Italians deal. Giannelli has a grocery store with a variety of Italian foods which Italians crave. John Caraccioli is another business man whom Italians patronize, because he is the only one selling religious articles. In this city, there are many Italian Societies in which many are members. They have also organized another society which is called the Italian Singing Society.

(Canto Italiano).

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

a. Arts and Handicrafts

II A 3 a
II A 2
III H



Vita Nuova, December, 1927.

THE AUTOGRAPHED PHOTOGRAPH OF MUSSOLINI.

The splendid photograph, reproduced here, was sent to Ettore Toniatti of the Venetian Jewelry Manufactory Company, by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs as stated in the following letter from Acting Italian Consul A. Ferme of Chicago:

Chicago, Illinois.
November 10, 1927.

My dear Mr. Toniatti:

I am glad to inform you that soon, under separate cover, you will receive a photograph of His Excellency Mussolini, sent to this office for consignment to you by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

With deepest consideration,

Acting Consul, A. Ferme.



Vita Nuova, December, 1927.

Mr. Toniatti is an artist who works in gold and silver. He, it was, who made the laurel wreath presented to His Majesty, King Victor, by the Italian colony of Chicago in his studio at the Venetian Jewelry Manufactory Company. The wreath was of gold and platinum and set with rubies.

The Venetian Jewelry Manufactory Company is located in the Pure Old Building at 35 E. Wacker Drive; Mr. Toniatti works in gold, silver and precious stones of all kinds.

Italians would do well to patronize him.

L'Italia, April 16, 1910

A NEW STUDIO



John A. Pacini, an energetic and dynamic Italian of our city, has opened a studio, 125 S. Clark St., in which he will perfect lighting effects for the stage. In the past season Riverview Park had on display an attraction called the cyclones of Kansas which spectacle was created both in its lighting and acoustic effects by Mr. Pacini. He is also chief electrician in one of Chicago's leading theatres.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

b. Music

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

Il Corriere Italico, Dec. 20, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

RECITAL AT KIMBALL HALL

p. 4-.....**Friends, admirers, and** music-lovers packed Kimball Hall on Sunday, December 5, to hear the **recital** given by students under the direction of Professor **F. Lo Iacomo**, dramatic tenor.

A more detailed report of the entire magnificent performance is impossible, for lack of space, but it was a signal success.

Il Corriere Italico, Dec. 20, 1937.

PRESIDENT PETRILLO REELECTED



P.1--With unqualified praise for his work one of the largest local units of the Federation of Musicians has reelected James C. Petrillo as president for his fourteenth consecutive term.

Mr.. Petrillo's personality and achievements are frankly admired by the members of the Federation.

He has devoted all his sympathies and his kindly efforts to the welfare of his fellow-musicians, whose hearts he has won.

II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Oct. 1, 1937.

CIVIC OPERA COMPANY.



p. 1. - We take pleasure in informing our readers that the beautiful and charming young soprano, Miss Josephine La Placa, is to appear in the Chicago Civic Opera in its next season, which begins on October 30. She has been with the Berardinelli School of Opera under the direction of its brilliant maestro, N. O. Berardinelli.

An audience of nearly four thousand heard Miss La Placa sing in the Amalgamated auditorium on April 4 last as Violetta in the splendidly produced performance of La Traviata.

She received enthusiastic applause for her singing at that time. She will make her American debut, as Gilda in Verdi's opera Rigoletto at the Chicago Civic Opera House on December 12, 1937.

II A 3 b

IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

CONCERTS AT THE NAVY PIER

The concerts assigned to Italian orchestras and bands at the Navy Pier continue to be appreciated and enjoyed by the public. We have heard so far the bands of Directors G. Sirignano, Quaglia, Serra, De Caprio, Forcellati, Alberti, Conti, Di Giorgio, and Pizzarello, and we are sure that concerts will be assigned to other directors such as Degrazia, Lombardi, Zuccarelli, De Rosa, Vonnisi, Tose, Falaguerra, Cucciardi, and Petrino.

II A 3 b
II B 2 d (1)
IV

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, June 1, 1937.

PUBLIC REQUESTS REPETITION OF PERFORMANCE



p.-1-.....Letters have been pouring into our office since the success of Josephine La Placa as Violetta in La Traviata, which was presented by the Beradinelli School of Opera on April 4, 1937, in the Amalgamated Auditorium. These letters request a repetition of this performance or the presentation of any other opera that Mr. Beradinelli may choose.

Josephine La Placa seems to be a person of considerable stage experience, and she is to be congratulated on the cordiality with which her audience received her. She has a rich, expressive voice, a thorough knowledge of her art, and a distinguished manner.

Mr. Beradinelli, is an excellent conductor and an ardent lover of opera music.

The Italian Courier(Il Corriere Italico) sincerely urges him to make arrangements for another performance later in the fall.

II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, May 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

A SUCCESS

An extremely effective and vigorous performance of "La Traviata," in four acts, was presented at the Amalgamated Auditorium on April 4. This performance fully merited the vehement applause of almost four thousand people. Added to the splendid production of the opera were the beauty and charm of the young soprano, Josephine La Placa, who as Violetta sang gorgeously a good share of the time.

The spectators fully realized that they were hearing a traditional masterpiece well presented by the Berardinelli School of Opera and supremely conducted by Professor N. Berardinelli, assisted by a thirty-two piece orchestra provided by the Chicago Federation of Musicians.

Mr. Berardinelli has been an important figure in local operatic work for several years. The performance of "La Traviata" was in line with his policy of giving opportunities to his students to gain experience under conditions comparable in every respect to performances by professional artists.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MUSIC AND J. C. PETRILLO

President James C. Petrillo of the Chicago Federation of Musicians, an outstanding leader of unquestionable honesty and integrity of character, has always championed the cause of music.

As commissioner for the Chicago Park District he has done his utmost to secure band concerts in Grant Park, where millions of people have enjoyed great performances under the batons of such well-known leaders as Cavallo, Hand, Thavius, Marcelli, Dash, Baimun, Bachman, and Bendix.

II A 3 b

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Il Corriere Italico, Jan. 20, 1937.

ITALIAN

VOCAL CONCERT

Mr. Berardinelli deserves praise for the success of the vocal concert given by the Berardinelli Opera School on the evening of December 27. Mr. Berardinelli's pupils sang the opera "La Traviata."

The artistic success of the production exceeded all expectations.

A large audience of Italians attended because they were assured of an enjoyable performance.

II A 3 b

III B 2

II D 1

II D 6



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1936.

FOR THE ITALIAN CENTER OF CHICAGO.

The demonstration organized by the Italo-American National Union at the Chicago Civic Opera, last November 15, for an Italian Center in Chicago, could not have had a better success.

A large audience accepted enthusiastically the special performance of Boheme and the debut of Miss Vivian Dellachiesa in the role of "Mimi."

We congratulate the Italo-American National Union which exerted itself laudably for the happy accomplishment of the much desired Italian Center in our city.

II A 3 b

III B 2

II D 6

IV

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August 1936.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 5027s

AMONG OUR MEMBERS.

The Italo-American National Union has already deposited \$1,000 to the fund for the proposed Casa Italiana. We also know that to increase this fund, the Italo-American National Union will organize a special performance of the opera, La Boheme, at the Chicago Civic Opera House, in which the well known Italian-American soprano, Vivian Della Chiesa, will make her debut in the role of "Mimi." This performance is assured of a great success.

II A 3 b

II D 10

II D 1

III H

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian American National Union, Oct.-Nov., 1932, p. 1096

TITO SCHIPA GIVES CONCERT IN CHICAGO.

A welcoming committee, composed of officers of the Italo-American National Union and the Tito Schipa Lodge, was on hand at the La Salle Street Station to receive Chev. Tito Schipa, world-famous Italian tenor, on the occasion of his arrival in Chicago for a concert at Orchestra Hall to benefit the Girl Scouts of America.

Members of the committee were Supreme President V. E. Ferrara, Secretary D. F. Coccia, and Attorney T. H. Landise of the Supreme Lodge and President Numberto Rainers, Angelo Zini and Ampelio Vallortigara of the Tito Schipa Lodge.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

II D 10

II D 1 Bulletin Italian American National Union, Oct.-Nov., 1932.

III H

IV Miss Anna Vallortigara presented the singer with a bouquet of roses in the name of the Lodge.

Chev. Schipa presented the Supreme Council with a number of medals bearing his likeness which will be given to all members of the lodge bearing his name.

Because of the briefness of his stay in Chicago it was impossible to make plans for the concert which he has promised to give for the benefit of the aforementioned lodge but they will be made by mail.

WPA (L.L.) P201 3071

II A 3 b

III C

IV



Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 24.

CADY, JANET B., "SIGNOR GIUSEPPE SIRIGNANO,"

On the occasion of the celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the St. John Presbyterian Church, which has been the first year in its own building at 2101 W. Harrison St., Signor Giuseppe Sirignano, a member, presented to his church and friends of the church an excellent musical program. The rendition of this program aroused such an enthusiastic and interested response, and so many inquiries about Signor Giuseppe Sirignano that the writer, Mrs. Janet B. Cady, was requested to secure an interview with the director.

Signor Giuseppe Sirignano was born in the city of Nola, Italy, a city 700 years older than Rome, and a city of a musical genius. Signor Sirignano is the fourth generation of musical Maestros. He states that Italy is full of musicians.

Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 24.



Said he, "if you upturn a stone in Italy you will find a musician."

At eight years of age Signor Sirignano started directing a group of boys with instruments made of paper and wood. He received his musical education in Naples under Chev. Paolo Savola, who is noted for his skill in instrumentation and who was at the time the Director of the Conservatory of Music in Naples.

He studied harmony under Signor Francesco Panzetta, Director of the Bellini Opera House at Naples.

After graduating, he was appointed musical director of the foremost municipal band in Italy. Having distinguished himself as a most capable director. In response to an offer from one of America's biggest summer resorts, Sirignano came to America and brought with him the foundation of his present day band.



Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 24.

In addition to his orchestra work Signor Sirignano is now teaching an orchestra of 48 pieces at the Graham High School.

There is an attractive quality which Signor Sirignano personifies and that is humanitarianism - the soul of the poet alive to the needs of his fellowmen. It is a well known fact that men who have spent their lives in attaining perfection in music are facing a situation that is very serious.

There is a choice supply of musicians at hand with no market for the supply.

The Musicians's Union at 175 W. Washington Blvd., has as its president, Mr. James C. Petrillo. Mr. Petrillo has been instrumental in promoting many movements for the benefit of the members. Signor Sirignano, who is a member of the visitation Committee, explained that the Union pays to the families from \$7.00 to as high as \$15.00 a week, according to the size and need of the family.



Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 24

Within the next week the president, Mr. Petrillo, authorized the withdrawal of \$30,000 to be used in giving concerts to our city and county institutions gratis thus covering two purposes, employment for the musicians, and bringing cheer and joy into the hearts of those who are almost forgotten by the outside world.

Signor Sirignano was most eager to speak of his work, rather than of himself, but the writer wanted to know about his family. He has two sons, one Albert, is the general Musical Director of the Metro Goldwyn Corporation for the entire United States, and the other son, Felix, is Director of the San Antonio Symphony Orchestra at San Antonio, Texas.

Picked them from his band of eighty or more members, Signor Sirignano brought the following noted musicians who presented the program:

Thomas D'Onogrio - First Cornet in the Opera,

Matthew Manna - Second Cornet in the Opera,

Tony Rizzo - First Violinist for several years in Opera,

F. Dante - Nephew of Signor Sirignano, Trombonre, several years a musical director

Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 24



who studied in Naples.

Gabriel Tose - Clarinet, graduated from Conservatory of Music in Bologna, Italy.

Von Beulipz, First Violin, graduated in Berlin, Germany.

Arthur Domminici, First and Second Violinist.

James Tedeschi - String Bass in Opera

Victor Wurms, Flutist, Prague, Bohemia

F. Christenbeck, Drum from Opera.

A. Tufigno, Cello from Opera.

II A 3 b

IV

Il Bollettino Sociale, Dec. 15, 1930;

ITALIAN

MAESTRO SIRIGNANO AT ENGLEWOOD SCHOOL

We offer our congratulations to G. Sirignano, who was recently appointed teacher in the music department of the Englewood High School. Mr. Sirignano was selected by the board of education.

II A 3 b

IV

Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

ITALIAN

BAND CONTEST ORGANIZED BY THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

The band contests held in the new Daily News Plaza continue without interruption.

Mr. A. Lincoln Mahony and the commission that will render the final decision are engaging various bands for the contest in order to select the best among them for a European tour.

The Italian Maestri Sirignano, Forcellati, Cavallo, and Marcelli have already given their concerts with varied programs, showing their artistic ability to the public.

But we feel obliged to state that in the subscription list for funds to finance the contest we saw only one Italian name, that of our well-known compatriot the Reverend P. R. De Carlo, editor of Vita Nuova.

Why such lack of interest?

Why do not our prominent Italians realize the importance of such a contest and contribute to its support?

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

Where is that interest which our associations should feel in affairs of the Italian community?



Why such apathy?

Is it not your desire that the band selected shall be that of an Italian Maestro?

Nevertheless we are very confident that the band selected will be that of Maestro Ulderico Marcelli, well-known director and linguist. Take notice, Italian leaders, and make your contributions, thus facilitating the selection of Maestro Marcelli.

II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

PLAUDITE OMNES

(Editorial)



Honorable mention is due to the splendid efforts of Jimmy Petrillo, the indefatigable and capable pilot of the Chicago Federation of Musicians' fateful ship.

To wit, Mr. Petrillo has lately promoted the organization of thirty free public concerts to be given by a one hundred piece band, and the expenses will be defrayed by private contributions.

It is a fine step on the right path of progress, a movement toward the rehabilitation of real musical art, so much neglected and misrepresented of late with the advent of the charlatanic era of jazz.

Furthermore, it will add somewhat to the depleted financial resources of the real musical profession. The enthusiastic response of the general public in contributing to this worthy cause and to the Chicago World's Fair Band contest fund and the tremendous attendance at the late concerts held at the Daily News Plaza prove convincingly that the mass of the people are in favor of real music and not of the savage-



Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

like, rhythmic, tasteless, monotonous, lascivious cacophony known as jazz.

It is about time for a Christ to appear to lash the unscrupulous and sordid money changers from the temple of art! For if art reveals the character of a race, jazz would certainly indicate an advanced stage of degeneracy among civilized people. Good for you, Mr. Petrillo!

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Aug. 15, 1929.

CONCERT

On Monday, August 19, at 8 P.M. the band of Maestro Strocchia will give a concert at the Navy Pier. Mr. Giovanni Panegasser, tenor, and Mrs. Alai will sing. The Italian consul general, Mr. Castruccio, will attend.

All Italians are invited.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b



ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, July 15, 1929.

ITALIAN CONCERT DAY AT RAVINIA

Mr. Eckstein, president of the Ravinia company, has decided that July 28 shall be Italian Concert Day, and on the afternoon of that day a program consisting entirely of Italian music rendered by Italian artists will be presented in honor of Italy, mother of music and song, at Ravinia Park.

The Italian royal consul general, Mr. Castruccio, will be present on this occasion and will deliver a brief address.

Italians are cordially invited to attend and honor with their presence the Italian Concert Day.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN



Il Bollettino Sociale, July 15, 1929.

BAND CONCERTS

The West Park Board has appointed this year various bands for the concerts that will be held in the city parks. Among the bands selected is that of Maestro Dante Forcellai, which played at Garfield Park on July 8, and Alberti's concert band, which played at Columbus Park on July 9 with great success.

Alberti's concert band will also play at the Navy Pier on Wednesday, July 31, at 8 P.M.

II A 3 b

III H

IV

IV (Jewish)

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1929.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.



Sunday afternoon, July 28, we celebrated Italian Day at Ravinia Park, with the presence of Dr. and Mrs. Castruccio, Dr. and Mrs. Ferme, Chevalier Dell'Agnol and many other prominent Italians.

The program was dedicated to the playing of Italian music. The soloist was Virgilio Lazzari, who sang, "Giovinezza", thrillingly, and was recalled many times by the insistent applause of the audience.

The attendance was inspiring to the Consul, who in a short address, thanked Mr. Eskstein for the great honor given to the Italians.

The large operating contribution of the Italian people is well known, and the honor of an Italian Day at Ravinia Park is deserved and deeply appreciated.

II A 3 b



Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.

BAND CONCERTS URGED BY PRESIDENT PETRILLO

With the beginning of the season President James C. Petrillo of the Chicago Federation of Musicians has set to work to revive the band concerts. He has haunted the offices of the various park boards and has been in constant touch with the finance committee of the city council. Moved by his persistence and determination, the park boards have agreed to do their best to arrange the budget to include music in the parks.

II A 3 b

IV

ITALIAN

Mens Italica, (Monthly), Apr. 1929.

TENOR DICAPUA



Mr. Giulio Dicapua, tenor, pupil of the well known singer and teacher Vittorio Trevisan, will give a concert on the afternoon of May 5. We are sure that Mr. Dicapua will be a great success because of his wonderful voice and talent.

II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, November-December, 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

PERTRILLO RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

p. 43 - James Petrillo, for the seventh time, has been elected president of the Chicago Federation of Musicians at a meeting held in the Federation's Headquarters, 175 W. Jackson Blvd. The vote was unanimous.

Mens Italica, (Monthly), July 1928.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHRONICLES - MISS NINA MARTINI.

Preceded by her excellent reputation as a musician Miss Nina Martini, an accomplished harpist, has arrived in Chicago.

A graduate of San Pietro A Maiella Conservatory of Naples, Miss Martini distinguished herself by displaying exceptional talent and soon she became a member of the Orchestra of the San Carlo theatre of Naples.

Later she became a member of the Orchestra conducted by Mascagni, who gave her much consideration.

She came to Chicago after a concert tour of Italy and America.

The critics have praised her highly and have predicted a brilliant career for her.

In the near future she will give a concert in Chicago and we are certain that her program will be made up mainly of music by Saint-Saens and Tedeschi, whose works Miss Martini faithfully interprets.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)
II A 1
IV

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, May, 1926.

CONCERT BY ENRICO SERVILLO.

Sunday, April 25th, the Studebaker Theater was filled to capacity for the concert given by the dramatic tenor Enrico Servillo.

Mr. Servillo is a singer of the old classical Italian school and he makes a cult of his art.

His vocal and artistic qualities place him among the stars of the musical world.

He sang selections from the operas "Martha," "Aida," "Pigliacci," and "Lucia." The rendition of the operatic selections by Servillo was great and he was applauded enthusiastically.

II A 3 b
II A 3 d (1)
II A 1
IV

- 2 -

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, May 1926.

Miss Antonietta Palumbo and Miss Idele Stenfield, pupils of Mr. Servillo, also on the program, sang selections from "Tosca" and "Lucia" and revealed themselves as having good prospects for brilliant careers.

At the piano was Miss Rosoline Malone who accompanied the singers competently. Miss Hayes and Miss Giltner played the harp, the magic instrument, electrifying the public with harmonious melody. In all, the concert was very successful and Mr. Servillo affirmed himself to be a singer and teacher of note.



II A 3 b

II A 1

II A 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 23, 1920

A NEW OPERA COMPANY

R. Covello, a lawyer, has presented for incorporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, a new opera company, which will be known as The Independent Chicago Grand Opera Association.

The corporation fund will consist of \$25,000 subscribed to by eminent Chicagoans. The Independent Chicago Grand Opera Company, will give opportunities to all young artists possessing talent.

L'Avanti, Dec. 27, 1919.

MUSICAL WORLD MOURNS - CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI DEAD

The death of Cleofonte Campanini after a long and painful heart disease, has brought sorrow not only to the Italian colony, but to the entire city as well.

Maestro Campanini, Director of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, was born in Parma, Italy in 1860. He studied music at the conservatory in Parma, and became ever more proficient and distinguished throughout Italy and other countries. This was particularly true here in Chicago, where he gained the good will of all classes of citizens - amateurs or professionals - because of his talent and his pleasant disposition.

The prominent citizens of Chicago were proud of, and confident in, a maestro who was able to attract the best operas and the best artists to the Auditorium, so that Chicago could take the foremost place in the theatrical



L'Avanti, Dec. 27, 1919.

world.

These operas were lavishly promoted by the same prominent citizens, who invested and lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, far more than they ever donated to so-called philanthropic agencies.

On Sunday, the composer's remains, covered with flowers, were carried to the Auditorium, where an immense gathering of people attended a magnificent vocal and instrumental program. The prelude to the "Deluge" was played, and A. Bonci, tenor, sang Verdi's "Requiem," the "Stabat Mater," and other arias.

Although many artists live beyond the pale of society, politics, and religion, they invariably revert to tradition at the time of their death. Consequently, on the following Monday, our composer-conductor received Catholic funeral services at the Holy Name Cathedral.



II A 3 b
IV

- 3 -

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Dec. 27, 1919.

Temporarily, the remains were deposited at Calvary, but eventually they will be sent to the cemetery of the maestro's birthplace.



II A 3 b
II D 1
IV

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, October 1929.



PROF. S. V. TUFIGNO BECOMES A MEMBER OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

S. Victor Tufigno, well-known teacher of violin and professor of harmony and counterpoint at De Paul University, has made application to become a member of the Italo-American National Union in Lodge No. 38, of which the president is his friend, V. E. Ferrara.

In welcoming him into our organization we like to make known that Prof. Tufigno recently was engaged by Charles I. Reid of New York for a concert tour through the United States.

Our brother Prof. Tufigno got his degree as professor of harmony and composition at the musical institute of Paris. We welcome him.

II A 3 b

IV

II A 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 21, 1919.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE DEATH OF CLEOFONTE CAMPANINI

Yesterday, at St. Luke's Hospital, Maestro Cleofonte Campanini died. Maestro Campanini was a celebrated interpreter of the Italian music and he deserves all the credit for the Chicago Opera Company becoming in a few years one of the most famous organizations of its kind.

The death of Maestro Campanini deprives the world of one of the greatest directors of orchestra and of one of the renowned and genuine interpreters of the lyric operas of the past and present generations.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago, at the request of F. Bragno, president; J. Cannini and V. Formusa, vice-presidents; Comm. A. Lagoria, A. Ferrari, Dr. S. Monaco, U. Muggia, S. Gillette, L. Caravetta, trustees, held a special meeting and resolved to close the Chamber of Commerce's offices next Saturday, as a token of respect for the beloved Maestro Campanini, who was one of the greatest personalities of modern Italy.



II A 3 b
IV

- 2 -

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 21, 1919.

Mr. Ario Flamma said a few words of eulogy and grief, and concluded by stating that Maestro Campanini, although dead, will always be remembered by the present and future generations for his musical genius, which will place him on the Olympus of the Great.

II A 3 b
III B 2
III H
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 2, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE PROFIT GAINED BY THE CONCERT ORGANIZED
BY THE FIUME LEAGUE.

Mr. Cairoli Gigliotti notifies us that at the concert organized by the National Fiume League, a net profit of \$555.10 was realized and was consigned to Mr. Guiseppe Rossi, who transmitted it to the Progresso Italo Americano of New York.

The sum includes \$292.35, which was donated by the audience, and the list of names with the exact amount donated by each was sent to the Progresso Italo Americano with the profits of the concert.

L'Italia, November 2, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

The tickets sold are as follows: Angelo Adamo, \$50; Cherubino Jacobucci \$50; P. R. De Carlo \$45; C. Gigliotti, \$42.50; Joseph De Bellis \$41; Rag. A. Caruson \$38.50; D. Jacobellis \$29; Dr. L. S. La Piana \$23; Almerino Levato \$19; Henry Grill \$17; at the door \$36.50; - Total with the addition of \$20 worth of tickets sold by Mr. Franco whose orchestra played splendidly during the concert \$411.50.

The expenses were divided as follows: - Rent for the hall \$50; Printing expenses paid to Mr. Bertelli \$55; Movie slides \$3.50; A large table placed at the entrance to the hall \$50; incidental expenses \$5; total expenses were \$127.50, and that sum was given to Mr. Enrico Bambara, director of publicity; \$125 to De Bellis, secretary, for mailing expenses; \$15 to Mr. Clinton, singer, who was presented by Mr. De Carlo; and \$5 to Mrs. Brown who accompanied Miss Greco at the piano.

L'Italia, November 2, 1919.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Total expenses \$148.70; gross receipts \$411.50. The sale of the D'Annunzio buttons outside the hall, was not made for either the League 's account, or the concert committee's account who sold them, donated \$3.50 and is listed among the donators for that amount.

The inclement weather caused the return of many unpaid tickets, which would otherwise have increased the amount taken in.

Any way, in spite of difficulties encountered, the result can be considered as very satisfactory.

II A 3 b
II B 1 c (1)
II B 1 a
IV

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

"THE SANDAL LOST IN THE SNOW"

Sunday evening, December 29th last, we were fortunate to be present in the large audience which attended the performance of this operetta at the McCormick Club House.

The action and music of the play were effectively presented by a troupe of professionals and amateurs belonging to the philodramatic club "Tommaso Salvini", under the guidance of Stage Director S. Lami and Musical Director A. C. Ricordati.

"The Sandal Lost in the Snow" is a provincial melodrama that portrays the life, customs and vernacular expressions of the Tuscan peasantry.

Its author, strange to say, is anonymous.

NPA (11) PPO. 30216

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

- 2 -

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

The play takes place in a Tuscan village, during the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The young heroine, Nannetta, is in love with a young man named Nardino, but she is sought in marriage by an elderly bachelor, Signor Polidopio, who takes it for granted that his position as teacher and literator of the village will win him Nannetta.

The mother of the heroine, Ghita, is one of those women who only consider social position when they marry off their daughters. She therefore favors the teacher, but the father, Tommaso, is enlisted on the side of love.

And what of the sandal? In the heart of the night, Nannetta creeps out of her home. For convenience, she wears her mother's sandals.

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

- 3 -

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

She meets her lover, Nardino, and after exchanging "furtive little kisses" with him, she hurriedly leaves to return to her room. In her haste she loses one of the sandals in the snow.

The learned teacher finds the lost sandal and makes of it a casus belli. He loses no time in spreading scandal among the neighbors and invoking their assistance in seeking the woman who, in the flurry of a tryst, had lost a sandal in the snow.

The teacher himself undertakes the task of trying to ascertain the ownership of the sandal. He tries the sandal on the feet of a number of female villagers until, lo and behold, the lost sandal fits on one of the appendages belonging to Nannett's mother.

Charming Nannetta, however, promptly divulges the true story of the sandal, to save her mother from a false accusation. At the same time she publicly avows her love for Nardino.

PROJ. 30215

II A 3 b

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 a

IV

- 4 -

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

The mother flies into a rage, while the teacher insists upon knowing why Nannetta took such a long time to choose between himself, and educated man, and Nardino, a peasant. At this point the good "old man," Tommaso, interrupts to say that he is not seeking a scholar for his daughter, but a husband.

Thus true love, sanctioned by the "old man," wins out, and the play ends happily for all except the mother and the disappointed teacher.

II A 3 b
II D 10

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 20, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE TENOR COLOFEMINA SINGS AT A BENEFIT CONCERT.

The well-known tenor, Donato Colofemina, who now wears a Naval Uniform, sang the other night at the Passavant Hospital for the entertainment of convalescing patients.

Mr. Colofemina sang many operatic and popular songs and was immensely applauded after each song. We compliment our countryman for the enthusiastic manner in which he participated at the benefit concerts organized in Chicago and vicinity.

II A 3 b
II D 10
III H

L'Italia, April 28, 1918.

ITALIAN

[ITALIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TO GIVE CONCERT]



On Sunday, May 10th, the Italian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Professor M. A. Pranze, will give a concert at the Drill Hall of the Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Venetian fugitives.

Miss J. Lonanni of the Boston Grand Opera Company, who is also a graduate of the Arcangelo Bertossi school, and who has a vocal studio in the Kimball Building, will sing selections of Italian Operas.

We urge every Italian to attend this affair.

II A 3 b

I D 2 a (2)

I C

I G

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 11, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

UNION MUSICIANS TO HOLD CONVENTION

To the Italian musicians of Chicago, Monday May 13, will be the inauguration of the Musicians Convention at the Morrison Hotel. This convention will assume great importances. In the past the predominant elements of the Federation of Musicians were German. They had racial prejudices, and because of this, the Italian, French, and English musicians who were in the minority, were compelled to suffer many injustices for slight infractions of the rules. Now that the war has created different conditions, the need is felt for union musicians. Those who were compelled to resign have asked to be reinstated and this will be approved without delay, in order to fill vacancies left by those who have gone to war. We urge the union musicians to be present at the convention.

II A 3 b

III H

I G

IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 2, 1917.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE AMBULANCE WHICH WILL BE OFFERED BY CAMPANINI.

Cleofonte Campanini, director of the Grand Opera Company, has almost raised the funds needed for the ambulance which will be dedicated to his brother, who died fighting for Italy.

Campanini works with the Italian committee, and is distinguishing himself for the enthusiasm with which he cooperated, in making a success of this undertaking. The money raised by Campanini, has already reached the sum of one-thousand and seven hundred dollars, (\$1,700.00).

The most noted contributions were the following:- Amelita Galli-Curci, \$200.00; Rosa Raiso, \$200.00; Giulio Crimi \$200.00; and Riccordero Stracciari \$200.00.

II A 3 b
II B 2 e

ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 30, 1917.

FIRST DEBUT ON STAGE

Delores Cassinelli, who for many years worked with the Essanay Motion Picture Company, is trying for success on the stage. She is engaged with an Operetta Company which is scheduled to open next month at the Garrick Theatre of this city.

Dolores Cassinelli, will make her first debut in a musical comedy, "The Grass Widow."

II A 3 b

II D 10

III H

I G

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, June 10, 1917.

BENEFIT CONCERT

The concert given by Prof. Arcon geli, at the Blackstone Theatre for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross, netted a profit of \$135.00, which has already been given to the local committee of that organization.

The great success of this concert is an honor to Prof. Arcon geli and to his singing school.

II A 3 b

II D 10

III H

I G

IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 9, 1916.

CONCERT BENEFIT ITALIAN RED CROSS.



Mr. Guiseppe Vicedomini, impresario of the Dante Theatre, 815 West Taylor Street, has decided to give an extraordinary entertainment for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross. This performance will be given Wednesday, April 12, and will be given with the assistance of the Italian Consul, Conte Bologesi, and Cav. Lagono and Cav. Dr. Volini, official delegates for the Italian Red Cross in Chicago.

The program will be made of orchestral, vocal and instrumental solo selections.

II A 3 b

L'Italia, Oct. 25, 1914.

ITALIAN

ITALIAN WINS PRIZE OFFERED BY CHICAGO
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

In the contest for the position of pianist that took place at a meeting of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Italian Pasquali Tollerico was awarded the first prize of two-hundred dollars and the honor to take part in the concert that this orchestra is giving November 2.

L'Italia, August 23, 1914.

II A 3 b

IV

ITALIAN

[ITALIAN BAND TO GIVE CONCERTS]

The Italian Band directed by Mr. Giovanni Vecchione, will give two public concerts on the 22nd and 23rd of this month. The first one will take place in Douglas Park from 8 to 10 PM., and the second in Humboldt Park, from 8 to 10 PM.



L'Italia, Aug. 9, 1914

FREE CONCERTS

The Banda Italiana, directed by Prof. G. Vecchione, will give three concerts in public parks during this month. One is on August 7th, at Humboldt Park, the second at Logan Square on the 11th, and the third at Lincoln Park on August 12th.

The programs will feature a number of Prof. Vecchione's own compositions.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 27, 1913.

VECCHIONE'S CONCERT AT THE
WHITNEY OPERA HOUSE



The Italian Orchestra revealed it was perfectly attuned at its last rehearsal, and it will be ready for its final test, Sunday, May 4th. The concert, as has been announced, will be given at the Whitney Opera House, 66 E. Van Buren St., 2:15 P.M.

Vocal selections are to be given by the pupils of the Archangelo Singing School.

This event will add more laurels to the name of G. Vecchione, as a great composer and bandleader.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

IV

L'Italia, April 12, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A GOLD MEDAL AND A SILVER MEDAL WON BY PROF. VECCHIONE

The other day Prof. G. Vecchione had the satisfaction of knowing that he had been awarded the Diploma of Honor and the Gold Medal, for his composition entitled "Libia," and the Silver Medal for his intermezzo, "Sconforto." The prizes were given by the St. Cecilia Musical Academy of New York in a contest which it sponsored.

The good news was given with the following letter:

New York, N.Y.
St. Cecilia Musical Academy,
602 Pacific Street,
International Music Contest.

April 1, 1914.

Prof. G. Vecchione,
Chicago, Illinois.

"Most Eminent Sir:-

I feel honored in being allowed to impart to you the fact that the Honorable Examining Committee after perusing the many compositions entered in our

L'Italia, April 12, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

musical contest, has seen fit to award you the Grand Diploma of Honor, with the Gold Medal for your composition, "Libia," overture for symphony orchestra, with part for the piano, and the Grand Diploma of Honor, with Silver Medal, for your composition for piano, entitled, "Sconforto," and intermezzo.

With the assurance that this information will give you much pleasure, I hold you in the highest esteem."

G. Garofalo, Sec'y,
A. Salmaggi, Director.

At the same time Prof. Vecchione received a letter from Enrico Caruso.

II A 3 b
I E



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 20, 1908.

HUMBOLDT THEATRE.

At this theatre, located at 96 West Ohio street, on Sunday the 14th, the opera Tosca was presented.

This was the first performance in Chicago of the Compagnia Oliva, which has just returned from its well-deserved triumphs in Italy and elsewhere.

This is an organization of real artists, of a kind seldom before welcomed in our colonies. Foremost among them we shall mention the exquisitely intelligent and refined actress, Mrs. Giuliano Oliva.

As a party newspaper the Parola is glad to note this success of a group of artists of whom nearly all are militant comrades in our ranks.

On Saturday, the 20th, the second performance will be given, Maria Giovanna; on Sunday the 21st the third, L'Avvelenatore. The seats are popularly priced: .15, .25 and .35 cents.

We wish for these productions an extraordinary success.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, November 23, 1907.

GIUSEPPE VERDI BAND

It is a pleasure for us to know that a new band has been organized under the leadership of well known Maestro Annibale Ridarelli, an ex-non-commissioned officer of the Italian Army Bands.

The new band is located at 77 Ewing Street, and we are sure that under the direction and management of said maestro, the band will have a great success.



II A 3 b

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, September 2, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30270

(MISS MARY MALATESTA'S TRIUMPH)

Last Sunday, at the Columbus Theater, Miss Mary Malatesta made her debut as a soprano.

Miss Amy Leslie, a very competent music critic, said, "Miss Malatesta shows promise because she has all the good qualities needed. She is young and has a pleasing manner and her voice is very lyrical." Chicago critics also were enthusiastic over her performance.

II A 3 b
III H
IV

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, April 29, 1905.

FRANCESCA BISCEGLIA TRIUMPHS IN HER DEBUT.

Last Easter Sunday was a gay day for the family of Salvatore Bisceglia, who live at 128 Steve Street, Chicago. On that morning, a telegram from Italy arrived at their home stating that Salvatore's daughter had made her debut with great success, in a theater in Sacile, province of Udine.

The news was immediately communicated to Mr. Gastone Gottschalk, director of the Chicago Lyric School at Kimball Hall, who first taught Miss Bisceglia the art of singing. It was he, who advised her father to send her to the Reggio Conservatorio, of Milano, where she distinguished herself, coming back with a repertory of more than twelve operas.

La Tribuna Italiana, April 29, 1905.



We believe in conveying the sentiments of all the Italians of Chicago by sending in their name, the sincerest congratulations to Miss Bisceglia with the warmest wishes for a greater success.

La Tribuna Italiana, December 5, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CONCEPT OF THE ITALIAN ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO.

A very refined public, Italian and American, crowded the Kimball Hall, in the afternoon to attend the first annual concert, given by the Italian Orchestra, directed by the distinguished maestro, G. Vecchione.

Many ladies and gentlemen, attracted by the reputation of said orchestra were present and had the opportunity of admiring the musical and artistic qualities of Maestro Vecchione and his orchestra. Everyone can enjoy such concerts offered during the year free of charge, if he is willing to subscribe \$3 annually.

Under the able direction of Maestro Vecchione the orchestra played the "Stabat Mater" by Rossini, the "Mercadante Overture" and the "Marcia a Savoia; the "Reverie," the "Gavotta," and the "Overture" (by Maestro Vecchione), with skill and very fine artistic feeling.

The Italian Orchestra is an institution organized by Mr. Vecchione in the interest of the Italian arts and our colony should be proud of it and should help and encourage financially and morally such an institution which honors the Italians and Italy.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

III H

IV

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, November 26, 1904.

THE ITALIAN ORCHESTRA OF CHICAGO.



The Italian Orchestra of Chicago will give its first concert of the season at Kimball Hall, 243 Wabash Avenue on the afternoon of November 27, 2:15 P. M., with the assistance of Maestro L. Gottschalk and four of his pupils Mrs. Sadie Pomerance, Miss L. Carrier, Mr. W. Uhlemann and S. Mac Gregor and Maestro S. Tommaso and Prof. E. De Limine.

The following selections will be played by G. Vecchione and his orchestra, Marcia's "Savoia," an "Overture" (which will be dedicated to the Italian Consul Regio Razwadowski, and the "Revere" (the evening).

Admission to this concert is 50¢

Those who have not as yet applied for tickets write or call at 385 S. Halsted Street.

II A 3 b
IV

L'Italia, May 7, 1904.

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

An Italian Opera Star

We are pleased to hear that Miss Maria Malatesta, a resident of the Italian Colony and prize-pupil of Prof. Cav. Marescalchi has been signed to a three-year contract by the Minerva Opera Company.

II A 3 b

II D 10

I G

IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 25, 1903.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

CONCERT AT HULL HOUSE

A concert is being given next Sunday, May 3, for the benefit of Francesco Urgor, blind veteran of Garibaldi's Red Shirts. The Italian Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Vecchione, will play, and other artists are scheduled for vocal numbers.

II A 3 b
II B 2 g
II D 10
I H

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 6, 1900.

A BENEFIT CONCERT

Tomorrow, at 2 P.M., in the hall at 122 W. Lake Street, Professor Modestino Mastro, Albert and Ettore Gualano will give a benefit-concert to help our poor compatriot, A. Cianci. A conference will also be held on social betterment. The benefit committee consists of V. Di Pirro, S. Falone, F. Berardi, D. De Cristoforo, S. Muffeletto, A. Liberatore, and G. Quartullo.

With ardour and earnestness, President V. Di Pirro is inviting the colony to attend. Tickets are \$.25. We are sure that the colony will not fail to attend in response to this charity-call. I am sure you will all spend a splendid afternoon listening to the fine music.

MA (LL) 903.0275

II A 3 b

IV

III B 2

III C

II C

IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, September 16, 1899.

OPEN LETTER FROM CHAL. A. MARESCALCHI

Chicago,

Sept. 9, 1899.

My dear Editor of L'Italia:

"I wish to announce in your paper that I am giving another concert for the final funds to set up the monument to the immortal Garibaldi.

"The Presidents of all the Italian Societies residing here in Chicago are invited, and will deeply honor me if they attend the Committee Mass for this musical event.

"I also invite M.G. Lifrien to accept the honorable duty as President of the Committee itself.

"At my studio, Steinway Hall, I await the favor of the desired consorts, which I consider only as a pledge of a flattering success, and the sincerest manipulation of Loyal Patriotism.

"I want you to accept this proof of my deep consideration, and please believe me, I am ever yours,

Arturo Marescalchi."

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 22, 1899

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Red, White and Blue Band.

The concert given last Sunday at Scandia Hall by the Red, White and Blue Band, under the directions of Professor Camillo Zaccaro, was a great success.

The concert ended with a Solo given by two of his pupils, Mancusi at the piano, and Vito at the harp.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 25, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Sorrentino's Red Band.

The Red Band under the direction of Professor Eugenio Sorrentino will give two concerts at the Grand Opera House, tomorrow afternoon and tomorrow evening.

The concerts will be at 2 P. M. and at 8 P. M. This band has been reorganized and now consists of 50 instruments. The band will travel through the principle cities of the United States.

We wish this band and its leader a great deal of success.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 23, 1897



"A Concert"

Mr. Angelo Patricolo and his pupils will give a Concert June 17, 1897,
at 8:15 P.M., at Hallet & Davis Hall, on Jackson Blvd. & Wabash Ave.
The Colony is invited to attend.

II A 3 b

II D 5

IV

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, May 8-9, 1897.

A Great Concert for the Benefit of the Italian Home.

A great vocal and musical concert under the auspices of Prof. Ernest Libonate will take place in Central Music Hall, tonight at 8 P. M., for the benefit of the Italian Home for the Poor.

This concert was donated by our patriotic Mr. Jhn. Garibaldi. All good-hearted Italians will attend this concert to show real patriotism.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago, and members of his cabinet will also attend the concert.

L' Italia November 9-10, 1895

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

"Miraglias Concert"

A concert by Miss Anna Miraglia was given last Wednesday night at Kimball Hall and attracted a very large house. The concert proved very successful, and we hope to hear many more of Miss Miraglias concerts soon.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L' Italia October 26-27, 1895**Music School**

Prof. G. Baffetti, director of the Marine band and Sevea band,
is opening a music school on 76 E. Indiana Street.

We wish him much success.

ITALIAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

II D 6

IV

L'Italia, April 27-28, 1895.



At Hull House.

Because of illness in Dr. Volini's family, the conference was postponed until tomorrow night at the same time.

Prof. Capone and his pupils, Lumb and Towers will entertain. They will play selections of Capone's own music. Mrs. Mastrooaterio, pianist, and Camillo Vicere, singer, will also be on the program.

II A 3 b
II D 6

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 4-5, 1895.

At Hull House.

The directors of Hull House have announced a contest to which Italian-American music teachers are eligible. Three prizes are being offered for the best compositions of a popular song.

Send your contributions to Wm. L. Tomlins, Central Music Hall.



II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 20, 1895.

The Tomaso Concert.

Prof. Tomaso's fifth annual concert will be given at the Central Music Hall, Friday night, at 8 P. M., April 26, 1895.

Mrs. Tomaso will play on her guitar a selection from the "Barbiere di Siviglia" (The Barber of Seville).

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

ITALIAN



L'Italia, March 30-31, 1895.

Miss Boetti's Concert.

Wednesday night's concert made Miss Boetti more popular than ever with both Italians and Americans.

The Auditorium was filled to capacity. The Italians were present in large numbers.

Miss Boetti is to be congratulated for the splendid performance of her pupils.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 30-31, 1895.

Farewell Performance for Tomagno.

The Italian Opera Company will give a presentation of Verdi's *Trovatore* at the Auditorium tonight as Tomagno's farewell performance.

II A 3 b
II B 1 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 23-24, 1895.

[MISS BOETTI'S CONCERT]

A trial concert will be given Tuesday night at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium by Miss Dove Boetti and her pupils of the Chicago Conservatory.

We wish them loads of success.



II A 3 b

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 9-10, 1895.

Falstaff at the Auditorium.

The season of Italian Opera begins Monday. Falstaff, Verdi's new opera, will be presented at the Auditorium, Thursday of this week.

We are hoping that many seats in the Auditorium will be occupied by members of the Colony.

L'Italia, March 2-3, 1895.

The Italian Opera at the Auditorium.

A season of Italian Opera in which 18 operas will be given is being inaugurated Monday, March 11, 1895. The season is scheduled for three weeks.

The two main events of the first week which we have been anticipating with pleasure are the presentation of Falstaff, Verdi's new opera, and Otello, with the tenor Tamagnano in the name part and Maurel as Iago.

Their first presentation of Otello was in LaScala Opera House Milano.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 3, 1895.

The De Bona Concert.

We hope that many of our friends will be at Kimball Hall, 243 Wabash Ave., Thursday night, where Miss De Bona of Milwaukee Wisconsin, is giving a concert, instrumental and vocal. The concert begins at 8 p. m. and admission is fifty cents and one dollar.

Miss De Bona will sing two solos of which "Robertò tu che adoro," from Roberto il Diavolo, is one and "L'Addio of Miolai" in a duette with Mr. August Dasso, tenor. Prof. Salvatore Tomaso will play a selection on his mandolin.

As an encore there will be contributions from a ladies mandolin quartette, directed by Prof. Tomaso; the tenor, A. Dasso, in a solo with the harpist, Prof. De Bona, father of the young lady sponsoring the concert; the flutist, Prof. Solitto of Milwaukee; the seventeen year old pianist, Chas. Hambitzer, also of Milwaukee and Miss Gaston, pupil of Prof. Janotta, and Prof. Carozzi.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 5-6, 1895.

ITALIAN PROFESSOR OPENS NEW STUDIO

Professor L. Bracony has opened a studio at 1233 Michigan Ave. and has already had the honor of receiving many visits from the most distinguished people of the local aristocracy.

II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 1-2, 1895.

[FAMILY JOYS]

The home of the cultured and esteemed Prof. Janotta has been made happier with the arrival of a new-born son, whose name shall be Alfred Vernon Janotta. Our best wishes to the Janotta heir.

Prof. Janotta is giving a concert on the tenth of January in which his entire class will participate. The concert will be at Kimball Hall.



II A 3 b
IV

L'Italia, May 19, 1894



ITALIAN

Success

A concert was given last Wednesday night at the Central Music Hall, under the auspices of Prof. Tomaso.

An overflow crowd attended.

We congratulate Mr. Tomaso on his great success.

II A 3 b

III H

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 13, 1894.

Diva Patti in Chicago.

Adelina Patti, the famous Italian diva, arrived in Chicago to fill an opera engagement at the Auditorium. She will make two appearances. The first Thursday, Jan. 18th, will be in the opera, "Gabriella" and the second a matinee on the Saturday following will be in the opera "Martha." Supporting singers are La Fabbri, Galassi, Novara, Engel and Durward Lely. Mr. Arditi and Mr. Maschero will conduct.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 15, 1893.

Concerts.

J. Pizzarelli, gave a concert at Chickering Hall last night. He is a member of Gottschalk School of Music.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 24, 1892.

Columbus Marine Band.

A new band has been established in Chicago under the name of Columbus Marine Band. Its first concert will be given on September 2, 1892, at the Brand Hall.

We wish them good luck.

ITALIAN

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

L'Italia, May 28, 1892.

Concert.

The advanced class of the Jannotta school of music will make its debut Thursday night, June 2, at the Central Music Hall in a concert under the direction of Prof. Jannotta.

We thank Prof. Jannotta for the kind invitation.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

L'Italia, February 27, 1892.

A New Singing Teacher.

The gracious Miss Teresa Badarano has arrived from St. Louis Mo., and has opened a studio in Chicago. She is a soprano.

II A 3 b

II B 1 a

IV

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 502/5

L'Italia, January 9, 1892.

The Tomaso Concert.

A concert to be given by Prof. S. Tomaso will have as the main attraction, his Tomaso Mandolin Orchestra. There will be vocal and instrumental solos.

A large attendance is expected due to the popularity of Prof. Tomaso.

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 9, 1892.

A Concert

Wednesday night, the 13th of the month, a big concert will be given under the auspices of Professor Thomas, in the Central Music Hall. Prof. Thomas is the director of the Thomas Mandolin Orchestra, and without doubt, everyone attending will enjoy himself immensely.

APR 11 1892

II A 3 b
II B 1 a
II B 2 f
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 25, 1891.

[BENEFIT CONCERT FOR ITALIAN SCHOOL]

The splendid financial result of the concert given by the Italian School of 500 S. Clark St. is \$1,707.57.

The committee of fifty American ladies who helped with this concert, chose Miss Enders as treasurer. Miss Enders acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Durante's checks and begs that he will accept thanks from the director of the concert, for this generous assistance toward the work of the school. Miss Enders is glad to announce to Mr. Durante that the net proceeds amount to \$1,707.50.

We thank all the Italians who assisted us in this task, and we thank also Mr. Cesare Valisi and his orchestra.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II A 3 b

III H

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 13, 1886.

ART AND ARTISTS

La Patti in Chicago

It has been said that this will be La Patti's last time in Chicago. La Patti will sing at the Central Music Hall Monday the 13th and Thursday the 16th. On Monday night she will sing arias from the second act of "Semiramide" and on Thursday night she will sing selections from the third act of "Faust". An orchestra of fifty musicians will be under the direction of Professor Louis Arditi. Among the assisting artists are Mrs. Scalchi, Mr. Albert Giulle, Mr. Anthony Galassi and Mr. F. Novra.

II A 3 b
II D 10
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 1, 1886.

A Benefit Concert for the Chicago Press Club

Thursday night we will have the pleasure of assisting the Florentine Mandoline orchestra. Professor Cesare Valise will be in charge of the concert which will be given for the benefit of the Chicago Press Club. Since we are taking part in this affair, we are asking our colony to be there, because it will be of great interest to us.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

c. Painting and Sculpture

L'Italia, May 6, 1899.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"A Young Artist"

We wish to announce to the Italian Colony that A. Senese, the young Italian Artist residing at 1011 W. Harrison Street, will exhibit to the public an oil painting entitled "Love in the Country".

This was not announced by the Artist, but by a close friend of his who saw Senese's painting.

II A 3 c
II B 1 c (3)
IV

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.



AN ITALIAN REWARDED

At the Chicago Architectural League Exposition held at the Art Institute, the attention of the visitors was attracted to a sketch reproducing a pavilion of the city of Chicago for the Centennial Exposition of 1933, of which Mr. Luigi Pirola is the creator.

Mr. Pirola's sketch was awarded the first prize, among eleven competitors, consisting of scholarship valued at \$1000 for a trip to the most important artistic centers of Europe. Mr. Pirola is a young architect, son of Italian parents, born in Chicago. He began the study of art in Chicago and has worked at his profession in New York and elsewhere.



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Sept. 1928.

In 1925, he won a scholarship offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; at present he is employed as designer by the Armstrong, Furst & Titan firm of this city.

His sketch was favorably commented upon by the Chicago papers such as the Tribune and the Daily News.

To Mr. Pirola is opened a brilliant career. Thus are the Italians bringing to every corner of the United States the contribution of their intellect, skill, talent, and the artistic genius of our race.

II A 3c

II D 10

III H

I G

L'Italia, Dec. 30, 1911



ITALIAN

STATUE

The sculptor, Carlo Romanello, who has a studio in the Stock Yards, has made a statue of bronze which will be raffled for the Italian Red Cross in Rome. The statue is two feet high and represents a Bersagliero urging soldiers into battle with the cry of "Savia".

II A 3 c
II B 1 c (3)

ITALIAN



L'Italia, August 6, 1892.

Artistic Challenge.

Our friend, the sculptor, Luca Vescia of Chicago, challenges any sculptor to work on a piece of marble for seven days, 11 hours a day, the finished work to be placed on exhibition at the fair and to be judged by a committee chosen for that purpose.

Mr. Vescia has posted \$200 to back his challenge.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

3. Aesthetic

d. Theatrical

(1) Drama

Il Corriere Italico, May 1, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A. D. L. ARTIST

P.2--On Sunday, April 18, we had the pleasure of attending a performance of the drama "Suor Teresa," presented by the Citta Di Bari Company and directed by Mr. A. Segreto.

We had an opportunity to admire the well-known actress Maria Armando, who revealed herself as a great dramatic artist, second to none. She gave to her role a realistic vitality which moved and delighted her audience. She has real talent for the stage and gives a realistic impersonation of every character which she assumes.

It is an honor and a source of honest pride for us Italians to have an artist of this caliber in our colony.

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

II B 2 e



ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 5, 1920.

THE REOPENING OF THE DANTE THEATER.

The Dante Theater, under the management of Mr. Guiseppe Vicoedomini, will reopen today. A large crowd is expected to see the attractions presented on the program.

La Nuovissima Company, composed of the best artistic talent will appear here for the first time, and an interesting cinematograph film will be projected on the screen. Mr. E. Sperone, the well known Italian pianist, will play.

La Nuovissima Dramatic Company is directed by Mr. Francesco Allara, and is well known in the Italian colonies of the East. People taking part are: Pasquale Abete, renowned baritone; A. Merighi Soudero, singer; Mr. Alfredo Basoetta; Mr. Coppia Amaula; Mrs. Maria Conti; and Mr. Remo Conti.

Two spectacles will be shown Saturday, one at 6 p. m., and the other at 8:45 p. m., and there will be a Sunday matinee performances.

II A 3 d (1)

II B 2 g

II A 2

IV

ITALIAN

• Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May-June, 1920.

THE READING OF ARIO FLAMMA

Ario Flamma gave a reading of his drama William Kent in the English Room of the Congress Hotel, May 22.

Among those present were the Italian Consul; Conte Bolegnesi, Vice-Consul G. Dall'Agnol; Miss Gina Varesi; John Barrymore; F. Bragno; V. Arimondi; Mrs. Garibaldi; Mrs. Romanelli; Miss Bonfanti; Miss M. Morino; A. Mastrovalerio; Mrs. N. Lofranco; A. Ferrari; R. Decarlo; Dr. Gino, and Mr. Mazzaresi.

Ario Flamma in his drama William Kent, revealed himself as an expert dramatist, a deep psychologist and character creator. William Kent is an assured success. The Excelsior Dramatic Company has done well to choose it for a New York premier.

(Ario Flamma was at the time, Secretary of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago. Tr. Note).

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 31, 1919

TONIGHT IS THE GRAND OPENING OF THE DANTE THEATER.

The Dante Theater will be inaugurated tonight. We announce that Mr. Jos. Vicedomini, is sure that La Moderna Company, in view of the fame of its artists, will please the public very much.

The repertoire contains many new attractions. The first rank artists taking part at this theater tonight, and who are liked by all Italians in America are:

Danigi sisters; Amato, comedian, Canini, tenor; Cardone, singer; Conte, actor; and Ventrella, all-around-actor. Mr. Serpone, the famous piano player, will be the accompanist. The theater will be opened as follows:

Week days.....5:30 P. M.

Saturday4:00 P. M.

Sunday and holidays....1:00 P. M.

II A 3 d (1)

ITALIAN

II B 1 d

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

"THE SANDAL LOST IN THE SNOW"

Sunday evening, December 29th last, we were fortunate to be present in the large audience which attended the performance of this operetta at the McCormick Club House.

The action and music of the play were effectively presented by a troupe of professionals and amateurs belonging to the philodramatic club "Tommaso Salvini", under the guidance of Stage Directors S. Lami, and Musical Director A. C. Ricordati.

"The Sandal Lost in the Snow" is a provincial melodrama that portrays the life, customs and vernacular expressions of the Tuscan peasantry.

Its author, strange to say, is anonymous.

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

The play takes place in a Tuscan village, during the first decade of the nineteenth century.

The young heroine, Nannetta, is in love with a young man named Nardino, but she is sought in marriage by an elderly bachelor, Signor Polidopio, who takes it for granted that his position as teacher and literator of the village will win him Nannetta.

The mother of the heroine, Ghita, is one of those women who only consider social position when they marry off their daughters. She therefore favors the teacher, but the father, Tommaso, is enlisted on the side of love.

And what of the sandal? In the heart of the night, Nannetta creeps out of her home. For convenience, she wears her mother's sandals.

She meets her lover, Nardino, and after exchanging "furtive little kisses with him, she hurriedly leaves to return to her room. In her haste she loses one of the sandals in the snow.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 d

-3-

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

The learned teacher finds the lost sandal and makes of it a casus belli. He loses no time in spreading scandal among the neighbors and invoking their assistance in seeking the woman who, in the flurry of a tryst, had lost a sandal in the snow.

The teacher himself undertakes the task of trying to ascertain the ownership of the sandal. He tries the sandal on the feet of a number of female villagers until lo and behold, the lost sandal fits on one of the appendages belonging to Nannetta's mother.

Charming Nannetta, however, promptly divulges the true story of the sandal, to save her mother from a false accusation. At the same time she publicly avows her love for Nardino.

The mother flies into a rage, while the teacher insists upon knowing why Nannetta took such a long time to choose between himself, an educated man, and Nardino, a peasant. At this point the good "old man," Tommaso, interrupts

II A 3 d (1)
II B 1 d

-4-

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Jan. 15, 1919.

to say that he is not seeking a scholar for his daughter, but a husband.

Thus true love, sanctioned by the "old man," wins out, and the play ends happily for all except the mother and the disappointed teacher.

II A 3 d (1)

ITALIAN

La Fiaccola, June 22, 1918.

AT THE DANTE THEATRE

The group under the direction of the clever artist Minciotti, which has been giving performances at the Dante Theatre for the last three months, will terminate its Chicago engagement on next Sunday, the 23rd, with the presentation of "Othello."

This will be given twice: at 4 and 8 P. M. The reserved seats are for sale at twenty-five and fifty cents.

This newspaper is hoping for a full house, for it would be a fitting way to express appreciation of the exceptional performance and of the valiant artist Minciotti.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 2 d (1)
IV

ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Aug. 6, 1914.

A PLAY GIVEN IN BEHALF OF OUR NEWSPAPER

Sunday, August 16, at 8 P. M. at Mondaxes' Hall, 2242 W. 25rd Place, an Italian play will be presented, by the well known dramatic artist, Paolo Crenonesi. Mr. Crenonesi will be assisted by many other Italian artists of Chicago. The well known drama of Victorien Sardou, "Tosca," will be presented.

One half of the net proceeds of this performance will be donated in behalf of our newspaper La Parola.

Thus, we beg the comrades and friends to attend in large numbers, because they will enjoy themselves and at the same time help our newspaper.



II A 3 d (1)

II D 10

III H

I G

I V

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 23, 1917. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**MR. SALVATORE FALZONE'S PRESENTATION FOR THE BENEFIT
OF THE VENETIAN FUGITIVES WAS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS**

A drama entitled "La donna di Udine" under the direction of Mr. Salvatore Falzone, and a dance, was given for the benefit of the Venetian fugitives.

It is a pleasure to say that this presentation was a great success.

Judge Bernard P. Barasa and a large number of Italians from the 21st and 22nd ward, were present.

During an intermission Judge Barasa gave a brief speech congratulating the splendid work being done by this colony for their fatherland.

The committee of this presentation extend their sincere thanks to the people who helped make this affair a great success.

The profit received will be given to the Italian Red Cross Committee, to be sent to Italy for the benefit of the Venetian fugitives.

La Parola dei Socialisti, July 4, 1908.

[OLIVA DRAMATIC COMPANY TO GIVE PRESENTATIONS]

The Oliva Dramatic Company is still enjoying well-deserved triumphs. This week it will perform in the Hull House theatre.

On the Fourth of July it will present "The Mysteries of the Spanish Inquisition," and on Sunday, July 5, "Antonio Gasparone, the Roman Brigand."

This impressive drama, together with "Lively Theresa," by P. Chiesa, will be given on July 9 at Turner Hall, 2505 Kensington Avenue.



II A 3 d (1)
IV

ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 2, 1914.

PAOLO CREMONESI AT THE ALHAMBRA THEATRE

Thursday evening, September 3, Paolo Cremonesi, comedian, will begin his theatrical season at the Alhambra Theatre.

He will present in English the comedy-farce which he presented in many theatres of the East, and which we last year applauded in various theatres and vaudeville houses of Chicago - such as the Academy, Colonial, the McVickers.

The comedy, written by Cremonesi himself, is full of very funny situations which stimulates hilarity from beginning to end.

The title of the farce is "Curing the Tenor."

Knowing that Mr. Cremonesi does not sing, we can understand the hilarious complications that arise.

100 (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Sept. 2, 1914.

From Chicago, Mr. Cremonesi will extend his tour to the East, and then to the West as far as San Francisco and will return to Chicago next spring.

To our genial artist, who with his plays in Italian has helped, financially, our newspaper La Parola, we extend our good wishes for a fortunate tour and a financial and artistic success.

The Alhambra Theatre is situated on State Street, between Archer Avenue and 20th, Street.

We beg our comrades to attend in large numbers the performances given by Mr. Cremonesi.

RECEIVED
PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, May 3, 1914.

CREMONESI AT THE McVICKERS THEATRE

One of the few Italians to make a success on the American stage, Paolo Cremonesi, is appearing at McVickers Theatre in the comedy, "Curing the Tenor". With him in leading roles are the Misses Josephine Fairchild and Florence Kean. Cremonesi returns to Chicago after a successful tour of the West in which he presented some of his own plays.

II A 3 d (1)
II B 2 e
III C
I E

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 20, 1908.



VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

At this theatre, 379 South Halsted street, a series of Italian comedies and movies are being given, as well as ballads and songs,-all for one nickel.

The clever impersonator Campanella and his fellow artists are the drawing card every evening. The public applauds particularly when (and it happens often) priests, bosses, and exploiters are attacked on the stage.

II A 3 d (1)

II A 3 b

III H

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, July 30, 1904.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 502/5

ITALIAN THEATER OF CHICAGO.

Tomorrow night, Sunday, July 31, 1904, at the Steinway Theater on Van Buren Street, between Wabash & Michigan Ave., the Italian Dramatic Company will present the drama Il Figlio di Tato, written by the genuine poet and author, Mr. Silvio Picchianti, and the comedy Lui o Lei (?) by Emilio Taddeil.

In the intermission the orchestra of Maestro Enrico Sansone will play selections of classical music. We are sure that the Italian colony of Chicago will not miss such opportunity and will be present to encourage the efforts made by the Italian Dramatic Company in the interest of the Italians and of Italian arts.

The comedy Tra Un'Ora, by the same author, Mr. Picchianti, which was presented to the public, three months ago, was well accepted by the Italians, and we hope that the drama Il Figlio di Tato will have the same or better success.

La Tribuna Italiana, July 30, 1904.

Our colony must be glad to have an author as Mr. Picchianti, well known in the literary circles of Italy.

Italians, remember that history is the school of humanity; and the theater and his art is the school of life.

II A 3 d (1)

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, June 1-2, 1895.

An Italian National Theater.

Tonight marks the opening of the new Italian National Theater at 139 Ewing St. under the management of Francisco Abbato and Company.

L'Italia, February 18, 1893.

[ITALIAN DRAMA AT ULICH'S HALL]

It is fortunate for the Italian Colony that no American reporters were present the other evening at Ulich's Hall when the Circolo Filodrammatico made its second appearance of the season, because I'm sure that the American newspapers would by now have carried an exaggerated account of the behavior of the audience.

The Circolo Filodrammatico if it intends to carry on, will have to insist on a more decorous attitude from its audience. The boorish behavior of last night's audience was disgusting to this reporter and to the better class of the Italians present. The Hall was filled to capacity. During the action on the stage, conversation was carried on in a loud tone; men stood in front of the stage, many with their hats on, obscuring the view for the spectators seated behind them. The Hall was filled with a fog of smoke so that I'm sure the performance suffered because of it as well as the inexperience of the actors.

II A 3 d (1)

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 2, 1892.

The Theater.

At the Grand Theater, Alexander Salvini, son of the Great Salvini, Italian tragedian, is giving a group of dramas from his extensive repertoire. Among these, "The Three Musketeers," "The Neapolitan Boy," and "Don Ceaser of Bazan."

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and
Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

a. Music

II B 1 a

II B 2 e

II D 10

II D 6

II D 1

III H

ITALIAN

Bulletin - Italo-American National Union (Monthly),
December 1936.

"THE SUCCESS OF THE GRAND OPERA PERFORMANCE PROMOTED BY OUR ORGANIZATION"

The performance of the Grand Opera, "La Boheme," announced by the Italo-American National Union in behalf of the proposed Italian House Center, as was foreseen, has an imposing success and has proved once again that the Italian colony of Chicago is always ready to encourage the patriotic and useful initiatives of our organization.

The Chicago Civic Opera House was crowded to capacity by the best element of our community and by American lovers of good music, who were anxious to hear the young soprano, Vivian Della Chiesa, who for the first time presented herself to the public in the role of "Mimi", in that opera by Puccini.

Other roles were taken by Armand Tokatyan, Giacomo Rimini, George

II B 1 a

II B 2 e

II D 10

II D 6

II D 1

III H

- 2 -

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italio-American National Union (Monthly),
December 1936.

Cehanovsky, Lola Fletcher, Vittorio Trevisan, Giuseppe Cavadore, Teodor Lovich, Maestro Roberto Moranzoni was the director.

Vivan Della Chiesa, well known to the American public through her radio broadcasts over N.B.C. stations, was well received and applauded by the audience.

It is unnecessary to say that the success attained by this notable singer was a just compensation for her strenuous work, and that the performance marked her ascension among the stars of the lyric theater.

In the intermission between the second and third acts, our Supreme President,

II B 1 a

- 3 -

ITALIAN

II B 2 e

II D 10

II D 6

Bulletin Italio-American National Union (Monthly)

II D 1

December 1936.

III H

Philip D'Andrea, chairman of the committee, thanked the artists, the director of the Chicago Civic Opera, and all the spectators. He paid a special tribute to the Royal Italian Consul, who was present with the officers of the Consulate, and with officials of the city of Chicago.

At the end he gave a beautiful bouquet of flowers to Miss Vivian Della Chiesa.

The evening artistically and financially was a great success. The net profit will greatly increase the funds for the erection of the Italian House Community Center, which is our goal.

II B 1 a
II B 1 c (3)
II A 3 b
IV

ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, September, 1932.

OUR BAND WINS FIRST PRIZE AT CHICAGOLAND MUSIC FESTIVAL HELD BY THE TRIBUNE

Saturday, August 20, at the Drake Hotel a band contest was held under the auspices of the Chicago Tribune in connection with the Chicagoland Music Festival held in the evening of the same day at Soldiers Field.

Our band, competing in Class B. group, won the first prize after playing the "Semiramide Symphony" and the "Campane Dell' Eremita Symphony", directed by Maestro Antonio Guggino. Mr. V. E. Ferrara, who cooperated much for the organization of this band. Mr. Ciro Balzano, Mr. Nardrelli and Mr. Bianco trustee and organizers of the band, were present at the contest.

After the awarding of the first prize to the band, consisting of an artistic diploma, an artistic and costly "Baton" was presented to Maestro Guggino by the judges appointed by the Tribune, and each musician was rewarded with a beautiful gold medal on which was engraved "Chicagoland Music Festival", and "First Prize Class".

II B 1 a
III C

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 3, 1931.

BENEFIT CONCERT

La Vespertina Musicale, (the evening concert), under the direction of Camille Iarussi, daughter of our friend Michael Iarussi, was given last month in Bowen Hall, Hull House, for the benefit of Angelo Custode Church, of which the Reverend R. Secchia is pastor.

Besides the members of the choir, Vincent Nicasi, Joseph Aiello, Nettie Adezio, Mary Cesaro, and Caterine Pacelli took part in the concert.

The Italian consul general, Dr. Castruccio, attended. The concert was an artistic success.

WPA (U) PROJ. 30275

II B 1 a

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Oct. 15, 1929.

MUSICAL CLUB

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

On Sunday, September 22, at the studio of Maestro N. O. Berardinelli, 1113 South Ashland Boulevard, the musical club "La Boheme" was organized by a group of musicians and lovers of music.

The aim of this Club is to unite the professional element and the lovers of music in order to spread and popularize the real art of music, especially Italian music, which has given to the world immortal celebrities.

Besides this the Club intends to develop talent among its members so that they may be capable of offering plays, concerts, etc. to the public and to help as far as possible those who have special aptitude for a musical career.

The organizers of the Club are N. O. Berardinelli, director, Dr. A. Aurilio, Mr. A. Militello, Attorney E. Ferrari, Mr. T. Lucidi, and Messrs. Mazzocchi and Di Giovanni.

ITALIAN.

II B 1 a
IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, September 1929, p. 21

"CONCERTS AT THE DAILY NEWS. A WOMEN'S BAND."

The most characteristic event, during the period of the band contest, was the concert given by the "Chicago Women's Band," directed by our countrymen, Prof. Alfred Sponsilli, which played an interesting and varied musical program. The band is composed of 40 women and the Assistant Director is Miss Dolly Grey, 4109 Drexel Blvd.

Prof. Sponsilli received much applause and congratulations from the Daily News. The band was not competing in the contest.

II B 1 a

IV

"Third Band in '33 Test Wins Praise of Critics,"
Vita Nuova (Monthly), July 1923, p. 13.

Giuseppe Sirignano conducted the third band concert of the series sponsored by the Chicago Daily News, yesterday evening, on **the Daily News Plaza**, and provided a program of unusual variety and interest. It included selections from "Lohengrin"; the "Rienzi Overture," by Wagner; a suite, from "Bizet"; the setting of an act, from "Andrea Chenier," by Giordana; "Waldteufel" waltzes; numbers by Herbert and Battiste, and two compositions by Siriguano, conductor.

Such a program, of course, cannot fail to display versatility and a steady grasp of the essentials of ensemble. There was the complete co-ordination of tone and exactness of rhythm that is expected of a high-grade band, but there was more. There was brilliance in conception and performance, notably in the Andrea Chenier number, where the wood winds saw their chance and took it with the freedom that belongs to skill. The "Bizet" suite was perforce omitted because of the rule that the concerts must close at 10 o'clock, and that was a pity.

It might have been prevented had encores been taboo.

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II B 1 a

IV
I E

ITALIAN

La Parola del Popolo, Dec. 17, 1921.

"PRINCELY LOVE"

This operetta was presented on Sunday, December 4, under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Sections of the 11th Ward.

Its success surpassed our expectations; this was largely due to the energetic efforts of Maestro A. Ricordati. May we be allowed once more to say that our friend Ricordati is the man best fitted to stage operettas.

Everything considered, the performers did a pretty good job. Miss L. Santarsieri, in the role of Natalia, surpassed the other actresses.

It would be irrelevant to describe here the work of the other performers.

II B 1 a

ITALIAN

IV
I E

L'Avanti, Dec. 25, 1920.



"THE SLIPPER LOST IN THE SNOW" AND "THE THREE HUNCHBACK BROTHERS"

These two operettas, given on Dec. 5th at the Meldazis Hall by the Italian Socialist Sections of the 11th Ward, were a real success.

Maestro A. C. Ricordati has once again shown his intelligence and ability to adapt his small orchestra to the exigencies of the singers. The merit of his work was recognized and repeatedly applauded by the audience.

Maestro P. Pacin, as first violinist, contributed much to the success of the evening.

Miss M. Santarseri, in the roles of Nannetta and Giacomina, showed that she possessed a sure and clear voice, in spite of her being new to the stage.

Mr. R. Betti made his debut in the roles of Nardino and Prosdocimo, and sang excellently, particularly in "The Three Hunchbacks."

T. Bellandi, in the roles of Martorello and the village teacher, was superior

L'Avanti, Dec. 25, 1920.

in his singing and excellent in his acting.

Serafino Lami, took care of the scenery and was also the prompter.

All the actors performed better than was expected, and even the choruse's surpassed themselves.

II B l a

IV
I E

ITALIAN

L' Avanti, May 8, 1920.

E. AUDRAN'S "LA MASCOTTE"



This operetta was presented on Sunday, May 2, at the Meldazis Hall, under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Sections of Cook County.

A few minutes before the curtain went up, the distressing news arrived that the prima donna, Giuseppina Donici, was sick in bed.

Immediately, two of our comrades went to the Teatro Dante, in order to engage Miss Elisa Donici as a substitute. She is a sister of the stricken actress. However, as it was impossible for her to leave the Teatro Dante before 10 P. M., the entire situation was explained to the audience at Meldazis Hall. Dancing was then resumed.

At 10 P. M., Maestro A. C. Ricordati shifted to symphonic music. It was played very well by an orchestra of fifteen pieces, in spite of the fact that half of the musicians were young students, pupils of Maestro Ricordati and of Maestro Pacini, the first violinist. An appreciative audience listened silently, and then applauded loudly.

L' Avanti, May 8, 1920.

T. Bellandi sang so naturally in the role of Tonio the Shepherd, that it almost seemed as if the maestro had composed it purposely for him. His baritone voice was particularly impressive when he sang the lovely ballad: "The devil on a fatal day." Nina, the turkey girl, was splendidly portrayed by the substitute, Miss Elisa Donici - although she had never rehearsed the part. Her duet with Tonio was greatly applauded, and encores were called for.

Remo Conti is the artist who has adapted this operetta to the stage. Moreover, for the last two months, he co-operated with Maestro Ricordati in training the amateur actors. Mr. Conti played the role of Louis XIV admirably. While he does not possess a remarkable voice, he is a perfect master of the same. Mrs. Conti showed true artistry in her role of the little princess.

All the other actors, although amateurs, contributed in great measure to the success of the operetta.

The chorus of peasants and peasant girls sang very well, and was much applauded.

II	B	1	a	
II	B	1	c	(2)
II	A	3	b	
II	B	2	g	
III	B	2		
II	D	6		

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 2, 1919.

THE ITALIAN CIRCLE OF THE HULL HOUSE

We are pleased to notify the entire colony of an event which was given last Thursday by the Italian Circle of the Hull House.

Among the artists who took part in the program was Guido Cian, tenor, who displayed the marvelous quality of his voice in three Italian melodies, and was very much applauded.

For those who wish to know this young singer more intimately, his studio is located at 343 Jackson Blvd. (Lyon and Healy Bldg.), where he gives vocal lessons.

Miss Rebecca Lennle followed with three modern dances, which pleased the public very much. She is only ten years old and is considered a prodigy.



L'Italia, November 2, 1919.

The public continuously applauded when Miss Josephine Rolla played classical Italian music at the piano.

Mr. Frank De Louise who sang in both Italian and English, won the admiration of the audience.

Mr. Amelio Colantoni, who came from Italy several months ago to complete social studies, spoke at the end, explaining the ideals which will form the new life of the circle. This young man, with rapid and sculptured strokes, gave a clear picture of actual conditions today, maintaining the necessity of culture and education to a high degree.

II B 1 a
II D 10

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Apr. 28, 1918,

On Sunday, May 10th, the Italian Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Professor M. A. Pranze, will give a concert at the Drill Hall of the Masonic Temple, for the benefit of the Venetian fugitives.

Miss J. Lonanni of the Boston Grand Opera Company, who is also a graduate of the Arcangelo Bertossi school, and who has a vocal studio in the Kimball Building, will sing selections of Italian Operas.

We urge every Italian to attend this affair.

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BOSTON

L'Italia, Oct. 27, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A YOUTHFUL CONDUCTOR

At twelve years of age Carlo Truma is the conductor of an orchestra made up of musicians all under eighteen years of age. It is known as the West Park Patrol, and plays every Saturday and Sunday in West Park. The concerts have been well patronized.

ITALIAN

II B 1 a
II A 3 b
IV

L'Italia, February 6, 1904.

"A Concert"



A concert was given in honor of the late G. Verdi; the great Italian composer.

The program consists of Verdi's music under the auspices of Prof. Marescalchi and his pupils, at Steinway Hall.

Doctor A. Lagorio spoke a few words on the Life of G. Verdi. A capacity crowd attended.

II B 1 a
II A 3 b
IV

L'Italia, June 17, 1899.



ITALIAN

Chal. Marescalchi and the "Verdi Choral Society"

We announce, with pleasure, that another choral society was added to the others now existing in Chicago.

Those interviewed said:

There are 30,000 Italians residing in Chicago. I believe they have not changed in the least for dwelling here; in fact, I am sure to find as many good singers here, as in Italy.

The Society will be named "Verdi Choral Society", and will be composed of not only Italians, but also Americans who are interested in Italian music.

At the invitation of Chal. Marescalchi, there are already twenty members.

The Concert-work will begin immediately after the summer vacation.

Chal. Marescalchi has our best wishes for a tremendous success.

II B 1 a
I A 2 c

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 28, 1891.

BENEFIT FOR THE ITALIAN SCHOOL, 505 S. CLARK STREET

A concert is being organized for the benefit of the Italian School. This concert will take place Monday night, April 2, at Central Music Hall. You are all invited to attend.

Tickets are \$1.00.

II B 1 a
III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 14, 1887.

A CONCERT GIVEN FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
ITALIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Thursday evening, May 11, a concert was given under the direction of Professor Dasso in the Central Music Hall for the benefit of the Church. It was an all-Italian Concert consisting of Italian music rendered by Italian musicians. We extend our congratulations to Reverend Father Moretti for his good work. Let us hope that the Italian church will always be ahead and that its work will always be rewarded.

II B 1 a

I A 2 a

III B 2

III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 15, 1887.

A BENEFIT CONCERT FOR THE ITALIAN CHURCH

The Most Reverend Fathers Moretti & Compagina gave a concert for the benefit of the Italian Church at "Uhlich's Hall". The big hall was full of both men and women, many of whom were representatives of social parties of the colony. These societies are considering the opening of an Italian school similar to the school in New York which is under the direction of Father Mazziotta.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS

AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(1) Drama

II B 1 c (1)

I A 1 b

IV

ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

ITALIAN CULTURAL ACTIVITY AT CRANE COLLEGE

The Javelin, the weekly newspaper of Crane College, reports that at the meeting of the Italian Club a plan was discussed and approved of for an "Italian Night" to be promptly rehearsed and presented successively at the University of Chicago, at Loyola University, and at Crane College, where Professor G. Albachiara, the organizer of the club, teaches Italian.

The members of the Italian Clubs of Chicago and Loyola Universities, with the cooperation of Lami's dramatic company, will give the dramatic sketch by Giacosa, "Una Partita A Scacchi," (The Chess Match), which will be followed by music, songs, and dances.

This event is considered of great importance by Italians because Crane College will be the first public school in this city to present an Italian play acted by Italian-American students.

This will mark the first step toward the goal which Professor Albachiara is striving to attain - the diffusion of the Italian language among our Italian-American students.

II B 1 c (1)

I A 1 b

IV

"Italian Cultural Activities at Crane College",
Vita Nuova (Monthly), May 1930, p. 41.

The Javelin, Crane College weekly newspaper, reports that at a meeting of the Italian Club, last week, the plan was discussed and approved for an "Italian Night", which will soon be organized and given, successively at the University of Chicago, Loyola University, and at Crane College, where Professor G. Al-bachiara, organizer of the club, is teaching Italian.

The members of the Italian Club of the University of Chicago and Loyola, with the assistance of Lamis Dramatic Company, will present the short drama "A Game of Chess" ("Una Partita a Schacchi"), by Giacosa, which will be followed by music, singing, and dancing.

The coming event has aroused much interest among the Italians because it's the first time that an Italian drama, played by Italo-American students will be presented in a public school like Crane College.

Vita Nuova, May 1930, p.41.

In publishing this article, it is our intention to urge and encourage Italian-American youth to take advantage of this opportunity and frequent the school with more interest.

II B 1 c (1)

I B 3 a

I E

IV

ITALIAN

L'Avanti, Mar. 1, 1919.

PROPAGANDA AND AMUSEMENT



On Sunday, February 23, a dramatic performance was given at the Hull House Theatre by the Italian Socialist Section of the 19th ward.

The sketch "Intimate Drama;" by comrade Serafino Lami, and the satirical comedy "The Colonial Revival," by the excellent author T. Lucidi, were presented.

"Intimate Drama" justly condemns the barbarous custom, the pitiless tradition of binding the heart of a maiden to the first ruffian who comes along, cynically (sic) displaying those financial requirements which will purchase her father's consent to the marriage. No consideration whatsoever is allowed the poor victim, who in many instances will succumb prematurely to such a calamity.

L'Avanti, Mar. 1, 1919.



Among the customs and traditions of the barbarous ages, that of the conventional marriage is perhaps the most barbarous - inasmuch as it extinguishes in a virgin that **vivifying spark** called love - which has ever been the sage and gentle promoter of human development.

Against this remnant of savagery, our comrade Lami has directed his keen criticism, analyzing the **errors** of modern life and employing a witty and flowing style.

Our friend, T. Lucidi, in his "Colonial Revival," endeared himself greatly to all those who have at heart the real colonial interests of Italy.

L'Avanti, Mar. 1, 1919.

His eloquent satire mercilessly flays prominent, but ignorant and conceited citizens; political racketeers; dishonest bankers; haughty, foolish ladies.

Both playwrights were called to the front of the stage several times and their ideas were interpreted faithfully by the actors.

Comrades Meucci and Rossi were excellent - the one, in portraying the lover who is entitled to spontaneous, non-purchasable love, the kind that flows from a passionate heart - the second, in playing the role of the husband, who acquired his barbarous rights over the heart and body of the maiden through the connivance of the no less barbarous laws on marriage.

)
L'Avanti, Mar. 1, 1919.



Mrs. Ester Lami, the noted artist was also warmly applauded.

Financially, the show was quite a failure.

II B 1 c (1)
I E

ITALIAN

L' Avanti, Dec. 15, 1918.

AT THE HULL HOUSE THEATRE



On Sunday, December 1st, a play was presented at Hull House, under the auspices of the Italian Socialist Section of the nineteenth ward.

A rather small, but refined and intelligent audience was entertained with "The Foundling of Holy Mary," a play in three acts by P. Giacometti. The performance was so true-to-life that we noticed many ladies of the audience drying tears that came to their eyes during certain touching scenes...

Scenes with social significance written by our comrade, S. Lami, and grouped under the title "For the Conquest of Bread," followed the play.

- 2 -

ITALIAN

L' Avanti, Dec. 15, 1918.

Miss T. Cesarotti, pianist, entertained the audience with a number of selections. She received much applause and a bouquet of flowers as well.

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 b

III B 2

II D 6

IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 1, 1918.

THE FORMING OF A NEW ARTISTIC CLUB



Through the initiative of a group of willing people, a new club has been organized in our colony for the purpose of advancing Italian art and drama.

The Organization Committee asks all Italians of this city to attend the first program to be given by this new club. The club will began its work by giving two dramas on December 15, at Hull House.

The dramas will be Ario Flamma's, Fiamme, which was a great success in 1906 at the Ariano Theater in Rome and was read by the author to Queen Margherita, and Chateau Thierry, and episode of the war.

The Executive Committee is oomposed of the following people:

Rag A. Caruson, honorary president; Dr. S. Monaco, president; G. Silvesti, vice president; and director of drama Ario Flamma's Fiamme; Nunzio Russo, secretary; and Arturo Mardresini, director of hall.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 10

III H

I G

L'Italia, March 10, 1918

ITALIAN

[BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR ITALIAN RED CROSS]

The Vittorio Alfieri Philodramatic Club, to show love for their mother-country, will give a drama Sunday, March 10, for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross.



This drama will be held at the Emmett Memorial Hall on the corner of Ogden Avenue and Taylor streets, where the seating capacity is well over 1,000.

An emotional drama of six acts, "Maria Giovanna", will be given, starring the ever-famous artist, Mrs. Ester Lami.

Since this play is for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross, it is the duty of every Italian to attend this benefit affair.

II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

II D 6

L'Italia, June 4, 1916.



ITALIAN

ITALIAN DRAMA AT HULL HOUSE.

Last Sunday the Hull House Theatre was the scene of the presentation of the Italian drama, "Lo Schiavo di San Domingo," (The Slave of San Domingo), by the Circolo Astigiano (Astigiano Drama Club). The artists who took part in the production were, Mrs. A. Bonelli, and the Messers Cervelli, Penvenuti, Redini, Catenacci, Bonaguidi, and G. Gallina.

III B 1 C (1)
III B 2
II D 10
III H
I G

L'Italia, Aug. 1, 1915.

ITALIAN

RED CROSS BENEFIT

A performance for the benefit of the Red Cross, under the auspices of the "Nuova Italia," was given at the Victoria Theatre located on Belmont and Sheffield Aves. Mr. Frank A.P. Gazzola, the owner, donated the use of his theatre.

A performance entitled, "Heroes of the Austrian Gallows" was given, with a supporting cast composed of: Mrs. Ester Lami; Paolo Cremonesi; Alfredo Salvetti; Alfredo Marco; Mrs. Miria Zotti; Pietro Munni.

Many prominent Italians of our colony attended this affair.

At this theatrical celebration a group of Italian girls, under the supervision of Mrs. Ester Pierucini and Mrs. Palmira Raggio, sold flowers.

The officials of the Nuova Italia Society who have helped make this affair a success, are: President, Pietro Nanni; Secretary, Pasquale Lucchesi; and Treasurer, N. Giannini.

II B 1 c (1)

II D 4

III C

I C

L'Italia, March 1, 1914"BENEFIT"

A recital for the benefit of the Asilo Infantile Italiano (Italian Children Shelter) under the direction of the Provident sisters, was given at the Chicago Commons, Grand and Peoria Street, last Sunday.

The Asilo is under the supervision of the Addolorato Church located on Grand Avenue of which Reverend G. Gambera is head priest.

The Italian Cercolo Club for Dramatic education, composed of Italian women under the direction of Mrs. Dusolina Cecchetti, gave a wonderful performance in the drama "La Vocasjione" (The Vocation). Following that drama a farce "Il Casino di Campagna" was given.

We wish to thank Professor ^{Italian} ~~Graham~~ Taylor, (head of the Chicago Commons) for the wonderful cooperation he has given in making this benefit performance a great success.

II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

III C

I E

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 5, 1908.

[BRUNO CLUB TO HOLD FESTIVAL]



The Giordano Bruno Anticlerical club of Chicago, threatened with troubles and with the persecution of impudent priests and the obliging American press, as a token of fear and repentance will give a great evening festival for the benefit of the club on the 22d of this month at 7:30 p. m. in the auditorium of Hull House.

Members of the club will present the historical drama by Moro Mori, "Giordano Bruno." There will be songs and other music. Tickets at twenty five and fifty cents, are on sale at the club's headquarters, 350 South Halsted street.

II B 1 c (1)

III B 2

V A 1

L'Italia, Jan. 5, 1907.

[NEW ITALIAN SOCIETY]

Last Sunday, at the North Side Turner Hall, a play was given for the benefit of the new Society just being incorporated under the name of Firenze Society.

A play, "The Orphan of Printzerland" (L'Orfanella della Svizzera) was presented.

Many actors and actresses of our colony took part in this presentation. A dance preceded the play, which lasted until 4 A.M. the next morning.



II B 1 c (1)

III B 3 a

III B 2

III A

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, June 11, 1904.

THE ITALIAN THEATER IN CHICAGO.

Stephen Spagiari has sent a letter to the editor of the Trans-Atlantica stating that the news that he has formed an Italian dramatic company, is true, only in part (because he does not intent to absorb the productions that will be given by the Dante Alighiere Club to celebrate the constitution).

He explained that the Dante Alighiere and the Italian Dramatic Theater, will have no divergence of aims, but will work together for the same purpose. The Italian Theater, he continued, is a branch of the Dante Alighiere Club, and its work is for the better diffusion of the Italian language and the Italian culture in the Italian colony of Chicago.

- 2 -

ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, June 11, 1904.

It will strive for the noble end for which the Dante Alighiere Club was founded by Countess E. Rozwadowsky. Furthermore, the Italian Theater will serve to make the American people understand the degree of perfection.

II B 1 c (1)

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 16-17, 1895.

A Dramatic Presentation.

An Italian amateur theatrical company has been formed. It will make its debut Sunday March 24, 1895 at the De Koven Hall.

Its first presentation will be the drama, "The Maiden's Triumph."

II B 1 c (1)

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, August 6, 1892.

Amateur Theatricals.

A group of young Italians have formed an amateur drama club which will be known as the Circolo Filodrammatico Italiano, and the money earned will be for the benefit of the members.

Make all inquiries to Prof. Albert Gualano, 178 Polk St., Chicago.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

c. Theatrical

(3) Festivals, Pageants,
Fairs and Expositions

II B 1 c (3)

ITALIAN

III H

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

I C

IV

FOR AN ITALIAN DAY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

p. 4. - This great metropolis, which because of its leadership in commerce and industry and its cultural and artistic development has become one of the principal centers of the world, is celebrating its jubilee this year.

Many groups, representing various nationalities, have already participated in the great event with superb exhibitions worthy of admiration for the solidarity and discipline displayed.

Can we Italians be indifferent to the general celebration and lag behind people of other nationalities, who neglect no opportunity to increase their prestige and to show their attachment to this great country?

We Italians are also part of the cosmopolitan population of Chicago, and now is the time for us to do our duty by participating in this solemn celebration, and by so doing we shall gain recognition.

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian community will make its contribution to the Chicago Jubilee on Sunday, September 5, in the **Lagoon Theatre**, in **Grant Park**, and that day will be called Italian Day.

This day of faith, unity, and harmony, which will strengthen the spiritual bonds between our people and people of other nationalities, will be under the high patronage of the mayor of Chicago, the honorable E. J. Kelly, and the Italian consul general, Dr. F. Fontana.

The large and attractive program will include instrumental and vocal concerts, folk-dances, a Venetian carnival, and lavish display of fireworks.

A Roman column will be dedicated to the transatlantic flight of the Balbo squadron.

All together, it will be a demonstration worthy of the occasion and of the Italian name.

Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The executive committee which will work for the success of the day and direct the program is as follows: the honorable P. V. Colianni, honorary chairman, Mr. Philip L. D'Andrea, chairman, attorney G. Spatuzza, vice-chairman, Dr. G. O. Quattrone, director of the Bank of Naples, treasurer, and Mr. V. Ferrara, secretary.

The Italian community and all the Italian societies will participate, and we are sure that on that day another wonderful page will be added to the history of the Italian colony.

II B 1 c (3)

III B 3 a

III B 2

II D 1

IV

Il Corriere Italico, June 1, 1937.

DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI



p.-2-.....Under the auspices of Lilibeo Lodge No. 1618 of the Order of the Sons of Italy, a great celebration was held before the statue of Garibaldi in Lincoln Park in commemoration of the landing of the thousand Red Shirts led by Garibaldi at Marsala, an event which started the campaign for the unification of Italy. Every lodge of the Order and many other societies of Chicago were well represented.

After a long parade, the throng surrounded the statue of Garibaldi, on which a large floral wreath was placed by the president of the Lodge, Mr. T. Maragioglio. Attorney S. Monteleone, chairman of the celebration, introduced the grand officer of the Order, Supreme Venerable John Disilvestro, G. Spatuzza, Grand Venerable of the Illinois Grand Lodge, and other speakers, who delivered patriotic addresses.

On the evening of the same day a dance was held in the Mayfair Casino of the Midwest Athletic Club. This affair also was sponsored by Lilibeo Lodge. All members of the Lodge with their families and many other Italians attended, and we are proud to say that the demonstration in honor of the Hero of Two Worlds was a great success.

II B 1 c (5)

II B 1 c (2)

II A 3 b

I A 1 b

I A 1 d

I A 2 b

I A 2 d

III B 2

II A 1

II A 2

II D 1

III H

V A 1

IV

ITALIAN

In Corriere Italico, June 1, 1937.

PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION.

On Saturday, May 22, under the auspices of the Italian Royal Consulate and Consul General Franco Fontana, the 131st Infantry Armory was the scene of a big demonstration in commemoration of the glorious events of April 21, May 9, and May 24.

In attendance were: The Order of the Sons of Italy, headed by its grand venerable, J. Spatuzza, the Italo-American National Union, headed by its president general, Philip D'Andrea, the Riciglianesi Associations, headed by Paolo De Leonardi, the veterans, headed by M. Butera, and many other societies, as well as the most distinguished persons of our colony.

Il Corriere Italico, June 1, 1937.

The silver cup offered as prize for the best group was awarded to the Riciglianesi girls, who were coached by Dr. Aurelio Pagano. The other prizes offered by Dr. Quattrone, president of the Banco di Napoli Trust Company were awarded to Mrs. Pope of the Italian Women's club, and to Mrs. Zullo of the Sons of Italy group.

The program was in charge of Mr. A. Ferme, vice-consul, G. Dell'Agnol, professor P. Pomante, and attorney O. Tocco. These gentlemen had much to do with organizing the demonstration.

Great enthusiasm was around by the ballet performed by a group of girls led by the well-known dancer Ruth Pryor, and also by the musical program rendered by the orchestra, which was conducted by maestro Bruno Beghe.

Il Corriere Italico, June 1, 1937.

Among those responsible for the success of the special edition, which contained the printed program the following are worthy of mention: Messrs. L. Marcucci of the Gonnella Baking Company, Solitano, Mattucci, Santo Garofalo, and P. Colianni, and Dr. Zingrone.

The only speaker of the evening was Consul General F. Fontana, who thanked all who had cooperated toward the success of the celebration. The net proceeds of the evening will be used for the teaching of the Italian language and to finance a trip to Italy for those students who excel in that study in public or parochial schools.

II B 1 c (3)

ITALIAN

III C
III H
II C
I C
IV

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1934.



ITALIAN DAY AT A CENTURY OF PROGRESS.

The day set aside as Italian Day at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago, July 15, will also be the first anniversary of the arrival in this city of the air squadron led by Air Marshal Italo Balboa. The order was officially announced by the Fair Administration, which is in accord with the Italian Consulate and the Italian-American Committee, presided over by Judge John Sbarbaro.

On that day, the Roman column donated by His Excellency Benito Mussolini to the City of Chicago as a permanent record of the glorious and epic trans-Atlantic flight of the Italian air squadron will be dedicated.

The column will be erected in front of the Italian pavilion at the Fair. Among those participating in the ceremony will be the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, the Royal Counsellor to the Italian Embassy in Washington, representing the Italian Ambassador, and the highest civic and military authorities of the city as well as Bishop Sheil.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1934.

His Excellency, Italo Balboa, will speak over the radio from Rome and his speech will be transmitted by the leading radio chains of America. The ceremony will take place at 2 P.M. of that day. It will be followed by a program of songs, dances, and speeches, in the Hall of States.

We beg all Italians and Italian-Americans from Chicago and vicinity to attend. The larger the demonstration, the greater the honor to Balboa and his comrades.

II B 1 c (5)
II A 3 c
III C
III H
II C
IV

ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1933.

THE WORLD FAIR OF CHICAGO AND THE ITALIAN PROGRAM

While the Italian Government has already made known the program drawn to participate in dignified manner to the World's Fair of Chicago, the Italian colony, consisting of three hundred thousand citizens, will again affirm the value of the Italian immigrant to America and the committee chosen under the leadership of the Italian Consul General is organizing Italian Day which will be held on August 3, anniversary of Columbus departure from Palos, Spain. The program for Italian Day will be as follow:

1. Meeting of Italo-Americans from all over the United States in Grant Park. For that purpose the committee at the proper time will send out circulars to the most important Italo-American Societies specifying the program which will be given at 2 p. m. in Grant Park before the Columbus monument.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January, 1933.

2. Messages broadcast by H.E. Mussolini; His Holiness, the Pope, and His E. Marconi, who will send their greetings over the radio.

Speeches by the Governor of the State of Illinois, the Italian Ambassador in Washington; by the Mayor of Chicago and by His Excellency, the Cardinal Mundelein.

3. Dedication of the Columbus Monument.

At the present time Chev. Brioschi, designer of the monument, is supervising the casting of the statues in bronze, and the carving of the base in Baveno granite, in Milan, Italy.

II B 1 c (3)

II A 2

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, December, 1932.

AN ITALIAN STEEL FIRM OF CHICAGO AT "A CENTURY OF PROGRESS"

Under construction and having the shape of a child's gigantic coaster wagon, an exhibit is being built at "A Century of Progress" and the Island of Marvels by the Radio Steel & Manufacturing Company of Chicago, an Italian firm which is the most important in the United States for the construction of coaster wagons.

The Coaster Wagon to be built will be 6 yards wide; 14 yards long, and 15 yards high. A mechanical boy, 42 feet tall will stand with bent knee in the wagon in the act of steering it. The interior of the tall figure will be empty and divided into appropriate compartments for young visitors. The space between the wheels will be enclosed with glass and occupied by a miniature factory with workers making small coaster wagons, to be given away to the visitors. The Radio Steel & Manufacturing Company is headed by Antonio Pasin from Venice, and the workers are all Italian.

II B 1c (3)
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ITALIAN



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois, July 1932.

ITALIAN NIGHT AT THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

On the evening of July 4th, the Italians of this city and outlying cities gathered at Soldiers' Field to participate in the Military Tournament. This day marked the close of the tournaments and was assigned to the Italians by Gen. Parker as Italian night. The entire evening was a great success and every one was thrilled by the spectacular stunts. Airplanes performed the most perfect formations and daring loops while the cavalry, artillery, and infantry did their charging, battle formations and light skirmishes in perfect and timed order.

All Italian societies and clubs were present in celebrating the Washington Bicentennial; amongst the foremost the Order Sons of Italy, the Italian Post of the American Legion, under the direction of its Commander Lieut. Butera, Italo-American National Union, Garibaldi League, the Ricigliano Society, and many others.

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Grand Lodge of Illinois, July, 1932.

The misses of the Italian Women's Club danced in true fashion the Tarantella and it was so gracefully executed that it drew much admiration from the spectators especially Governor Emmerson and Admiral Crosley.

The most enthusiastic moment of the evening came with the rising of the Italian and American flags which brought all the spectators en masse to their feet cheering loudly. At the close of the tournament a great display of fireworks went into play through which could be plainly seen the portraits of Washington, H. H. the King of Italy, and H. E. Benito Mussolini.

Every part of the show was well performed, and spectators were well pleased with the whole affair. Made possible through the initiative of our esteemed Consul Chev. Uff. Dr. G. Castruccio, the Italians of this city can well be proud of this Italian night.

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

III B 2

II D 1 Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1932, p. 1057.

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ITALIAN NIGHT AT THE MILITARY TOURNEY.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian colony's share of the program was a huge success. Besides the Italian World War veterans represented by the Paul Revere and Christopher Columbus Posts of the American Legion, an active part in the affair was taken by the Italo-American National Union, the Order Sons of Italy in America, the Riciglianese societies, the Garibaldi Legion and the Italian Women's Club. A group of girls members of the last named organization danced the traditional "Tarantella," which was well received by the Governor of Illinois, Admiral Crosley and General Parker.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July, 1932. p. 1057.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

About sixty thousand spectators filled the Stadium to overflowing. Shortly after the celebration Italian Consul Chevalier Giuseppe Castruccio received a letter of thanks from General Frank Parker, the officer in charge of the tournament.

The tournament was in honor of the George Washington Bicentennial.

II B 1 c (3)
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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1932.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT SOLDIER FIELD.

Gen. Frank Parker, Commander of the 6th American Army Division, has resolved to convoke in Chicago this year, too, as in past years, a military tournament at Soldier Field, which will take place June 24, to July 5.

Gen. Parker, in union with Royal Consul General Castruccio, has established the evening of July 4th as Serata Italiana, (Italian Night), with an interesting and exclusive Italian program.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June, 1932.

The military band of Fort Sheridan will play selections of Italian music, only. The young members of the Italian Women's Club, will dance the "Tarantella" with the music furnished by the band.

This Chamber of Commerce begs all of its members to attend the celebration the night of July 4th at Soldier Field.

II B 1 C (3)

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III B 2

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1932.

CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF GARIBALDI'S DEATH.

Sunday June 5, under the auspices of the Garibaldi Legion of Chicago, in the presence of the Italian Consul General and representatives of various local Italian organizations, a celebration took place at Lincoln Park in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Garibaldi's death.

On the same day, in Rome, the anniversary was celebrated by order of the Duce, at the same time as the ceremony of the burial of the ashes of Garibaldi's wife, Anita, over the Gianicolo Hill where the statue of the Italian hero is erected.

A floral tribute was placed at the foot of the statue of the chevalier of humanity, at Lincoln Park by the Garibaldi Legion, and Chev. A. Gualono made a commemorative speech.

The Italo-American National Union was represented by more than 200 members, led by Supreme President V. E. Ferrara.

In the evening a banquet was held at the Hotel Morrison.

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Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1932.

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE GARIBALDI CELEBRATION.

The Garibaldi Legion of Chicago invites all Italian societies and individuals of Italian descent to participate in the commemoration ceremony of the 50th Anniversary of Garibaldi's death. It will take place in Lincoln Park in front of the statue of the hero, Sunday, June 5th, at 3 p. m.

The Garibaldi Legion will place a floral tribute at the foot of the statue, and our Royal Consul General will head the parade. Judge Gualano will deliver the commemoration speech and the Italian Veterans will be on duty during the ceremony.

In the evening of the same day, all the societies and Italians are invited to attend a commemorative banquet which will be held at the Morrison Hotel. The net proceeds of the banquet will be used for the Columbus Monument which will be unveiled during "A Century of Progress" held in Chicago in 1933.

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ITALIAN

"For the World's Fair Exposition of Chicago," Vita Nuova
(Monthly), October 1931, p. 29.



The committee in charge of the Chicago World Fair has sponsored the broadcasting over station WCFL of an international program in which foreign groups of Chicago were represented. Chev. Dr. A. Lagorio spoke to all Italians of Chicago and the rest of the world over the above station.

The tenor John Panegasser sang a few operatic numbers.

The program was transmitted on both short and long waves.

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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August-September-October, 1931. p. 6.

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT AT "A CENTURY OF PROGRESS."

CHEVALIER LAVECCHIA A COMMITTEE MEMBER.

It is planned to have a photography exhibit at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair, "A Century of Progress," at which will be displayed photographs of professionals and amateurs from all over the world.

We are pleased to note that one of our members, Chevalier John Lavecchia, has been named as a member of the Photographic Salon Committee.

Chevalier Lavecchia will represent the International Association of American Photographers.

II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, April 1931.

OUR CHAMBER AND THE EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO.

This Italian Chamber of Commerce, in view of the Exposition which will be held in Chicago in 1933, has sent to the Interstate Economic Councils of Italy a letter in which is stated, that this Chamber is at the service and disposal of any Italian national firm requesting information about the Exposition. This Chamber seriously urges the Italian industries to participate in the Exposition.

The Italian Government is favorably contemplating to officially participate in the Exposition of Chicago. Considering that other nations have already sent assurance of their participation, we hope that Italy will do the same and will try to have some space reserved for one pavilion large enough for the Italian industries and exhibitors. Our Chamber is in touch with the local Exposition Committee and will use all its energies in favor of Italian firms which are considering to participate in the Exposition.



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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, August, 1930.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

From August 23, to September 1, National Aviation Week will be celebrated at Curtiss airport. The aviator, Marshal Columbo, of the Italian army air force will fly everyday. But August 29, has been dedicated to the Italian people of Chicago and environs, and all are urged to attend the races on that day to do honor to the valiant and daring "ace" from our country.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce, cooperating with the Italian Dental Society and the Justinian Society of Advocates, plans a luncheon for September 2, to honor the Italian pilot, Marshal Columbo.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 24, 1928.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL

On the night of November 4, the West Side Auditorium was the scene of the annual festival given by the M. S. Laurino Mutual Benefit Society, one of the first societies organized in the Italian colony.

The feature of the evening was a dramatic presentation.

The auditorium was filled to capacity, and the drama was very successful.

Representatives of other societies were also present.

A selected orchestra rendered a large musical program.

Mr. Ippolito is president and Mr. Guadiani is secretary of the M. S. Laurino Society.

II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, September, 1928.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL OF THIS CITY.

Extraordinary preparations are being made for the celebration of the first centennial of our city. Committees of every nationality are being formed. A committee for the Italian colony has been formed but we believe that it should be enlarged because there is lacking the adhesion of many organizations and representatives of the local press. Lately a ladies committee was formed under the name of Italian Women's Committee.

The well-known Mrs. Bartolomei is honorary president and Mrs. Soravia is the president. The members are Mesdames A. Pope, M. Serra, S. Mirabella, J. Bassi, P. Mei, A. J. Prignano.

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

FOR THE EXPOSITION OF CHICAGO IN 1933.

Various Italian committees are being formed for the International Exposition which is being held in 1933. Mr. Oscar Durante, director of L'Italia and trustee of the Board of Education, was appointed head of one committee. Head of the Exposition is Rufus Dawes, brother of Vice President Chas. Dawes. Among the presidents of the various ladies' groups is Miss Bartolomey a very cultured lady who for many years has been active in our community.

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La Parola Del Popolo, June 23, 1923.

THE PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK

Another encouraging manifestation of our Socialist movement in Chicago was the picnic held Sunday, June 17, at Riverview Park. It is the opinion of every comrade that the attendance this year was greater than that of preceeding years.

This is a sure sign that our party is gaining the place it deserves among the masses. At an early hour Sunday morning, large numbers of comrades and their families entered the park to enjoy a day of relaxation, gaiety, and friendliness, in the beautiful Big Grove of Riverview Park.

As usual, separate groups were formed by each nationality. The Italian group was very large. Besides the most active comrades, many sympathizers and friends were present.

The songs and the musical program were much appreciated. They contributed, in large part, to the success and gaiety of the day.



La Parola Del Popolo, June 23, 1923.

Many speeches were delivered in different languages. For the Italian group, the speakers were comrades Romualdi and Bellandi.

The Socialist party may, with good reason, record this as a day well spent - from the standpoint of propaganda - and moral and financial success.

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II B 1 c (2)
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 7, 1919.

ITALIAN DAY AT THE "ALL AMERICAN EXPOSITION."



Sunday, September 7, 1919, is Italian Day at the "All American Exposition," which is being held at the Coliseum.

The Italian Committee, presided over by Judge Barasa, has prepared a splendid program. Following the vocal selections there will be dances in the native costumes of the different regions of Italy. The following people will speak on different subjects:- Judge Cav. B. Barasa, Cav. Stefano Malato, Cairola, Mr. Gigliotta, Francis Borrelli, and Alberto Gualano.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 2 f

ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 24, 1919.

BENEFIT



The first Italian festival, which will be held in Riverview Park will be given on the last Sunday in August, under the direction and auspices of Judge Batasa for the benefit of the new Italian school on Oak Street, and Cambridge Avenue.

Fifteen thousand tickets have already been distributed among our colony.

This celebration is promised to be one of the biggest events ever held in Chicago.

II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 8, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE BIG ITALIAN CELEBRATION OF SUNDAY.

The parade organized by the Italian societies, in commemoration of our victory which gave the final blow to Austria, and which hastened the end of the European War, will take place on Sunday, December 8. It is believed that about sixty-thousand people will be present at this demonstration. The parade will start at 1 P. M. on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, and from there will pass to Michigan boulevard as far as 24th street.

A banquet will take place in the evening at the Sherman Hotel, and the celebration will close with a popular dance. Mr. Antonio D'Andrea is the president of the organizing committee, and the orators of the evening will be Judge Bernard Barasa, and Assistant District Attorney, Francis Borrelli. Best wishes for a big success.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 21, 1917.



THE WORTHY PERSONS OF THE BAZAAR FOR THE ITALIAN SECTION.

Although we have not yet been given the final results of the Allied Bazaar, we are sure that it will be a great success from all indications. The receipts, according to the members of the executive committee, will pass the half million mark, and this shows that the sympathy of the majority of the people of Chicago is for the allied nations fighting a titanic struggle for the defense of modern civilization in danger of falling at the hands of the barbaric teutons.

For the convenience of those who have not as yet attended the Coliseum, it will be open Saturday from 10 A. M., to 11 P. M.

We hope everything will come up to our expectations, and we are pleased to announce with a sense of pride that the Italian section responded as was anticipated.

L'Italia, January 21, 1917.

The success of the Italian Day, was due to the patriotism shown by the colony, and also to the untiring activity of the people, who assumed the task of urging contributions and the selling of objects placed on exhibition.

The Italian Consul Conte Bolognesi, the Italian Civil Engineer Barbieri, and the Italian Red Cross delegates, Cavalieri Dr. Volini, and Dr. Lagorio, deserve much praise for having prepared a demonstration in keeping with Italian traditions. But the reward for the success of the day, is to the gentle set, who worked with much alacrity in inducing the visitors to pour out money for the benefit of our soldiers in war.

In this work of charity, the Italian women have acted with feeling for their fatherland. Under the direction of Mrs. Herman H. Kohisaal, the Italian kiosk, functioned so well that it is expected to raise another 100,000 lire.

L'Italian, January 21, 1917.

Mrs. Eva Campanini-Tetrazzini, and Mrs. Jean Durante, deserve much admiration for the work done. Mrs. V. Volini, Countess Bolognesi, Mrs. Garibaldi, Mrs. M. Bruno, Mrs. Ettore Titta Ruffo, Mrs. Canepa Bono, Mrs. Rigali, Mrs. Mirabella, Mrs. Fumasoh, Miss Adeline Durante, Miss Volini, Miss Conforti and many others deserve to be congratulated.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE SOLDIERS AT THE AUDITORIUM.

Through the initiative of that worthy person, Mr. Cleofonte Campanini, there will be given a performance at the Auditorium Theatre Sunday night for the benefit of the Italian and French soldiers at war. Our colony has never failed to support all charity movements for the fatherland. A great number, we are sure, will attend the show to see the best that the opera company has to offer. The Ambassador and his wife, will come here from Washington, in order to be present at the benefit.

Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. Arthur Ryerson and Mrs. Joseph Coleman, are the honorary presidents.

II B 1 C (3)

ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 20, 1914.

THE PICNIC OF THE SOCIALIST PRESS AT RIVERVIEW PARK

This year also, the picnic held at Riverview Park by the Socialist press of Chicago, was a great success.

A cosmopolitan crowd assembled at the park and the affair was more than just a picnic. It looked like a convention of all different races of the world: the Slavs, Semites, Teutons and Latins, together with all of their ethnical and language varieties.

Everyone had a good time until the time came for speeches to be delivered by representatives of each group, in the native language.

Thus the Jews, Germans, Russians, Scandinavians, Serbians, Poles, Italians, etc. held their own meetings.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, June 20, 1914.

The largest meeting was that held in the English language. It was addressed by Messrs. Cunnea, Moyer, and Stateman.

The Italian meeting had a much larger attendance than meetings of preceding years.

Dr. Alberico Molinari opened the meeting and acted as chairman.

Then Mr. V. Vacirca and Mr. Carlo Molinari delivered speeches protesting against the massacres committed by Rockefeller in Colorado, and those in Italy committed by the Government against the striking workers.

They praised the Socialist organizations and urged every one to join the Party in support of its cause.

The picnic was very successful, and plans were laid for a second one, to be held next September.



II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 21, 1913.

SUCCESS OF THE PICNIC AT RIVERVIEW PARK.

On last Sunday Chicago became aware that a Socialist party exists within its limits.

From early morning long rows of street cars discharged their human loads of all races and languages.

The attendance for the day was more than a hundred thousand. The proceeds of the picnic have not yet been computed, but they are expected to surpass those of any previous year.

The number of Italians in attendance exceeded all expectations. It was at least five times as large this year as it had been in any year before. New faces moved among the crowds, sympathizers who took this occasion to show their desire to join our ranks.

Toward 6 p. m. Comrade Morgari arrived from the South Side.



La Parola dei Socialisti, June 21, 1913.

To facilitate his journey, he carried a map of the city with him. He made a short speech to the Italians gathered in our section of the park, after Comrade Corti had explained the purpose of the picnic.

A group photograph was made, which may be printed in a future issue of La Parola.

We are very well satisfied with the day, and when an accounting has been made, it will show that La Parola has profited financially.

II B 1 c (1)
II D 10

ITALIAN



L'Italia, September 26, 1906.

[BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR POOR]

Last Sunday, Frank Rofi gave a performance at the Chicago Commons for the sole benefit of the poor Italians of the 17th ward.

We thank Mr. Rofi for his consideration toward the poor Italians of that District.

II B 1 c (3)
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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, Aug. 5, 1905.

THE FESTIVAL OF MELROSE PARK

(Editorial)

The religious festival of Melrose Park this year had a shameful result. Everyone knows under what coercion the Society was established in this town, and the annual festival always has created disputes and ill feeling.

The religious fanaticism, the ignorance and the superstition created by the church, which the Italians have demonstrated, is a disgrace to our name. The sponsors, priest, and racketeers have always promoted festivals with which the real religious spirit has nothing to do. It is more than a disgrace for the Italians, especially if we consider that our colony does not have a charitable society for the welfare of the needy of our race. This year the festival has created, as usual, litigation between the priest, the congregation, and the society. When are we going to put a stop to this outrageous system?

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36272

II B 1 c (3)

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L'Italia, May 21, 1904.

A NEW CHURCH

ITALIAN



Last Sunday, at Kensington and Prairie Avenues, was laid the cornerstone of the new Italian Church of St. Anthony of Padua. Bishop Muldoon of the diocese, accompanied by many distinguished prelates, and by flags and bands, took an active part in the ceremonies. Much applause greeted the appearance of the Italian flag donated by King Victor. The streets in line of march were very crowded.

ITALIAN

II B 1 c (3)

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L'Italia, April 2, 1904.

THE PASSION PLAY



Last Sunday the hall of the parochial school of the Church of the Assumption at Illinois and Orleans Streets was the scene of a dramatization of the Passion Play, much in the same way as it is being given throughout Italy and Sicily. The play was directed by Father Giangrande and acted by people who played their parts many times in their native towns where the giving of this play at this time of year is a centuries-old tradition. Many Italians and some Americans were present.

II B 1 c (3)

ITALIAN

L'Italia, 1--2 September, 1894

"Medals"

Barone Saveric Fava and the Commissioner of the Columbian Exposition, will give medals to the Italian officials who participated in making the Columbian Exposition'a success.

We congratulate these men for their wonderful cooperation.



II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 10, 1893.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[A DONATION]

An Italian Society, the "Ornamental Plasterers and Shophands", having finished rendering their services to the Columbia Exposition, will disband. They have \$140.00 in the treasury, which sum will be donated to the Alexian Brothers Hospital.



L'Italia, April 15, 1893.

COLONIAL PLEBISCITE

Of the score of Italians voted on by the colony, for the purpose of choosing one to represent it at the Columbian Exposition, Dr. Lagorio led the field with Prof. Eliodoro De Campi not far behind.

Dr. Lagorio enjoys an enviable position in the social and political life of the colony, and Prof. De Campi is a leader in the musical field.

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III B 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 24, 1892.

BULLETIN OF THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO. FESTIVAL IN
HONOR OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

This festival took place in the principal streets throughout the city. Count Manassiro, the Italian Consul, and his secretary, Mr. Vanni, arrived and were greeted by Victor Ziggro, Italian Commissioner of the Exposition. People from all over the world are here to represent their respective countries.

Children from the public schools, dressed in red, white and blue, are seated so as to form the American flag. Ever so often these children sing a National Hymn. The police do their best to keep the crowd of people in order, and to see that the great parade is in order also. The Italian Marshall, head of the Italian Division, leads the Italian Societies of Chicago. One of the most charming bands in this parade was the Pullman band which preceded the Society of Christopher Columbus.

A large number of cars representing the various States of the Union formed an important part of the parade.

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ITALIAN

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L'Italia, Oct. 24, 1892.

III B 2

A space was left between the cars and a description of the State was written on the car that represented the State. Then came students from the Industrial school of Carlisle Post, Indiana, all young Italians, dressed in light blue uniforms and carrying symbols of their trades. Behind this group came other Italian Societies. A little boy dressed in the American flag sat on horse-back and was followed by other bands and societies dressed in red, white and blue.

Then came Switzerland and its Societies, and these were followed by a Polish Society with a band at the head and foot of the group. Military bands represented the different countries of Europe.

II B 1 c (3)
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 14, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Statue of Columbus.

We have been informed that a statue of Christopher Columbus is on its way to America. It will be set up in one of the Exposition Buildings in the coming Columbian World Fair of Chicago.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 2

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 23, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The "Christopher Columbus" at Central Music Hall.

In anticipation of the inauguration of the Chicago Columbian Exposition, October 12, the Society Christoforo Colombo has reserved for that date the Central Music Hall. It had tried to get the Auditorium, but the management would not go back on its word, since the theater is reserved on that evening for the Patti concert.

II B 1 c (3)
II B 2 d (1)
III B 2

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 9, 1892.

The World's Fair Club.

The promotion of a center for the use of Italian visitors to the coming World's Fair, is the aim of the Italo-American World's Fair Club.

The center will have dining rooms, reading rooms with Italian newspapers, smoking rooms for the men, and rest rooms for the women. Guides and interpreters will be furnished to those desiring them. All the programs will be posted daily.

We cannot laud too highly the efforts of this group and we offer the pages of this newspaper as well as our time and money to help this marvelous cause.

II B 1 c (3)
III B 3 a

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 1, 1889.

THE CONSTITUTION

For the first time tomorrow, all ten Italian Societies of the city, eight civil and two military, will unite for a parade, with ten flags representing the ten societies and the American flag next to each of the ten flags. This is real patriotism--one day of unity and peace. Let us all take part in this great event and parade through the city together with the societies.

II B 1 c (3)

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Sept. 15, 1888.

THE ITALIAN MILITARY CAVALRY SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

On the 20th of the month the new Society will parade through the principal streets of the city. Members of this Society will wear their uniforms for the first time, the splendid uniforms which the Cavalry Regiment of the Italian Army wore during the time of war. These uniforms and armories were shipped from Milan, Italy. Both members and officers will parade through the streets on horse-back.

MPA (LL.) PROJ. 302/5

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

d. Literary Societies

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III C

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 31, 1913.

THE GIORDANO BRUNO CLUB.

This club has been revived on a solid foundation. Although the meeting held at Hull House was not heavily attended, the enthusiasm of those present made up for lack of numbers.

A committee composed of A. Grandinetti, M. Granata, and B. Ronchetta was nominated to draft a constitution. It was decided to hold meetings at Hull House until a suitable hall can be found.

Our next meeting to be held on Sunday, June 1, will be held in Smith's Hall on the third floor of Hull House.

At this coming session an administrative committee will be chosen. Other business to be discussed will be the new constitution and the matter of propaganda.



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II B 2 f

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 17, 1913.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ITALIAN CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Consul:

I am keeping the promise made to you in my last letter, which was to write about the Dante Alighieri Society, an organization which has failed in its purpose.

This society, founded ten years ago for the purpose of spreading the Italian language and culture throughout the world and to guard the interests of Italians in foreign countries, cannot point to one instance in which it has done these things. There are several reasons for this, the first of which is the enormous expense of establishing schools for that purpose. Another obstacle is the fact that those intrusted with the spreading of Italian culture are lacking in culture themselves. It is an insult to the genius of Dante that such fools are charged with honoring his great name.

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III H

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 17, 1913.

Four honest men of our colony decided to attend one meeting of the society and to express their opinions at the seat of its operations in the Masonic Temple. But the president, that marvelous example of intellectuality, A. N. Gualano, threatened to have sixty police officers in attendance.

And yet these men were real gentlemen.

Giuseppe Orrico.

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II B 1 c (1)

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III C

ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 10, 1913.

THE GIORDANO BRUNO CLUB.



In these columns last week I launched an appeal to the anti-clerical element to assist in the rebirth of the Giordano Bruno club. I am happy to say that to date I have the promise of many members.

The printer made an error in my address and printed it as 114 instead of 1144 W. Polk street. I hope that those who wrote to the wrong address will communicate with me again.

In the next issue of La Parola I shall announce the time and the place of our first meeting.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 10, 1913.

To those who are unfamiliar with the aims of the club let me say that they are as follows:

(1) An incessant campaign of anti-clericalism, conducted according to the best methods of propaganda, written and spoken to rid the Italian immigrant of all the superstition and ignorance in which he is kept by the papists; and,

(2) The establishment of an evening school for Italians and of a dramatic group headed by a salaried director and composed of experienced actors. The latter is a necessity for the club, since the theater is the school of the soul, to which youth is drawn to be entertained and educated.

The priests of our colony have already established a dramatic club to entertain and instruct in their ways the young people who attend their churches.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 10, 1913.

They have established schools where the mind of youth is poisoned by the catechism taught by the nuns. In their congregations the priests encourage dances and banquets, etc., in order to distract the minds of the young people and at the same time relieve them of their spare cash.

The Giordano Bruno club reappears! It is reborn! It intends to vindicate the victims of the tyranny and the atrocious cruelty in which the church has indulged throughout the centuries. It will strip the mask from your face before the innocent populace and identify you for what you are, the murderers of Giordano Bruno, Savonarola, Huss, and many more who dared to reveal the truth to the world.

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III B 2

ITALIAN

Italia, December 19, 1908

REBIRTH OF THE CIRCOLO
DANTE ALIGHIERI

The circolo Dante Alighieri has taken a new lease on life through the efforts of lawyer Alberto N. Gualamo, and an ambitious group of Italians. The Circolo will not be as in the past, a plaything of the Chicago Aristocracy, but will concern itself with spreading through the colony a better understanding of the language of Dante. The fees are \$3.00 a year. Application for membership and payment of fees should be made to Lawyer Gualamo, 1208 Ashland Block, 59 N. Clark Street.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

1. Aesthetic

e. Literature

II B 1 e

III H

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce in Chicago
September, 1921, Vol. 9, p.16.



NEWBERRY LIBRARY'S EXHIBITION ON DANTE.

Colored costume points of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; portraits of popes, cardinals, emperors, and other dignitaries of the church and state; and views of cities and buildings associated with Dante, are included in the Newberry Library's exhibition on Dante, which has been opened to the public, in connection with the commemoration of the six-hundredth anniversary of the poet's death. The exhibit also contains old and rare editions of Dante's works, including a copy of the "Divine Comedy," printed in Florence in 1481, with copper plate engraving by Boticelli; and illuminated manuscripts wrought in the monasteries of Italy and France in Dante's day. One of these, of Italian workmanship, bears the date 1316, six years before Dante's death. The exhibit was prepared by Mary L. Watson and Cora D. Durkee, of the staff of the Newberry Library, and is open to the public daily except Sunday, from nine till five during September and October.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

a. Libraries

II B 2 a
I E

ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

FOR THE "FIRST OF MAY"

On the Easter of the workers, the First of May, it is the duty of every comrade to write subversive greeting cards to his friends and comrades. The Social library has them on sale in artistic designs and colors at .05¢ each. The library is located at 1044 Taylor St., Chicago.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Aug. 24, 1919.

NEW SOCIETY

On August 7, the Fiume Society, a national league for Italian citizens, was incorporated under the state laws of Illinois. The purpose of the organization is to increase the force and prestige of the Italian people and to give the Italian voters the influence and respect they deserve because of their ability and number. The name Fiume was selected because it represents the symbol of glory and honor.

The members of this league are to pay \$1 and will receive an artistically designed certificate, the work of the Italian artist, Cesare Benvenuti, and a button on which is written the word, "Fiume".

Italians who wish to become members of the National Fiume League, call or write to the temporary president, Mr. Cairolì Gigliotti, 105 W. Monroe Street.

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II B 2 a

ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, June 10, 1916.

OUR SOCIAL LIBRARY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

We beg our friends and comrades to wait patiently for the catalogue of our social library. Many of the books are out of circulation. The **Co-operativa** Editrice of the newspaper "Avanti!" of Milan, has notified us that a quantity of literary material was sent to us by mail toward the end of last May.

As soon as this invoice has been received, we shall announce the new list of publications in our columns.

The Management.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 19, 1910.

After wavering for several months the Chicago Public Library has decided to purchase Italian books to the amount of one thousand dollars.

This collection will include the Italian Encyclopedia (24 volumes in folio); the latest edition of the Crusca Dictionary, of which eight volumes are already published; the original edition of the Divine Comedy; the Petrocchi Dictionary; many masterpieces of Italian literature; and the latest popular fiction.

These books are now being catalogued and will be placed on the shelves for public use in two weeks or so. The library committee intends also to open branches in the principal Italian centers of Chicago, which will facilitate the distribution of books and the circulation of good Italian periodicals.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

c. Scientific and Historical
Societies

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ITALIAN

"The Arcolian Dental Arts Society",
Vita Nuova, (Monthly), July-August 1950, p. 27.

The new association of professional men known as the "Arcolian Dental Arts Society" gave a banquet in honor of Mr. Raymond Mercola, the youngest member of the Admiral Byrd Antarctic Expedition. The event took place, July 10, in the Hotel La Salle. Among the many prominent guests was Italian Consul, Dr. Castruccio.

The Association is made up entirely of Italians, who belong to the dental profession.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(1) Newspapers

II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Jan. 20, 1937.

IL CORRIERE ITALICO

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

This title has been adopted instead of Bollettino Sociale because of many requests made by our esteemed subscribers.

Under its new title our newspaper will continue its career with the same personnel.

The paper will continue to support the cause of the moral, civic, and material development of our communities in the Middle West.

ITALIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June 1931, p. 28.

THE NEW WEEKLY CORRIERE DI CHICAGO."

The first number of the Corriere di Chicago directed by the well known writer Prof. Luigi Carnovale, has been issued.

The new weekly newspaper has a vast program and exalted purpose which will be of credit to the Italian Colony.

Luigi Carnovale is a very learned man and author of various publications. We feel confident that even in the journalistic field he will open a new road; will gain the interest of the Italo-Americans and get the financial and moral support necessary for the success which we wish to him.

II B 2 d (1)
III H

Il Bollettino Sociale, July 1, 1930.

ITALIAN

MERITED HONORS

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Domenico Trombetta, director of the well-known newspaper, Il Grido Della Stirpe, (The Cry of the Race), has been appointed a member of the honorary committee of the "Voce Della Stampa," (Voice of the Press), an international institution for the distribution of Italian and other foreign newspapers in the United States.

To our esteemed Mr. Trombetta, a real Italian in mind and in heart who has devoted all his energies to spreading Italian culture in foreign countries, we tender our sincerest congratulations.

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ITALIAN

"Banquet in Honor of Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick,"
Vita Nuova (Monthly), November-December 1927, p. 33.

Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick, Senatorial candidate for Illinois, was guest of honor at a banquet given by the foreign press of Chicago.

John R. Palandech, dean of foreign journalists in our city, was the motivating spirit. He officiated as toastmaster. Mrs. McCormick was surrounded by a group dressed in costumes representing the leading racial groups of Chicago.

Miss Nina Martini of San Quista wore a gown which had the tricolor of the Italian flag and the emblem of Savoy embroidered on the breast and Miss Laura Caponigni wore the Roman peasant dress.

The Italian press was represented by our director, the Rev. P. R. De Carlo,



"Banquet in Honor of Congresswoman Ruth Hanna McCormick,"
Vita Nuova (Monthly), November-December 1927, p. 33.

accompanied by Mrs. De Carlo; Chevalier Mastrovalerio and Mrs. Mastrovalerio; Count Carlo Meola of the newspaper L'Italia; attorney De Grazia, and our editor, Charles Bellavia.

The Italian representatives who spoke at the banquet were Chevalier Mastrovalerio, Rev. De Carlo and Attorney De Grazia. All spoke of the high esteem in which Mrs. McCormick was held among Italian voters and assured her of their unqualified support.

The evening closed with a speech by Mrs. McCormick in which she discussed her political program.

All the guests personally met Mrs. McCormick who had words of sympathy for the Italian press and representatives.

II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italico, Mar. 20, 1927.

A FRIENDLY APPEAL FOR A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

This monthly paper is maintained by its friends. Its very success is positive proof that it has friends in abundance. Except for our friends our little journal might have gone the way of other monthly publications. For the loyalty of our friends and for the support which they have given us we render due gratitude and appreciation.

The popularity of a newspaper depends upon the interest which it creates among its friends and readers. The character of its editorials is most important. Each issue must offer editorial comment of particular interest on some subject. It must have special articles by competent writers to increase its power and its attractiveness. It must offer cuts and illustrations of matters of the moment.

The circulation of this paper is growing by leaps and bounds. It is essentially a family newspaper, read by every member of the family. Its success has endured because we have tried to instill into its pages a "punch," a fearlessness not found in daily newspapers.

Il Corriere Italico, Mar. 20, 1937.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Our paper goes to family people, to the people whom advertisers want to reach with their strongest appeal, and they cannot be reached anywhere except at home. Our readers constitute a great purchasing agency of high-grade articles and of the necessities of life.

In conclusion, this is a sincere appeal for help to achieve one of our foremost aims, which is to establish a weekly newspaper for the interest and the welfare of our community.

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 23, 1924.

NEED AND DUTY

February 17, 1924, this newspaper's anniversary, is the right day for us to ask our comrades to intensify their activities in spreading its circulation.

In comparison with last year, the financial condition of our paper is much better, but, still we need to erase entirely the existing deficit.

The constructive work done by the Italian Socialists of America during last year is of considerable value.

We proposed to build our own "House of the people" and what at first seemed visionary is now a fact. We paid out about \$3,000 and cleared our paper's deficit .

We proposed to buy a machine for our paper and it was done.

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 23, 1924.

Now that we have the house in which is installed our printing shop, we need only a rotating press to print our paper so that it may become bi-weekly.

Comrades! We should be proud to have accomplished so much constructive work in this time of need and unemployment for the furtherance of an ideal that joins us into one class party which teaches us to struggle for our and the working class right, and leads us on the road to a new horizon. We must follow slowly but surely our task and from a small "house" build large reading rooms, cooperative stores, and from publishing a weekly newspaper to publishing it bi-weekly and, as soon as possible, daily.

All may be accomplished with our good will. It is necessary only to have a perfect comprehension of Socialism, and propagate it among our brother workers or among our worst enemies.



II B 2 d (1)

-3-

ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 23, 1924.

Comrades! We must act so that every member of the Italian Socialist federation is able to do his duty.

It is unjust that a small university only and always must assume the weight of supporting our newspaper, which deserves that help of all the oppressed.

It is absurd to expect financial help from the unemployed, but it is logical to expect the unemployed brother to perform his duty by speaking propaganda and by circulating our newspaper so as to procure new subscribers.

It is advisable for them, when they go seeking a job, to carry a few copies of La Parola, to distribute them among the other unemployed who are looking for work, so that they may understand how overproduction



II B 2 d (1)

-4-

ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 23, 1924.

is creating unemployment.

In doing that he will sow in fertile soil, and he who sows will reap.

We are very weak in comparsion to those who have the monopoly of power; we cannot remain in the stage in which we are; we must increase our strength by steady propaganda. We cannot hesitate any more; too long have we waited for others to do what we are supposed to do.

It is time to show what we are able to do. With you, comrades, friends, and sympathizers, rests the task to break that thorny crown which is torturing the being of the proletarian class which produces everything and enjoys nothing.

Help spread our press, which protects and enlightens the new horizon from which is breaking forth a more beautiful future, more just and more human for the future generation.



II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

LA PAROLA FOR THE FIRST OF MAY

La Parola for the first of May will be an extraordinary number for the diffusion of Socialist propaganda; dedicated to the celebration of the workers' holiday throughout the world.

A double issue (eight pages) in color, richly illustrated, filled with articles by leading Socialist writers and the message of American comrades, among them that of old Eugene Debs.

Two thousand five hundred copies are being printed. In every Italian colony boasting even one Socialist soul or sympathizer, this number will be profusely distributed.

To facilitate the distribution and place the comrades, even those not economically able to do so, in a position to acquire this issue, we have fixed the price at two cents a copy for propaganda bundles.



II B 2 d (1)

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Apr. 15, 1922.

Time is short: The special number of the First of May will be out on April 23. Don't delay to send in your request with the money. Address La Parola, 1044 Taylor St., Chicago, Ill.



II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Feb. 25, 1922. WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

VOICES AND ACTS OF SOLIDARITY FOR LA PAROLA

The deficit incurred in the operation of La Parola is slowly disappearing, thanks to the group and individual contributions that are flooding this office. More than two hundred dollars has been received since the last issue. Of this sum, the largest contribution was from the 11th Ward Branch, in Chicago, which donated the sum of one hundred dollars, representing the net income from a dance given by that branch recently. The Italian Socialist Branch of Centralia, Illinois, donated forty dollars.

Comrades! Only by contributing to the overthrow of the deficit can La Parola carry the torch of Socialism.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 3, 1921.

DR. VOLINI AND OSCAR DURANTE

I would like to take to task the Cavalier and Commendatore, Dr. Camillo Volini, who for the long period of twenty-two years was my greatest and most favored friend. Now we are separated through the entire fault of the Royal Italian Consul. That friendship might better be called brotherhood.

Mr. Volini and I always nurtured great respect and affection for each other--and woe to the person who would have taken the liberty to speak of him disparagingly or unjustly in my presence! What might seem a mere threat is a well-known fact, which can be fully attested by Cav. A. Ferrari, an intimate friend of the above-mentioned Royal Italian Consul. One evening, in the studio of the Cannata brothers, Mr. Ferrari had the nerve to call Dr. Volini a swindler. What then escaped my lips I do not remember, but I can now say that I knew mighty well both Dr. Volini and Cav. Ferrari.



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ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 3, 1921.

The latter made no reply, but only gazed at my feet, fearing perhaps that I might introduce him to them.

Dr. Volini surely has many good qualities, but he also has many faults - some of these detracting from his honesty, or better, from any possible consistency he might have had in politics or religion.

In fact, Dr. Volini has been in turn Democrat, Republican, Progressive, Independent, Non-Partisan, Monarchical, Socialist, Garibaldinian, Mazzinian, Clerical, Anti-Clerical, Atheist, Believer, etc.

He lost his common sense when he began to criticize my humble work of protecting our poor countrymen against the many clerical and monarchical rackets.

Then he sailed into me because I dared to criticize the Italian Consul's patriotic(?) actions. He threatened to break up our friendship unless I

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La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 3, 1921.

stopped writing to the said Consul and then, turning to a third party, he said these very words "You see, after this poor man the Consul has spent \$1,000, they also want to chase him out of office. This crazy fellow is picking on me because I am not capable to make him shut up."

This means that Dr. Volini considers insane all those who do not favor the present capitalistic regime--even if the guilty one should happen to be honest and educated.

From what I have said, it is evident that the Italian Consul is entirely to blame for the breach between me and Dr. Volini.

What grieves and disgusts me the most is that my former friend has made peace with Paolo Parisi: This Parisi founded in Chicago the newspaper IL Movimento, which was soon rumored as being a blackmailer. The truth was revealed after the paper had been published for a few weeks when Dr. Volini was asked to contribute two or three hundred dollars toward the recovery of the dying Movimento. The doctor wisely replied that he was sorry, but that he could not afford it. A few more weeks



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ITALIAN

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La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 3, 1921.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

passed, and Dr. Volini was attacked not only bodily, but also professionally^[?], right in the sanctuary of his respectable home.

Oscar Durante, owner and editor of L' Italia, also blackened and vilified by the Movimento, is now friendly again with the blackmailer--although L' Italia had called Parisi's paper "the Sewer of Chicago."

Giuseppe Orrico
807 Garibaldi Place
Chicago, Ill.



L'Italia, April 15, 1915.

REF ID: A660275

THE NEW MAYOR THANKS L'ITALIA FOR ITS SUPPORT.

With a refinement that reveals a niceness of feeling, William Hale Thompson, the new mayor of Chicago, sent us the following letter, the day after his election, thanking us for the support of L'Italia in the past campaign. We reprint an Italian translation:

Most Esteemed Director of L'Italia:

I consider it a great privilege to be able to express my sincere esteem for the support which you gave to my candidacy in the columns of your paper. I have welcomed particularly the support I received in your leading articles.

I am more than persuaded that your working in my behalf has contributed much to my victory, which I feel will open to joy the hearts of not only the people of Chicago, but of the entire country, since it now gives way to the assurance that the best medium to prosperity is to the election of a Republican President and a Republican Congress.

(Signed) William Hale Thompson.

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 31, 1914

NOTICE!



La Parola Dei Socialisti eight pages, is an accomplished fact.

It is with sincere joy that we announce to our comrades and readers that not only will we issue our newspaper in eight page. but we will move up the date of its publication.

Instead of February 14 or 21, the newspaper increased to eight pages, will be published February 7 beginning with the next issue.

This important improvement in our newspaper was accomplished thanks to the enthusiasm and the dollars with which our comrades and friends answered our appeal.

We asked for 100 in order to get fifty. We asked for \$3,000, and already we have collected more than \$600 through subscribers only, not counting the subscriptions not yet accounted (sic).



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 31, 1914

This is a victory for the Italian Socialists of America. No other newspaper could have accomplished so much in a period of crisis such as the one we are going through.

But we beg our comrades not to cease their efforts because of the success gained.

The eight page newspaper will cost us more than what it costs now, and to support it, it is necessary to have more money.

We are confident that all of our comrades will now feel the necessity of circulating our newspaper, which thanks to this improvement, will be the best weekly publication in the Italian language in America.

This, comrades, is another milestone toward a daily newspaper. Our next step will be a semi-weekly paper, and we hope that this will be accomplished in one years' time, when the machinery, of the co-operative will be paid for.

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 31, 1914 WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

From a semi-weekly to a daily paper only one step is necessary. And we are dreaming already of seeing La Parola published daily by the beginning of the presidential campaign of 1916, when the Italian Socialists shall acquire strength and influence in the Socialistic movement of America.

At the right time we will explain our program with which meanwhile without many sacrifices, we can start to raise the funds to make La Parola a daily. At present we think that it is the duty of every comrade to circulate our newspaper in the best way possible.

We would like to advise our comrades and friends that the subscription lists which they still have can always be used, and we wish that they will be returned to us very soon, with the names of many new subscribers.

We take this opportunity, as does the Executive Council, to thank every one of those that in any way have co-operated to increase the size and circulation of our newspaper, symbol and banner of proletarian vindication.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

FOREIGN-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR EDUCATIONAL VALUE IN AMERICA.

Only an immigrant, one who has for years after his arrival been a stranger to language and customs of the country, can fully understand and appreciate the part that the newspapers printed in his own tongue plays in acquainting him with conditions adopted in this adopted country of his. It may seem a paradox that a newspaper is of far greater practical value to the newcomer than any books from which he might have acquired whatever amount of education he possesses, but it is nevertheless true. In fact, the fellow who has spent many a night-hour trying to put into polished phrases a chapter from Xenophon is no better off, as far as the practical value of his learning is concerned, than the fellow who comes from the peak of the mountains and cannot write script but must print his letters. Both, although coming from the opposite stations in life are bounced into the midst of an unfamiliar turmoil, in which they find themselves on the same level, that is, unable to express themselves in words of the new tongue which is spoken everywhere about them, and if left to find their way alone, unable even to satisfy their most imperative wants. The natural

L'Italia, January 18, 1914.



result of this plight, in which all foreigners find themselves at their arrival, is the tendency to settle where others of their nationality have already settled, thus forming those characteristic little foreign colonies in American towns, which for the better and the younger element, are like ante-rooms where their acquisition of the English language and their assimilation of American customs are little by little prepared and accomplished and from which they will, sooner or later, step out into the larger life of the town and become units of the true American population. The older set, or the purely migratory element, either fossilizes in these segregated communities or returns to the homeland after a more or less protracted stay here.

It is during this period of incubation, among the members of these communities, that the foreign-language newspaper plays its most important and lasting educational part. The newspaper becomes then for the immigrated, not merely an agency of information concerning the happenings in the old country, but a unique practical, almost automatic teacher of American



L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

ways, American laws, and American institutions. Because a foreigner exhibits knowledge, for instance, of American juridical procedure or political organization or what-not, it does not argue that that foreigner has received school instruction on such topics, or that he must necessarily have been in court, or have voted. Nor could any manual or newspaper be found which treats these subjects in an academic way. All that a foreigner comes to know about his new country, he absorbs from reading the varied happenings of each day in the newspaper printed in his own tongue. Today it may be the news concerning the strike of the street-cleaners that teaches him about labor organization and that particular branch of the city administration. Tomorrow, by reading a sensational case he will come to understand the functions and the mode of procedure of our courts.

In this respect the lawyer from Italy who might possibly have edited a newspaper there, needs to read the newspaper here as much as does the mountaineer from Albania, who perhaps never saw a newspaper-man in his country. A tangible evidence of how indispensable is the newspaper to the foreigner in America is the extent to which the newspaper of each nationality circulated among the people of that nationality. Every literate



L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

foreigner is a constant and attentive reader of the journals in his own tongue. Of course it is to be expected, at such times as during the recent Turkish-Italian war, and during the present Balkan war, that the members of the races involved who are residing in this country should be led by their patriotism to a closer scrutiny of the news that usual. Hence an abnormal increase in the circulation of the Italian newspapers in the United States during the war of their mother country with Turkey, amounted to no more than thirty per cent; which is small enough considering the vital and enthusiastic interest with which the Italians here followed every step of the conflict's progress.

As an educational factor, the advertisements in foreign-language newspapers are also of invaluable assistance to the newcomer. There are a lot of wants that he begins to feel after being here a short while, and while at first it is the suggestion of a friend or relative that makes the newcomer adapt himself to a certain branch or quality of goods, the time comes when he feels the necessity of making his own choice in order to satisfy his own taste. Here is where the new arrival turns to newspapers for help,



L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

with a confidence which made him, up to four or five years ago, an easy prey of the sharks and the crooks.

But even the advertising of the foreign-language newspapers is now becoming standardized. The readers are warned through editorials to discriminate in their purchases and preferably to look for trade-marks or trade names of established reputation. Thus the time is not far off when foreign-language newspapers will be as reliable and educating in their advertisements as they are at present in their news.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 12, 1913.

(ADVERTISEMENT)

[THE FIRST OF MAY CELEBRATION]



Our next number, to be devoted to the first-of-May celebration, will appear on April 29th instead of April 26th, so our readers throughout the country will have the pleasure of reading this paper on that day. That issue will be entirely devoted to propaganda.

On Sunday, April 27, Hull House Theatre will be the scene of a first-of-May celebration sponsored by the Italian branch of the Socialist party in Chicago.

A concert program will be presented of instrumental and vocal selections rendered by Italian artists of Chicago.

The Italian actor F. Cayallotti is scheduled to present "La Vispa Teresa," a drama by Pietro Chiesa.

II B 2 d (1)

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, June 8, 1912.

L'ITALIA NOT A UNION PAPER.

L'Italia, the notorious newspaper published by Oscar Durante, which has always betrayed the laboring class and sold itself to the bosses, especially in times of strike, now is trying to abuse the credulity of some retailers by claiming to be unionist.

Our comrades and sympathizers will do well to warn those newsboys on whose stands L'Italia is being sold that the only Italian unionist paper in Chicago is La Parola dei Socialist.



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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Volume IV. No. 4, July 10, 1911.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There are 100,000 Italians in Chicago. At present 3, 000,000 in the United States, and 35,000,000 in Italy.

Advertise in this Bulletin and reach through it, the better class of Italians both in the United States and Italy. This Bulletin is sent to the leading Italian merchants and business men, to clubs, banks, chambers of commerce, libraries and so forth in the United States, Italy, and elsewhere.

The advertising rates are low, just sufficient to cover the cost of ink and paper, and the mailing expenses. Apply for rates to the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1608 Masonic Temple. Phone Central 3701.

II B 2 d (1)

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

THE CAROTI TRIAL.



What a ludicrous display the Chicago police made on this occasion!

The jury trial against Anturo Caroti was scheduled for Wednesday, August 26. He was indicted for "blocking traffic," for "loafing on a street corner," and for "resisting an officer in discharge of his duty"!

On August 26 the editor of this newspaper arrived in court, accompanied by a formidable array of witnesses and by Mr. Murphy, the Herculean attorney for the defense.

The two policemen who had made the arrest were present, and they appeared to be somewhat worried.

The defendant, his lawyer, and his witnesses yawned all morning, although they did so with the utmost politeness. After lunch they returned to the court room, hoping that the trial would soon be called.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

As soon as the State's attorney caught sight of his fellow lawyer Murphy, he approached him with honeyed smiles and words and asked for the particulars of the arrest. When he had been informed how things stood, he called the policemen and asked them why they had arrested Caroti.

One of the policemen tried to talk, but he did not succeed. The other, with a shaky voice, said that they had made the arrest on the assumption that Caroti's permit was void.

"But did the defendant offer resistance?" the State's attorney asked.

"No," the policeman replied, trembling.

"Why then are you accusing him?"

The two policemen gazed at each other and shrugged their shoulders.



La Parola dei Socialisti, Aug. 29, 1908.

"Do you sustain the accusation of resistance?" further asked the State's attorney.

"No, no."

"Then the accusation of blocking traffic is void, since the defendant was provided with a valid permit."

"Surely."

The State's attorney turned to Attorney Murphy and said: "I withdraw both indictments."

Attorney Murphy then addressed the policemen and warned them that the next time that such an **incident** happened, he would sue for damages and costs.

II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN



L'Italia, May 23, 1908.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPER TO CHANGE NAME

This coming issue of the newspaper Il Lucano, edited by Mr. Antonio Ferrara, will be doubled and called L'Indipente. It will follow the same policy of The Lucano. Following the old proverb "Castigat ridendo mores," the newspaper will expose with gay and humorous form, the colonial vicissitudes.

Lawyer Antonio Campagna will share journalistic honors with Mr. Ferrara. We wish our newspaper colleague a lot of luck and success.

II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

L' Italia, December 19-20, 1896.

A New Newspaper.

A new Italian newspaper under the name of "Le Maschere" has just been published.
We wish this new newspaper much success.

WPA (ILL.) FROM JET

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, January 2, 1895.

Ten Years. (An Editorial).

Ten Years! Much is the work we have accomplished, many the victories won, many the defeats experienced. Ten Years! An epoch of change in ideas and customs; but for this paper an epoch at the end of which it finds itself in the fore-front fighting the fight of the oppressed without a thought to any reward.

During these ten years, we have had to change our tactics to meet the change in those of our opponents, but we still adhere to our program of liberty and justice with which we began our fight, a program which we shall continue to follow as a star that guides the lone traveler on his way.

We have been the recipients of threats, but we have laughed them down, to persecutions we shrugged our shoulders, and temptations when they came too close, were made to feel the flame of our wrath, and fled like birds of the night at the appearance of dawn.

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 2, 1895.

To do battle in a good cause, we were never too tired or unprepared. When the issue involved the integrity of the colony, when impostors and charlatans tried to impose their will to the detriment of the many, we have fought serenely on the field of battle knowing that we were fighting for the best interests of the independent and honest majority.

We have gone into the field against the "bosses", political and industrial, to protect the interests of the Italian worker. We have unveiled the shameful corruption existing on the West Side, carried by a clique with utter disregard for law and order. We have not allowed old and tried friendships to deviate us from the path of what we considered our duty, and there is now one of the Italian colony's most corrupt members on trial, criminally accused of having attempted to railroad a poor cripple to jail.

Although we could go on indefinitely speaking on the merits of this newspaper, the special features, our foreign and up to the minute correspondence, we need only point to our large and growing circulation as our best advertisement. And so we wish you all a Happy New Year.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 7, 1894.

THE DAILY NEWS AND OSCAR DURANTE

The following Article, which we are reprinting in its entirety, appeared in the March 31st issue of the Chicago Daily News. Quote:

"Oscar Durante, the youthful and well-known director of the Italian newspaper, L'Italia, one of the most widely circulated Italian-language papers in the United States, has left the field of journalism for the practice of law.

"In the year 1886 when only sixteen years of age, Durante founded this newspaper in company with Carlo Gentile. Four months later, having paid Gentile his share in the paper, he remained sole owner.

"Durante has always worked for the benefit of the Italians in Chicago.

"It seemed to him that the majority of Italians sentenced in the Courts of the State were victims of their own lack of education and ignorance, rather than an innate delinquency.

L'Italia, Apr. 7, 1894.

"In the distant State of Washington, Dominick Corrello was condemned to death by hanging for a deed of which Durante believed him innocent. Hieing himself to Washington he was successful in having the death sentence commuted to eight years' imprisonment.

"In the case of Dominick Migliavesi, also sentenced to death by hanging, Durante succeeded in having it changed to a sentence of three years in prison.

"Believing a federation of all Italian Societies would be of greater benefit to the Italians in America, he was successful to the point of being elected Honorary President of the combined organization."

This judgment of a newspaper as important as The Daily News, is more than a repayment for all blows received by Mr. Durante in journalistic bouts.



L' Italia August 12, 1893

"THE FANTASMA"

The first issue of the "Fantasma" newspaper can be acquired for five cents at 388 Dearborn Street. It contains many interesting articles.

The editor of this newspaper is Guiseppe Gaya, ex-director of the "America."

II B 2 d (1)

ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 29, 1893.

A NEW ITALIAN NEWSPAPER

Mr. Guiseppe Gaya ex-director of the "American" states that he will soon publish a new newspaper called the "Fantasma."

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II B 2 d (1)
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 8, 1893.



Anarchistic Newspaper.

We announce that the first issue of the new anarchistic newspaper has made its appearance in Chicago-Italian Colony. The paper originally was published in New York.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(2) Periodicals

Italian Chamber of Commerce, February 1937.

DIRECTORY OF ITALIAN-AMERICANS IN COMMERCE AND PROFESSIONS.

The Continental Press of Chicago will in the near future publish a complete commercial guide in order to unify and stimulate the business of the Italian people throughout the United States, Canada, and Italy. This directory will demonstrate the tremendous progress made in this country by the people who bear Italian cognomens.

Every Italian, big or small, must be proud to belong to this race. The many Italian concerns are scattered and the number of them appears limited, but this publication will show, prominently, the great number of our people successfully engaged in business, commerce and professions.

In the first edition will be listed over 25,000 names including about 2,000 firms in Italy which are organized to export to the United States and Canada. These names were sent and recommended to the Continental Press by the Istituto Nazionale Fascista Per Il Commercio Estero of Rome.

The publication received much encouragement from many Italian authorities of Rome and America and from the better business people, banks, professionals,

Italian Chamber of Commerce, February 1937.



etc., of the United States and Canada.

The majority of the best and largest Italian concerns have reserved space in the directory and many more of them are considering advertising in it. The directory will have a large circulation in the United States, Canada, and Italy.

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April, 1933.

CHARLES BELLAVIA, EDITOR OF VITA NUOVA.

The interesting monthly review Vita Nuova, founded and directed for many years by Rev. P. R. Decarlo, has been transferred to Charles Bellavia, who has become, from now on, the owner and editor of the review.

The first issue edited under the direction of the new owner has impressed us favorably.

The Vita Nuova will be the official organ of the Italian Justinian Society of Advocates.

To the new review and its editor, Charles Bellavia, we send our best wishes for new success.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

MENS ITALICA

p. 18. - At last, here is a magazine that fills a void among Italian publications in America. The need, for a publication like this which treats of modern thought and culture in Italy, was becoming quite evident. Very welcome, then, is the newcomer Mens Italica. We wish it good luck and many years of existence.

Intellectual Italians in America are invited to read and digest the valuable information which it contains. Every article has been written by an expert in his field and in a way to throw new light on the subject. Many problems of New Italy, which have been given a distorted interpretation, are here placed in their true light, sagely and competently, by the writers of Mens Italica.

It is not our intention of making a diffuse critique of this magazine which owes much to its founder, a cultured and intelligent young Italian of our

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ITALIAN

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Vita Nuova, April-May 1928.

colony, Vita Lo Sacco. We believe its best recommendation is in reading it. The second issue is to be improved and the rates lowered by fifty per cent.

It is the duty of every Italian to support this good work of our countryman, Vita Lo Sacco. He is sacrificing much in order to accomplish this idealistic work. His aim he says, is to contribute to the betterment of the mass of Italian immigrants, by acquainting them with a deeper knowledge of our glories, past and present; to give the American public a clearer and more precise account of the rebirth of Italy; to acquaint the public, Italian and American, with the new voice and spirit of our great and blessed Italy, "an energetic and orderly, envied and feared Italy." The foregoing quotation was taken from the first issue of Mens Italica.

"Fourth Anniversary," Bulletin Italo-American National Union
(Monthly), March 1928.



Our bulletin is four years old this month. Its first publication appeared in March, 1924.

The Editor and the Supreme Officers of the Italo-American National Union thank all those who advertise in our bulletin for their loyal and kind support.

We trust that our publication, which is circulated among over 3,600 families in this city, has been of value to our advertising friends whose kind patronage we hope may be accorded us in the future.



Vita Nuova, April, 1925.

VITA NUOVA. Editorial.

Vita Nuova is an American magazine published, besides English, in the Italian and Spanish languages, familiar to its readers.

Vita Nuova stands for sound American interests just as surely as any paper printed only in the English language.

Vita Nuova is urging its thousands of readers to learn the English language and is helping them to do it. Any foreigner who can read a magazine in his or her own tongue and side by side finds the same article in English, will the more readily acquire the language of our country.

Vita Nuova aims to educate its readers by making them more familiar with American ways and ideals. We believe a common language one of the best means to this end.

Vita Nuova desires its readers to be good citizens of this country, worthy of the name, with full and sufficient knowledge of the new country and its requirements and with an intelligent loyalty to its principles and to its flag.

The Editor.

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ITALIAN

"Bulletin of the American Association of Teachers of
Italian, December 1930," Bulletin Italo-American National
Union (Monthly), 1918-1928, p. 13.

Besides the book reviews and learned bibliographies the interesting little quarterly has articles by C. R. D. Miller on "Some Early Italian History of the United States," and "Appreciation of Alfredo Panzini," by George L. Doty, and a list of "Italian Periodicals at the Paterno Library," by Henry Furst.

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

FOR THE SUB-EDITOR OF VITA NUOVA.

The Italian newspapers, which are published in the United States and in Chicago, have written flattering articles on Charles Bellavia, recently appointed sub-editor of Vita Nuova.

We reprint some remarks made by the most important newspapers to whom our sub-editor sends his kindest expressions of gratitude. From L'Italia, daily of Chicago:

"From the last edition of Vita Nuova, the interesting monthly review, directed by the Rev. Dr. P. R. De Carlo, we learned that Charles Bellavia has been appointed sub-editor. We congratulate the Rev. De Carlo for his choice, knowing the journalistic ability of Mr. Bellavia."

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

From the same newspaper, L'Italia, we learned that the owners and workers of the Italian printing shop, Christiano and Catenacci, gave a banquet to Mr. Bellavia on his recent appointment as sub-editor of Vita Nuova, in the restaurant of Mr. Villani on Blue Island Avenue.

From the Tribuna Transatlantica:

"We have learned, with pleasure, that our dear friend, Charles Bellavia, has been appointed sub-editor and secretary of the review, Vita Nuova, which has been published in Chicago for the last fourteen years. Dr. Rev. P. R. De Carlo, director of the review, could not have made a better choice because Mr. Bellavia, besides being a well-known publisher, is an expert organizer. Congratulations to the dear colleague and best wishes for a great success."

Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

From the Progresso Italo-Americano, which is published in New York for all the United States:

"Dr. P. R. De Carlo, director of the popular Italian review, Vita Nuova, which is published in Chicago, has appointed Charles Bellavia as secretary and sub-editor of the review. Vita Nuova, publishes very important articles by illustrious Italians such as Professors Acocella and Lanzalone, of Naples. The choice of the popular Bellavia, who is well-known as an organizer, could not be improved upon.

Vita Nuova, April-May, 1928.

MENS ITALICA

At last, here is a magazine that fills a void among Italian publications in America. The need, for a publication like this which treats of modern thought and culture in Italy, was becoming quite evident. Very welcome, then, is the newcomer Mens Italica. We wish it good luck and many years of existence.

Intellectual Italians in America are invited to read and digest the valuable information which it contains. Every article has been written by an expert in his field and in a way to throw new light on the subject. Many problems of New Italy, which have been given a distorted interpretation, are here placed in their true light, sagely and competently, by the writers of Mens Italica.

It is not our intention of making a diffuse critique of this magazine which owes much to its founder, a cultured and intelligent young Italian of our

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 20075

Vita Nuova, April-May 1928.

colony, Vito La Sacco. We believe its best recommendation is in reading it. The second issue is to be improved and the rates lowered by fifty per cent.

It is the duty of every Italian to support this good work of our countryman, Vito Lo Sacco. He is sacrificing much in order to accomplish this idealistic work. His aim he says, is to contribute to the betterment of the mass of Italian immigrants, by acquainting them with a deeper knowledge of our glories, past and present; to give the American public a clearer and more precise account of the rebirth of Italy; to acquaint the public, Italian and American, with the new voice and spirit of our great and blessed Italy, "an energetic and orderly, envied and feared Italy." The foregoing quotation was taken from the first issue of Mens Italica.

WPA (11) (1921) 3071

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ITALIAN

"Notice," Bulletin Italo-American Nation Union
(Monthly), Dec. 1924.

We announce to our brothers that starting with the January issue, our bulletin will be published in Italian and English.

The main reason for this resolution is to distribute our bulletin among the younger generation which cannot read the Italian language.

Our association must be as useful to our children as it is to us.

It is the younger element that we would like to have among us, and if necessary we will organize lodges for youngsters where only English will be spoken. It is a good policy to keep them near us and in contact with Italian customs and traditions.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 6, 1913.

Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.

In the last issue of the Chamber of Commerce Bulletin it contained in concise-
ness a mass of information on how a business man can profitably gain knowledge
of his business.

In presenting to the public the Bulletin for 1913, the secretary of the Cham-
ber of Commerce made the statement that the present Bulletin will surpass any
of the previous ones. This Bulletin contains twenty-four pages of articles and
items which are of interest to everyone.

The Bulletin will be published in the following year, regularly every month.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, April 9, 1910.

A NEW PERIODICAL

A new fortnightly publication in Italian has appeared in Chicago: The Grin. We like the subtle irony that transpires from all its articles. Alas! it will be understood very little by our prominent cultured(?) citizens, who are afflicted with chronic intellectual myopia.

We also like its elegant typography. Introducing itself to the Italian consul Sabetta, the new periodical states sarcastically that it will not be monarchical or republican or socialistic or anarchical.

Libero Tancredi is publisher and editor. The only thing about it that we dislike is its reform of grammatical rules, particularly in an environment which worships transatlantic traditions of style.

Each number contains eight illustrated pages. There are no advertisements, at least at the present time. The periodical is published at 210 West Twenty-third Street. The subscription rate is \$2 a year.



II B 2 d (2)
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ITALIAN

L'Italia, September 12, 1903.

NEW ITALIAN MONTHLY



The first issue of "The Mount Carmel", a monthly of which the Reverend Father Anthony Petillo of Melrose Park is editor, will be out on September 15th.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

d. Publications

(3) Books

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ITALIAN



"Personal Reminiscences of Francesco Ventresca,"
Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly),
June 1937, p. 8.

The book entitled Personal Reminiscences written by Professor Ventresca, besides disclosing his knowledge, evidences the strong character and the indomitable courage of a man who adopted the motto: "Perseverando Vinces." The achievement of Professor Ventresca in acquiring such a complete education at the cost of such continued sacrifices and in the face of tremendous handicaps, should serve as an inspiration to many Italo-American young men and prove that for those who will, there is a way.

We have read the book and recommend it highly for its literary value and for the refreshing tonic effect it will undoubtedly have on those who might feel handicapped in the quest of an education.

We feel that Professor Ventresca's Personal Reminiscences should be in the library of every Italian home in America, if for no other reason than the one describing the unusual life of an unusually courageous and optimistic man.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1937, p. 8.

We feel that the following letter sent Professor Ventresca by Prof. J. C. Fucilla of Northwestern University, carries a strong message and for that reason we quote it in its entirety.

"Dear Mr. Ventresca:

"With our mutual acquaintance acting as a spur I sat down to read your Personal Reminiscences almost as soon as I received it. That I have read them from beginning to end at one sitting is more than sufficient evidence of my interest and enjoyment in them.

"Your triumph over tremendous handicaps, the consequences of an indomitable will and an unquenchable optimism, should prove to be an inspiration to all, Italians and non-Italians, in their own struggle for success.

"Among the other admirable traits that you display, I have been struck by your militant idealism and your patriotism. You have demonstrated to a skeptical world that it is possible to be at once a good American



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1937, p. 8.

citizen and a lover of the land of gloriuous achievements of your forefathers. Far too many young people of Italian extraction, especially in their misguided zeal to become assimilated, have not only deliberately blotted out the brilliant tradition which belongs to them, but what is worse, they have come, in some cases, to nourish a strange and implacable hatred towards it. Gaining nothing tangible by such an attitude, they have deprived themselves at the same time of that element that would contribute most to make their cultural lives richer and more worthwhile.

"Together with my congratulations accept my sincere thanks for the autographed copy of your book which, I assure you, I shall dearly treasure.

"Under separate cover I am sending you a small Leopardi "omaggio," which I just received from Italy.

(Signed) J. C. Fucilla."

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1937, p. 8.

All interested in possessing one of these books may have one by writing to the author, Professor Francesco Ventresca, 4313 Prospect Avenue, Western Springs, Ill. The price is \$2.50 per copy.

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ITALIAN

"A Book That Clamors to be Read," Bulletin Order Sons of
of Italy in America (Monthly), June 1937.



The book titled Personal Reminiscences came to light or, to be more precise, came into life, to bring more light in the history of Italian immigration in America.

Its author, Prof. Francesco Ventresca, who has been a silent but a powerful factor in moulding such a history, in this autobiography not only has weaved a magnificent tapestry of facts and events of which he was a spectator and participant, but has poured into this work his whole heart and his vast culture, so as to make it one of the outstanding literary creations of the season.

And the book not only is a classic, as far as the English language

"A Book That Clamors to be Read," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America (Monthly), June 1937.



is concerned, but it is also a hymn of thanksgiving to life by a man who has learned through faith and work how to appreciate it and how to use it to his and humanity's best advantage.

J. G. Fucilla, professor of Romance languages at Northwestern University, in complimenting Professor Ventresca on his wonderful achievement, among other things, wrote: "Among the other admirable traits that you display, I have been struck by your militant idealism and your patriotism. You have demonstrated to a skeptical world that it is possible to be at once a good American citizen and a lover of the land of glorious achievements, the land of your forefathers, Italy.

For too many young people of Italian extraction, especially in their misguided zeal to become quickly assimilated, have not only deliberately



"A Book That Clamors to be Read," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America (Monthly), June 1937.

blotted out the brilliant traditions which belong to them, but what is worse, they have come, in some cases, to nourish a strange and implacable hatred toward them; gaining nothing tangible by such an attitude, they have deprived themselves at the same time of that element that would contribute most to make their cultured life richer and more worthwhile."

As a scholar, teacher, traveler and gentleman, Prof. Francesco Ventresca has contributed very much to elevate the prestige of the Italians in America, and in recognition of his contribution to the common cause, the Italians in America should read his book which, after all, is their book.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July, 1933.



ITALIANS IN CHICAGO.

Countess Lisi Cipriani has just issued the fifth edition of the Selected Directory of the Italians in Chicago, preceded by about sixty biographical studies that give the little volume the main title.

While the Selected Directory listing 4,500 business addresses gave the first comprehensive information about professional and industrial activities of the Italian group, the studies now published supplement our knowledge of our people and are impressive because they offer a constant record of a typically American effort to succeed, either in founding a business, or securing the education indispensable to a professional career. The simplicity of the narrative carries conviction.

The Italians have been particularly successful in the business of handling food products. They predominate among the produce merchants, and in proportion to their number as a whole, predominate in the grocery and restaurant business. They excel in the production of fine pastry and make excellent bread.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July, 1933.

Countess Cipriani points with special pride to the fact, that in the tailoring business, designers of the leading houses are almost exclusively Italian and that the transformation for the better in the clothing of the masses, is due to our countrymen. They have been instrumental in levelling class differences in the United States, for it is they who have brought it about that well-cut trim looking garments are no longer the prerogative of the well-to-do.

The Selected Directory does not however pretend to list all Italians engaged in business. The biographical studies show that of the firms belonging to several members, some Italians have taken over American firms and these firms, founded by Americans, could not be listed. As Italian there finally remains to be listed the great number of Italians who hold important executive offices in Italian and in American firms.

The group has done remarkably well and has withstood the present financial crisis better than could be expected.

Copies of the Selected Directory of the Italians in Chicago would be of particular value to firms and individuals who wish to do business with the Italian people.

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ITALIAN



III F Pei, Mario A., "Italians in America," Vita Nuova
III G (Monthly), Oct. 1929, p. 10.
I C

Mr. Director:

Several days ago one of the accredited newspapers of New York City in one of its leading articles entitled "Columbus and Erickson," contained the following quotation:

"In America there is a need for a campaign of Italian propaganda for the purpose of acquainting the people with the contribution of Italy to the discovery and development of this great republic. We have not one organization in this country which is in a position to give the American public a clear idea of that which our pioneers have done for this country. From the mass of our people not one voice has succeeded in making itself heard; that history's pages might record these forgotten names - Mazzei, Beltrami, Vigo, Maroncelli, Tonti, Bellini, Foresti, Conte di Cesuola, Brumidi, and a hundred others which have a sacred right to be known to posterity."

It is precisely to remedy this state of affairs that the Historical Research Society, located in the Woolworth Building, New York City, proposes to publish a book in English entitled Italians in America. The book will narrate to the American public all the epic of Italian emigration to this country, from Columbus



Vita Nuova (Monthly), October, 1929, p. 10.

to the present moment; and it will describe minutely, with the support of statistical reports, all the immense contribution brought by Italians to the progress, civilization and development of this, our adopted country. This book, which the Society intends to place in every library, university and high school of this country, will aim to rectify the false impressions of those who, in their ignorance, have not as yet learned to appreciate the worth of our race and the gigantic contribution of the Italians to America. It aims to render justice to our nationality, which for too long a period has been unjustly scorned and underestimated by those who seek favor from the people who are our hosts; and to arouse a justifiable sense of pride of race among the young Italo-Americans who were born and raised in America.

It is the patriotic duty of the Italo-American press to give its support and cooperation to this noble initiative, from which will result an elevation of prestige and respect for the Italian in America. A campaign launched by the Italo-American press in favor of this plan will serve to make known to the Italians in America the efforts which this organization is making in their favor, and to draw the attention and interest of the readers to this important



Vita Nuova (Monthly), October, 1929, p. 10.

and necessary work of propaganda among the American element in order to do justice to the Italian in America. It is for this reason that we address this plea, that you should collaborate in this noble enterprise.

We enclose a list with the names of the Executive Council, among them being many prominent and influential Americans and Italians in America.

Should you decide to cooperate in making this work a success by publishing an article in your periodical, we beg you to send us a copy of the issue containing the article.

With the assurance that you will not fail to take advantage of this opportunity of promoting the prestige of the Italian in America, we thank you in advance, and remain

Devotedly,

Historical Research Society,

(Signed) Mario A. Pei, Editor.

II B 2 d (3)
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Il Bollettino Sociale, June 15, 1929.



A NEW BOOK BY PROF. CARNOVALE

The well-known scholar, Professor Luigi Carnevale, head of the Humanitas Publishing Company, has published another interesting social work in English, "The Most Tragic Struggle of the Centuries, the Italian Risorgimento."

This very interesting book is printed on good paper and bound in cloth.

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ITALIAN



"A New Book by Luigi Carnovale," Vita Nuova (Monthly),
May 1929, p. 24.

We are glad to inform the Italians of America that we have published
in Chicago, in clear English, an Italian book, The Most Tragic Struggle
of the Centuries.

It begins with the first attempts at Italian unity and culminates with
the fall of the temporal power of the Popes. The author is the well
known Italo-American writer, Luigi Carnovale, author of some of the
most important social and humanitarian works of world wide reputation.

The books relates in modern style the struggles and the achievements of
the philosophers, poets, jurists, statesmen, apostles, heroes, and
martyrs, to free Italy from the tyrants who were keeping it divided



"A New Book....., " Vita Nuova, May 1929, p. 24.

and oppressed, and who made it a united nation, free, conscious, energetic, prosperous and happy.

The book brightly reveals the glory of the national epic synthesizing all the spiritual beauties, all the ideal grandeur of the thousand year old Italian civilization.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

THE ITALIAN COLONY FOR G. SCHIARO

After long, constant and diligent efforts a new book has been published in attractive print which has aroused great interest in the Italian colony. This new publication demonstrates to the Americans that the calumnies against Sicily and the Sicilians are groundless. The printing shop which produced this beautiful volume is one of the largest and best known in America, the Italian-American Publishing Company.

In the book are some illustrations by Rocco Navigato which constituted an interesting piece of art and style. The book is prefaced by Miss Jane Addams who is very well known and appreciated by Italians as well as by all the world.



Vita Nuova, August, 1928.

We are sure that the book, written with much consideration and diligence, will erase the bad habit of slandering our race and will reveal the value of our countrymen for what they have accomplished in this country in every field, industrial, economic, artistic and civic.

The book in part gives an ethnographic description of our race, revealing the achievements of the Italians. For example it deals with Italian labor conditions, organizations, professional men, religious ministers of every creed, music, and artistic patrimony, and closes with a section which contains the photographs, each with a biographical sketch, of the outstanding persons of our community.

Our best wishes to Schiavo for his interesting work.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

THE LOCARNO PACT. ACTUAL TRIUMPH OF CARNOVALE'S ORIGINAL CONCEPTION.

Luigi Carnovale, resident of Chicago for about sixteen years, presented his original "abolition of neutrality" conception for the first time in the chapter entitled "Human Solidarity" of his famous historical book Why Italy Entered Into The Great War, published in Chicago during July, 1917.

The people must have facts. They must, without distinction, create among themselves a solid spiritual alliance (product of their universal political unison), and establish, as a fundamental principle of justice - inviolate and invincible - that when a controversy between two nations degenerates into war, each of the peoples not involved in the controversy so fostered, must impose upon their own government an armed intervention in favor of the nation which one finds in the right. In the right, according to the judgment that springs free from preconceived ideas and passions, from free intelligence, from the candid conscience of the people themselves, and above all, according to the natural guide of life which makes the cause of the oppressed seem always beautiful, sacred, and worthy of victory.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

Only in such a manner, for the present, can one curb the aggressive mania of the stronger. Only in such a manner can war be prevented.

In April, 1920, Luigi Carnovale republished the same chapter "Human Solidarity" in a separate pamphlet, under the title, Only By The Abolition Of Neutrality Can War Be Quickly And Forever Prevented, with preliminary and complimentary notes to further develop and clarify the conception against neutrality. Other editions followed in May, 1920, in Italian; in November, 1921, and in May, 1922, in English. Both pamphlets were published in Chicago.

Then in March, 1924, Luigi Carnovale again republished his conception against neutrality in another pamphlet, in catechistical form (questions and answers) under the title, How America Can Easily And Quickly Prevent War Forever. In this edition he set forth his conception in still clearer and more precise terms, in the following three questions and answers:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

(1). How can the United States abolish neutrality?

The President of the United States should officially proclaim the principle itself in the form of an appropriate article in the American Constitution.

The United States Government should invite all the other nations of the world to do the same; that is, to proclaim officially the principle of the abolition of neutrality, and to introduce the relative article into their own constitutions.

(2). How must the article establishing the abolition of neutrality be formulated?

It must be formulated in these terms: When in a part of the world a controversy (in words) arises between two nations, the United States and all the other nations not involved in the controversy, instead of remaining indifferent, which means neutral, must immediately and officially sympathize

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

with the nation which is in the right and at the same time stigmatize the nation which is in the wrong.

If the two nations in controversy pass from words to acts, which means war, the United States and all the other neutral nations must immediately intervene in the war in defense of the nation which is in the right, and intervene with economic and armed forces of land, sea, and air, instantly, to defeat and annihilate the insolent nation which is in the wrong and has provoked the war.

It is understood, of course, that in all cases the stronger nation must intervene against the nation which is in the wrong and has provoked the war. But the weaker nation must necessarily be in the right, it being impossible, excepting in case of insanity, that the weaker should insolently attack the stronger. The lamb cannot insolently attack the wolf!

At any rate, the neutral nations must always intervene in favor of the nation which is in the right, whether this nation be the weaker or the stronger.

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

The principle of intervention of the neutral in favor of the side which is right, and against the side which is wrong, is also applicable to civil wars.

The article establishing the abolition of neutrality to be introduced into the Constitution of the United States must be identical to the one to be introduced into the constitutions of all the other nations because the object of the United States and that of all the other nations of the world is identical. It is the end of war and the practical advent of universal, permanent peace.

(3). What is the Locarno Security Pact?

In substance it is the official recognition and proclamation on the part of the great European nations of Luigi Carnovale's original conception, "the abolition of neutrality."

It is true the objection might be raised that the Locarno Pact covers only a

WPA (ILL.) PROCJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, November, 1925.

few nations, whereas Luigi Carnovale's plan covers all the nations of the world; but, it is also true that the Locarno Pact is the decisive step toward universal permanent peace and which will certainly be followed sooner or later by all the other nations of the world.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1925.

LUIGI CARNOVALE, BENEFACTOR OF HUMANITY.

War is humanity's most terrible calamity! It is a monster which devours anything it meets in its destructive path, sowing over all humanity, desolation, tears, and death.

Who is not frightened by such a terrible monster? Ask the mother whose son was snatched away and torn to pieces. Ask the wife who was tragically robbed of her husband. Ask the boys and girls who were orphaned in youth, deprived of the smile and love of their parents. Ask the thousands of women and children, who suffered mutilation of arms, legs, ears, and the terrorizing spasms of a slow, merciless, atrocious death.

War, in reality, is the most terrible of calamities. Anyone, who has human sentiment and love for the human species, must hate and help to destroy such a terrifying spectre.

We note with joy that those who have the sentiment of love for humanity, raised

Vita Nuova, June, 1925.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

their voices condemning war and its promoters, trying to establish harmony and universal peace among all people. For that purpose various societies were organized, such as: "The League of Nations," "The World Court," and "Alliance Negotiations."

Unfortunately, all these beautiful organizations do not influence the hearts of those who are fomenting war. Dissension between peoples or nations pursue its way undisturbed and often culminates in armed conflict, violent and ruinous. The blood of our brothers has flowed like streams until now, despite the numerous formulas and remedies devised to obtain universal peace. It is necessary, then, to try other means and formulas.

Luigi Carnovale, a rare genius, dedicated himself to the humanitarian cause and worked out a formula for abolishing war which seems astonishingly good. The basic principle of his formula, the theory proposed by him and treated thoroughly in his pamphlet How America Can Easily And Quickly Prevent Wars Forever, is as follows:

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3027

Vita Nuova, June, 1925.

"The elimination of neutrality, only, can quickly and forever stop war. What is the elimination of neutrality? It is 'human solidarity' against neutrality, which is an act of cruel collective egotism which perpetually encourages war. Human solidarity is a 'strong spiritual alliance' of all peoples. It means to establish as a basic principle, that when a controversy which arises between two nations is resolved into a war, every nation not involved must intervene with its army in favor of the oppressed nation, which stands on the side of reason in accordance with the judgment of the people, free of prejudice."

But somebody might object. "Can the people decide and put into execution this human solidarity?" "Certainly," says Mr. Carnovale. "The masses of the people are free and powerful. They are impartial and generous. They can impose their will on the government."

This is profound truth and worthy of much consideration.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, Nov. 1924, P. 13.

THE DANTE REPORT BY LUIGI CARNOVALE.

From the printing presses of the Blakely-Oswald Printing Company of Chicago, has come, in a 750 page volume, the Relazione Dantesca (Dante Report) by Luigi Carnovale, a report which this notable Italian writer and philanthropist has had published to be donated to the Italians of Chicago and the United States, so that they may know the ways and means by which he promoted and carried to a notable end the commemoration of the six hundred anniversary of Dante's birth.

Carnovale does not limit the report to his labors alone, but to the work and contributions of others who assisted him. He spent \$10,288.95 to promote the commemoration. Of this sum Italians in America donated \$1,954.56 so that Carnovale paid out of his own \$8,334.39.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, Nov. 1924, P. 13.

This great Italian, at his own expense, erected a monument and college on the site of the old Convent of St. John in Stilo, Department of Calabria, Italy. He also paid for a tablet which was placed on the wall of the University of West Virginia to the memory of the Italian poet, P. Bellini, who taught in this institution about one hundred years ago.

Seventy reproductions of the Codice Trivulziano of the Divino Commedia and two hundred copies of the complete works of Dante were donated by Italian-Americans leading libraries and universities of America through his efforts.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, October 13, 1906.

Italians of Chicago.

Through the efforts of Mr. F. Del Giorno, the book entitled Italians of Chicago has finally been published.

The first volume has already been sent to the Milano Exposition. The book contains many items on the Italian societies, and of prominent Italians in Chicago.

Mr. Del Giorno is one of the leading stockholders of the Italian Bank, at 234 W. Taylor St.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

e. Radio Programs and Cinema

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Il Corriere Italico, Dec. 20, 1937.

THE DRAMATIC ARTIST LORES GIZZI



p. 1 -In the broadcasts of the Italian Dramatic Company from Radio Station WGES, the Italians of Chicago and vicinity may enjoy the real dramatic art of Lores Gizzi, a brilliant and versatile actor.

At present he is enjoying a superb triumph on the stage, supported by his wife, who is the well-known actress Rina Giuliani and by Mary and Remo **Conti**. To Mr. Gizzi we extend our good wishes for his future artistic success; his talent enhances the prestige of our race throughout the world.

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III H "Italy of Today," Bulletin Italo-American National
Union, June 1935, p. 1476.

ITALIA

(ELL) PROJ 3073

Judge Louis Senese, Jr., lecturer and traveler, member of Lodge 9, Da Bormida, No. 9, Melrose Park, recently returned from another of his frequent visits to sunny Italy.

He has brought back with him a wonderfully rich collection of colored slides and sound films of well known and off-the-beaten-track places.

The human side of the new Italy, a camera journey from New York to Naples and through Italy from the Alps to Sicily, rich in beautiful scenes and episodes, has been presented with great success in many churches, societies and clubs, and will be presented by Judge Senese in the form of an educational or entertaining lecture before any group desiring it.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Sep. 15, 1929.

ITALIAN

FOR AN ITALIAN RADIO STATION IN CHICAGO



Our compatriot, Mr. Armand Bertolini, at the request of many Italians of Chicago, has applied to the Federal Radio Commission at Washington, D. C., for permission to operate an exclusive Italian radio station in Chicago.

It is a shame for us Italians, sons of the land that gave to the world the father of the radio, Guglielmo Marconi, not to have a radio station to broadcast our programs across the continent in our own beautiful and musical language, while this is being done by Germans, Polish, Bohemians, Swedish, and other stations.

We beg our fellow-Italians to support the splendid efforts of Mr. Bertolini.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1929, p. 17.

COLONIAL ACTIVITIES.

Italian Consul General Castruccio spoke over the Daily News radio station, WMAQ in commemoration of the Birth of Rome.

In his talk, which was preceded by the playing of the Italian Royal March, and the singing of "Giovinezza" by Virgilio Lazzeri of the Chicago Civic Opera, our Consul illustrated the story of the great Roman civilization from its beginning, through the centuries in various historic periods, to the recent Fascist conquest of Rome.

As a compliment to this demonstration the Daily News, in its Saturday's issue, gave an entire page of the illustrated supplement to photographs of ancient and modern Roman monuments.

L'Italia, August 22, 1915.

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[ITALIAN GIRL TO ACT IN CINEMA]

Miss Dolores Cassinelli, one of the most beautiful girls of our colony, will devote her career to the movies.

The Emerald Motion Picture Co. signed up Miss Cassinelli to star in a movie called "The Voice of Freedom".

This picture will soon be released.

We wish Miss Cassinelli much success in her first role.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational and Intellectual

2. Intellectual

f. Special Schools and Classes

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1936.

OUR ASSOCIATION SPONSORS THE STUDY OF THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE IN KENSINGTON.

On the evening of June 10, in the Venetian Hall, Kensington, the Italian colony celebrated the end of the school period for the Italian classes, taught during the year in the school of St. Anthony Church, through the efforts of our association.

Among those present were: Royal Consul General Dr. Mario Carosi; Supreme President Philip D'Andrea; Director of Italian Study, Prof. Pomante; Chevalier V. E. Ferrara, and Dr. Ingrao. The Italians of Kensington attended in large numbers, thus showing their interest and appreciation for the study of our language.

The scholastic test in Italian passed by the pupils was very successful, and they demonstrated their skill in the declamation of Italian.

A selected musical program was rendered by a band directed by Prof. A. J.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, July 1936.

De Grazia. Commendatore Dr. Carosi, Royal Consul General, in distributing medals awarded to the pupils who had distinguished themselves in these Italian classes, praised all the rewarded pupils. The Rev. G. Chiminello of Kensington introduced Miss Lina Panozzo, instructor, who thanked everybody for the kindly aid given to her students, and Mr. G. Favario, teacher of the evening class, made a brief speech.

The Rev. O. D'Andrea, founder of St. Anthony church and school, expressed his satisfaction at the achievement of the school.

Prof. Pomante, Director of Italian Study, in his speech praised the Italo-American National Union, which had given its moral and financial support in order to make possible the teaching of the Italian language to the children of our race, who through knowing the language may appreciate more fully the glorious land of their fathers.

In supporting financially the Italian schools in Kensington and in Rockford, Illinois, the Italo-American National Union has added another glorious page to its history.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January 1936.



LETTER OF APPRECIATION FROM FATHER CHIMINELLO.

My Dear Mr. F. D'Andrea:

I am sure I am starting the new year right by thanking you and the Supreme Council of the Italo-American National Union for the patriotic and generous cooperation in behalf of our Italian school.

Miss Lena Panozzo is certainly accepted as teacher of Italian in our school. I am sure she is the best choice you could make. She is more than capable and her virtues, knowledge, and her good understanding of the child-mind will make her invaluable in carrying on this great work.

The Italian Consulate, the Italian people of the Kensington district, and I in particular, appreciate very much your offer and we shall all pray God for the continued success of the Italo-American National Union.

Accept my best wishes and thanks.

(Signed) Rev. Joseph Chiminello.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 10, 1930.



ITALIAN SCHOOLS

In the gymnasium of St. John's Church at Harrison Street and Hoyne Avenue courses in Italian, in English, and in citizenship, for children and adults, are in progress, attended by more than 150 pupils, all of Italian origin.

This is a noble innovation for which the Reverend Father de Carlo is responsible. Father de Carlo has always evinced a particular interest in the intellectual and material development of our Italians.

The classes are free, and the instruction is given by capable teachers who have specialized in their subjects.

The opening of such a school affords opportunity to hundreds of Italians to learn the language of their forefathers. It is also very convenient for those who cannot attend the public schools.

In a colony as large as ours every new school represents a step in the progress of civilization, enhancing the dignity and hastening the emancipation of our race.

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ITALIAN

NPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 14.

THE CHRONICLER, "THE SCHOOL OF ITALIAN AND ENGLISH."

The School of Italian, English and Citizenship which opened in the gymnasium of St. John Presbyterian Church, Harrison St. and Hoyne Ave., is now functioning and boasts of an attendance of two hundred pupils of which 150 attend the evening classes.

The classes are made up of men, women and children. The method of teaching follows the Italian style, except for those who are studying English where the same method is followed as that in the American public schools. The teaching staff boasts of a wide experience in each field.

The attendance has reached such large proportions that at the present time there is a lack of seats for the many newcomers but that condition is being remedied.

The School is sponsored by the St. John Presbyterian Church of which the pastor

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, October 1930, p. 14.

is Rev. De Carlo. He has been elected General Director of every department.
This will be another feather in his cap.

The work of Pastor De Carlo has the assistance of his secretary, Mr. Bellavia and a number of willing youths who are with the teaching staff.

ITALIAN

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"St. John Vocation School Program",
Vita Nuova, (Monthly), July-August 1930, p. 23.



On Thursday evening, July 24th, 1930, the St. John Vocation School held its closing program in the new basement of the Church. The sixty-five members present marched in, to the stirring strains of "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus", and took their places. After the invocation by the Reverend P. R. DeCarlo, the entire school repeated its motto, "Let my words and my meditations be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my Strength and my Redeemer." The next half hour consisted of Worship Service by the Beginners and Primary Departments, and a program of songs and rhythmic orchestra selections and a memory contest of Bible Verses by the Primary children. The next part of the program was devoted to the Junior and Intermediate boys and girls, who sang a group of four songs and gave some memory work. After introducing Miss Marnise Nickerbocker, Director of Garibaldi Institute, 1208 W. Taylor St., who gave a short talk, the Rev. De Carlo gave an address in Italian and one in English, and then he presented each member with a tooth-brush, a means of helping to promote good health. After the offering salutes were given to the American and Christian flags and the program closed with the Mizpah Benediction, "The Lord watch between me and thee, while we are

Vita Nuova, July-August 1930, p. 23.



absent from one another".

There was a display of handiwork by the children, which the parents and friends enjoyed.

The offerings of the four weeks and Thursday evening amounted to \$15.50. Of this sum \$5.00 has been given to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The staff of the school included the Reverend P. R. DeCarlo, Pastor; Reverend F. A. Walker, Superintendent; Mrs. F. A. Walker, Primary Director; Miss Lucy Fanello, Assistant; Marie Matarrese and Anna Cucciardi, Beginners' Teachers; Miss Helen Bailey, Musical Director; Miss Susan Jenks, Director of Junior and Intermediate Girls with Mrs. DeCarlo, Mrs. O. C. Belcher and Miss Ruth Gnit-tick, Assistants; Mr. F. A. Walker, Director of Junior and Intermediate Boys, with Mr. Phillip Sorce, Mr. Vincent Console, and Mr. Pacifico C'Anselmo, Assist-ants.

Vita Nuova, July-August 1930, p. 23.

CHURCH SCHOOL PROGRAM.

The Reverend P. R. DeCarlo royally entertained the St. John Presbyterian Vocation School Staff to a six course Italian dinner at Amato's Restaurant, 914 S. Halsted Street, Friday noon, July 25th. The fifteen people present had a time partaking of Italian food and hospitality, such as no one can offer like the esteemed Pastor, Pasquale Ricciardi De Carlo.

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ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, June 2, 1930.

ITALIAN STUDIO

Mr. Coccia, a well-known intellectual figure in this community, was for many years the publisher of an Italian paper, and he is now collaborating with a number of the foremost Italian daily newspapers and magazines. Mr. Coccia now announces the opening of his studio of the Italian language in the Lyon and Healy Building.

Mr. Coccia's special method, based on his many years of teaching experience, combines conversation with thorough study of grammar.

He gives particular attention to pronunciation for singers.

Vita Nuova, September, 1928.

THE KINDERGARTEN OF THE GARIBALDI INSTITUTE.

The opening of this highly educational institution is of great help to the Italian mothers. Their children now have the opportunity to avail themselves of an education in music, history, games, conversation and in any other branch which is suitable to child mentality.

Miss Chalberg, excellent and experienced kindergarten teacher, specializes in the teaching of youngsters. She is a graduate of an Evanston, Illinois College.

The evening school for boys and girls is also progressing with a vast program. There are classes in games, athletics, singing, music, embroidery and sewing, under the supervision of Miss Knickerbocker.

L'Italia, March 31, 1918.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[A NEW ITALIAN SCHOOL]

To keep alive in the hearts of the Italian children, the love they should have toward Italy, a school for the teaching of the Italian language was opened on the west side, which is destined to be attended by a great number of students.

Mr. Felice Bilotta, a teacher, was appointed as director of the school. Mr. Bilotta for several years has been busy keeping the culture of our idiom alive among the compatriots of Chicago.

The school is located on the first floor of the building at 835 W. Taylor Street.

Mr. Bilotta possesses all the necessary requirements to assure the success of this institution, and we are certain that the colony will help him achieve this success. There are also night-classes from 7 to 9 for adults.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Proletaria, Oct. 7, 1916.

LEARN ENGLISH IN YOUR OWN SCHOOLS.

The Workers Institute, 920 S. Ashland Boulevard, near Taylor Street, is a Co-operative school founded by comrades for comrades.

It has special classes for Italians who wish to learn the English language. Elementary English is taught by our comrade and editor John La Duca.

There are also classes in many other subjects, including civics and elementary sociology.

The halls of the Institute can also be rented for meetings and conventions.

For further details, address inquiries, if written, in Italian to John La Duca, care of this paper; if in English, to the Workers Institute.

WPA (111) PROI. 30275

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 16, 1909.

TRAINING FOR SOCIALIST LECTURERS



The Italian section of the nineteenth ward resolved to conduct an evening course in oral propaganda, intended for those comrades who wish to become expert lecturers.

Free lessons will be given by Comrade Bertelli every Thursday at 8P.M. Thus far six pupils have enrolled.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Nov. 7, 1908.

SOCIALIST NIGHT SCHOOL



At its general meeting on Wednesday, November 4, the Italian section of the twelfth ward resolved to re-open its night school with classes in English and Italian, which will meet three times a week.

Esperanto is scheduled for Sundays.

Family receptions, - dances, lotteries, games, etc., - will be held every Saturday.

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ITALIAN



La Parola dei Socialisti, Jan. 17, 1908.

SOCIALIST CLASSES IN ENGLISH AND ITALIAN.

The members of the Socialist section of the twelfth ward are reminded that at the end of the current month the usual yearly courses in English and Italian will begin in the rooms of the society's headquarters.

Every Saturday evening, at the same place, our comrades and their families will gather for recreational purposes.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 25, 1903.

An Italian School.

A happy and well-thought idea was that of Prof. Silvio Piechianti and his wife, of opening a school for the teaching of Italian to people of both sexes. It is a marvelous opportunity for parents who desire that their children acquire a thorough knowledge of the mother tongue. The fees are within the ability of all to pay. Our best regards to the success of the enterprise.



L'Italia, September 17, 1898.

"Italian School"

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Italian parents who wish to send their children to school, may send them to Gelsomino Cozzi, at 159 Ewing Street, for One Dollar a Month; two lessons per day, from 9 AM to 11 AM, and from 2 PM to 4 PM. Those who cannot attend Day-School may go to Evening-School, from 7 PM to 8:30 PM.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, April 20-21, 1895.

A New School for the West Side.

Mr. Michele Averse with the help of Miss Flora Orgos is opening a new school for the Italians of that district, May 1, 1895.

Miss Flora Orgos will teach French and English.

Anyone who wishes to attend, may register at 174 Ewing St. or at 180 Polk St., 3rd floor.

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L'Italia, September 17, 1892.

Italian School.

A telegram was received from Rome stating that the Italian Government has given Mr. Satolli authority to organize an Italian School in Chicago. Mr. Satolli left Rome the 15th of this month and will come directly to Chicago, then he will visit New York, Washington, and other cities. He will remain in America for two years.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 25, 1890.

"SCHOOLS"

Mr. M. Nardi will help the Italian families of Clark St. He opened a school at 505 S. Clark St. at his own expense, for both young and adults. Mr. Nardi has offered this free to the Italian people of that community. Mr. Nardi has two schools opened on his expense. The other school is at 17 W. Kinzie St. Because he is teaching at the school on Kinzie St. he cannot be at the school on Clark St. Therefore he is asking any Italian who is willing to do the teaching gratis to contribute his services.

These schools are also opened on Saturdays and Sundays, and are used as a library. Any one who wishes to attend may do so free of charge. There are newspapers, magazines, romances and other books for people to read.

There are also American families living among the poorest Italian families of the West Side, and are doing their utmost to help them. We

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 25, 1890.

should thank them for their most appreciated help.

With the help of Mr. Mastrovalerio, Italian teachers are teaching in evening schools, English to our Italians. Mr. Mastrovalerio is trying his best in getting more Italian teachers for evening schools, because there are an immense number of Italians enlisting in evening schools to learn English.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

B. Avocational & Intellectual

2. Intellectual

g. Forums, Discussion
Groups and Lectures

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ITALIAN

"A Lecture Given by Dr. S. Ingrao," Bulletin Italo-American
National Union (Monthly), February 1937.



The meeting of January 25th of the local section of the Dante Alighieri Association gave to our community an evening of intellectual enjoyment and the select people who were present demonstrated their appreciation of the cultural achievements of this association.

On this occasion the association offered to the Royal Consul-General, Dr. Carosi, a parchment with the signature of all its members.

Then the dramatic club of the association presented a sketch, "La Partita A Scacchi," by Giacosa, which was skillfully performed.

But we enjoyed most the lecture delivered by Dr. S. Ingrao, to whom had given the task of commenting on the fourth canto of the Inferno in Dantes' "Divina Commedia."

"A Lecture, " Bulletin Italo-American, Feb. 1937.

It is impossible for us to mention the treasures of erudition which Dr. Ingrao poured out in his lecture.

He was complimented by the audience and all had words of praise for the doctor, who revealed himself a learned lecturer.

The profound lecture by Dr. Ingrao, besides showing the broad culture of the eminent speaker, was a good indication of the prestige of the Italo-American National Union, of which Dr. Ingrao is the medical director.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1934.



"JUSTINIAN SOCIETY" HOLDS MONTHLY LECTURES.

The "Justinian Society of Advocates" composed of American lawyers of Italian origin, has arranged to have a lecture at its regular monthly meetings, which are usually held in one of the club rooms of the Chicago Bar Association, 160 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

At the next meeting which will be held on March 3, 1934, Thomas Landise of the Illinois Bar, one of the founders and former president of this society, will lecture on the subject of "Court Practice under the Civil Practice Act of Illinois," which went into effect on January 1, 1934.

Heretofore, at the January meeting of the society, Mr. Landise lectured on the subject of "Process, Service, and Parties"; on February 3, he lectured on the subject of "Pleading under the Illinois Civil Practice Act" already mentioned. Mr. Landise draws attention to the fact that one of the outstanding innovations under the Act is, that any one of the parties to any cause may file a counter-claim against any other party thereto, whether plaintiff or defendant.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1934.

It is hoped by the society of which Joseph R. Orrico, former Assistant State's Attorney, is president, that the lectures will further stimulate the interest of its members in the science of the law.

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ITALIAN



"Attorney De Grazia's Lecture," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), January 1935, p. 1414.

John De Grazia, attorney, member of Lodge G, La Masa, No. 2, and one of the oldest members of our organization, continues to distinguish himself as a lecturer. December 15th he was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Assistant Principal's Club of Chicago, at the YMCA Hotel. He spoke with much thoroughness on the followingsubject: "Crimes and Penalties - Our Modern Procedure - Its Defects and Remedies."

The cultured attorney touched upon the contributions of Italy to the basic law codes and reforms through the years. He first mentioned the Justinian code and then passed on to the Napoleonic code, with here and there mentioning the maritime laws of Amalfi, the treaty of Beccaria, and the modern Mussolinian code.

He bared the defects of the existing legal procedure of the United States, insisting on the necessity of bringing it forward to a more modern point of view. The lecture was enthusiastically applauded.

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ITALIAN



Bulletin Order Sons of Italy-Grand Lodge of Illinois, May, 1932. p. 4.

LECTURE OF PROF. T. C. GIANNINI.

Sunday evening, April 17, Savoy Hall, 772 W. Taylor Street, was given the first of a series of educational lectures sponsored by the Order, "Sons of Italy."

The lecturer for the evening was Prof. T. C. Giannini of the Royal University of Rome. His first subject was "Emigration and the Economic Crisis." He also spoke on "How Italy Handled the Capital-Labor Problem."

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"Staff Workers Study Italian Language"

Vita Nuova (Monthly), July, 1931, p. 23.

Under the inspired leadership of Rev. P. R. De Carlo, the staff workers of the institution are meeting every week to acquire knowledge of the Italian language.

There is no doubt that these American workers (some of Italian parentage, who do not know the Italian language) are wrapped up in their job.

Their life work is not something identified merely with money. They are absorbed in their job of showing that the Italians have much to contribute in the plan of world brotherhood and unity, and in turn making Italians appreciate the fact that they are citizens of "no mean city".

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, September 1930, p. 29

A LECTURE ON THE LEGEND OF LEIF ERICSON BY COUNTESS CIPRIANI.

The Italian branch of the Council for Civic Education, has been reorganized and has begun its work of Italian propaganda.

The president, Countess Cipriani, opportunely will give a lecture in English on the evening of Oct. 4. On that evening the Italian branch will be formally inaugurated in the down town section of the Loyola University at 28 N. Franklin St. All Italians are invited to attend.

The theme of the first lecture by Countess Cipriani, will be: "The Legend of Leif Ericson." The lecture will be in English and will attempt to discredit that Legend, which in this city, has taken some hold.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1929, p. 17.

COLONIAL ACTIVITIES.

An Italian reunion was held at the University of Chicago on the night of April 21st., organized by the International Student's Association through the initiative of Dr. Albachiara. Many students and professors of every nationality composed the audience and listened to a lecture given by Italian Consul Castruccio, who talked on the Fascist revolution and the Conquests of Fascism in the fields of labor and production.

The lecture was followed by a banquet and concert.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mar. 1929.

DR. ALBERIONE'S LECTURE ON ART IN ITALY

One of the activities of the Fascist Interstate Deputy Chev. Mario Lauro, as an integral part of the program of the Fascio Giorgio Moriani, is the creation of a Fascist university which, thanks to the Directors of Loyola University, has been given the use of a lecture room in the Loop Loyola University Building.

The last lecture, on Thursday, March 14, was given by a member of our Chamber of Commerce, Dr. T. Alberione. The subject of his lecture was "Art In Italy."

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, November-December, 1928.

ITALY OF TODAY.

p. 43 - Countess Donna Maria Loschi of Rome gave a lecture in English at the Fine Arts Building, Wednesday, November 21. Her subject was, "Italy Today." The lecture was sponsored by the women's club.

Among those present were: Chevalier Ferme, Italian Consular Agent in Chicago, Carlo Meola, of L'Italia, of Chicago and the Corriere d'America of New York City.

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ITALIAN



Vita Nuova, May 1927.

A LECTURE BY DR. COMBA.

On March 20, sponsored by the Valdesian Society of Chicago, a lecture was delivered at Garibaldi Institute by the distinguished Valdesian, Dr. Guido Comba.

People in large numbers attended especially the members of the society. A selected musical program was rendered and the choir of Samaritan House, of which Rev. Melardi is the pastor, sang with the distinguished singer, Mrs. Peterson of the Garibaldi Institute Choir.

Vita Nuova, May, 1927.

Dr. Alfred Barr and Mr. Goodman said a few words, both manifesting their sympathy and esteem for Italy and the Italians. The Rev. P. R. De Carlo, pastor of St. John Presbyterian Church, operating in conjunction with the Garibaldi Institute, was the chairman for the evening and introduced Dr. Comba with appropriate words.

Dr. Comba then addressed the audience. He said that more than giving a lecture he would try to inform the public of the activities and the civic, religious and moral efforts made by the Valdesian Church among the Italian people. He spoke of the persecutions the Valdesian church suffered, and of the sacrifices made by the Valdesians to spread the Voice of the Gospel among the mountainers of the Italian Alps.



Vita Nuova, May, 1927.

He related the vast program which the Valdesians are accomplishing in Italy. The aim of the lecture was to raise funds to finance the extended civil, religious, and moral program made by the Valdesians for needy Italians.

Those present responded generously and contributed to the collection made by the Rev. P. R. De Carlo and the Rev. Merlandi.

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Carlo Rosselli, Feb. 16, 1934.



At the invitation of the Slavic Socialist Federation, Carroll Rosselli, Friday, February 9, in the Federation's hall, gave a lecture on Italian Fascism and the present Italian political situation.

He spoke in English and the lecture, drawing the attention of the Slavic community, was attended by a large number.

On request, he explained in detail the activities conducted by the various Italian parties and the condition of the Italian Socialist Party.

The secretary of the Slavic Federation is William W. Higgins for having accepted the invitation, wished that the personal friendship and collaboration between the two federations, Slavic and Italian, would be everlasting.

Friday, February 17, Macmillan's hall, in Washington, Carroll Rosselli gave another lecture on the same subject.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 15, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LECTURE BY BERTELLI ON THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Comrade Prof. Joseph Bertelli gave a lecture on Einstein's theory of Relativity, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 12, in the Smith Room at Hull House. A large number of the more intelligent workers, as well as professional people and intellectuals, attended.

The lecturer is deserving of credit for the simple manner in which he explained the fundamental elements of this difficult and abstruse theory.

According to Mr. Bertelli, Einstein is claiming that: "Space is curved; light is moving in a zig-zag direction; a straight line does not exist; that parallel lines may meet; that bodies are changing direction in accordance with their velocity; that nothing on the earth is standing still; one hour can be more or less than sixty minutes; and that the weight of bodies varies, etc."

La Parola Del Popolo, Sept. 15, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

These theories, which until some time ago were received circumspectly by science, today stand proven by well known astronomers and mathematicians.

One of these men, from Lick's Observatory, England, has recently stated that the validity of the fundamentals of the new gravitational theory is without a doubt proven - and is revolutionizing the standard set by conservative scientists.

To prove the statements of the German scientist, the lecturer used the black-board, on which he illustrated his theories, citing examples and comparisons which attracted the attention of even the lay people in the audience.

Einstein's theory has overturned the world. It is hard for us to give a "relative" account of the lecture given by Bertelli. He was complimented by the audience, and by the press, all of which gave the lecture the credit it deserved as an intellectual event of our colony.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, June 2, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURE GIVEN BY MR. ROMUALDI

Saturday, May 26, Comrade Romualdi gave a lecture at the Chicago Commons in which he explained how Fascism was created and how it rose to power. He also explained how every attempt to check it was frustrated.

Extolling the Russian revolution, he praised the methods used in conducting and winning it. He defended the Italian Socialist Party from the accusation that the Party is a traitor to the working class, and defined the accusation as an undeserved calumny.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, June 24, 1922.

BERTELLI IN CHICAGO
Our International Picnic



The Italian Socialists, meeting in general assembly at the hall of the 17th Ward Branch, Saturday, June 17, were happy to greet Comrade Giuseppe Bertelli, who, at the invitation of the Secretariat of the Federation, had consented to come among us for a week of propagandizing.

Our beloved comrade knew how to satisfy our desire by delivering a powerful discourse on the duties of militant Socialists. Taking his own experiences as an example, a lengthy career as a propagandist and writer, he illustrated to those present the many difficulties which our movement is encountering in its disputed ascendancy and the best method of overcoming them. He treated of the insidious crises which periodically afflict the workers' movement, merely to embarrass it for the benefit of the middle class; he ended his talk to the enthusiastic applause of those

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La Parola Del Popolo, June 24, 1922.

present, proclaiming as assured the death of modern confusing tendencies, fruit of the aberration of war, and the triumph of true Socialism to which he has held faithfully, the only living force capable of resisting social storms.

The applause accelerated when the chairman of the assembly, Comrade John La Duca, in the name of all present, expressed a vote of thanks to the orator for his beautiful and encouraging talk.

Last Sunday, also, Bertelli spoke at the International Picnic, where an immense crowd of Socialists, sympathizers, and friends, gathered to hear his brilliant word.

The out-door celebration was a success. The Italians in attendance were the third largest group present, the first having been the Americans, and the second the Lithuanian. Besides Bertelli, other speakers were La Duca,



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ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, June 24, 1922.

and Valenti. Instead of the usual collection from the public, a chosen committee, headed by Comrade Bellandi, appealed to the crowd for voluntary contributions, which amounted to \$83.90.



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L'Italia, May 25, 1920.

[ITALIAN PLAYWRIGHT TO ~~READ~~ NEW PRODUCTION]

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A drama in three acts, William Kent by Ario Flamma, will be read on Sunday May 22, in the English Room of the Congress Hotel by the author, under the patronage of the Italian Consul, G. Bolognesi.

We know that the elite of the colony will be present. This drama in English will appear on the stage in September in one of the principal theaters of New York, with famous American actors.

Admission is by bid only since the space of the hall is limited and the author does not desire to give the reading to a large public, for fear that the play may become known before its performance on the stage. We foresee a huge success.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 16, 1920.

A CONFERENCE

Countess Cipriane will give a lecture on Thursday night May 20, at Bowen Hall, in the Hull House, under the auspices of the Circolo Italiano. Countess Cipriane is in the United States as a representative of the Department of Foreign Propaganda and was sent here by the Italian Government.

The speaker will talk on the preparation of Italy for the war, and on the great success in making Italy one of the greatest nations in the world. Countess Cipriane has a degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Chicago. She is a writer and poet, and is the author of a book called A Tuscan Child which has been much praised in the United States. She is the daughter and niece of two heroes of the Italian Rebirth(Risorgimento), and the sister of a man who died in action and was decorated for bravery at the personal wish of the king.

The Italian women of our colony are invited to attend in large numbers the lecture of this woman who has devoted all of her time to the cause of Italian propaganda. Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Dina Censotte who is connected with the Immigrants Commission.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, Oct. 24, 1915.

[LECTURE SERIES]

Alfonso De Salvio, professor of Latin literature at Northwestern University, will give a series of lectures on Unita Italia (United Italy) at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fullerton and Hamilton avenues, at 8 P. M. on the following days:

- Nov. 15 --- Italian Nationalism.
- Nov. 22 --- Revolution of France and Italy.
- Nov. 29 --- Mazzini and United Italy.
- Dec. 6 --- Cavour.
- Dec. 13 --- Garibaldi
- Dec. 20 --- Italy after fifty years of unity.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 11, 1914.

LECTURES BY THE HON. ARTURO CAROTI



The first three lectures given by Hon. Arturo Caroti on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, turned out successfully - judging from the enthusiasm displayed by the large audience that attended them.

To give a resume of those lectures would be very arduous, because the lecturer expressed many things, facts and ideas with a sincerity and beauty of form, that only the Hon. Deputy is capable of.

More than 500 socialist workers and sympathizers attended the lectures, and next Saturday, Hon. Arturo Caroti will give another lecture at the Chicago Commons' Hall.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 25, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Y.M.C.A. LECTURES AND CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. of South Chicago, a lecture was given by Mr. La Guardia, at Italian Hall, 9629 Commercial Avenue. About three hundred persons attended. His subject was "The World's Marvels". A concert followed the lecture. Miss Lillian Osterburg played Italian songs on the piano.

The classes instituted by the Reverend Merrill will be held every evening. Reverend Merrill, of the Baptist church, will be assisted by Mr. Osterburg, Miss Osterburg and Mr. Spadaro.

Every Monday and Thursday between 7:30 and 9:30, instruction in English.

Tuesday and Friday evenings will be taken up with the teaching of Italian.

A sewing class for girls will be held every Saturday at 2 P.M.

On the first Monday of the month a lecture with lantern slides will

L'Italia, January 25, 1914.

be given. All Italians are invited. Everything is gratis.

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ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 22, 1913.

DR. A. MOLINARI LECTURES

A large group of our comrades attended the scientific lecture recently given by Dr. A. Molinari. The title of the lecture was, "The Life Beyond and Positivistic Science." Most of the comrades acquired useful scientific knowledge from the lecture; knowledge which will remove from their minds the fog of prejudices which camouflage these phenomena that masquerade under the names of "spiritualism," "black magic," and "miracles."

Comrade Dr. A. Molinari effectively explained in detail to the audience, composed mainly of workers, that this branch of science, although at present based on inductions, may, if given consideration, find itself accepted as a positive science sooner than we expect.

The public is showing a strong interest in these lectures, and it is beginning to overcome the reluctance with which it formerly accepted new ideas. It has



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Nov. 22, 1913.

begun to aid the intellectual efforts necessary for the assimilation of the real "truths" which only science can reveal.

Encouraged and satisfied with the results of Sunday night, the promoters of this type of popular propaganda hope to be able to organize other lectures.

The net receipts for last Sunday will benefit La Parola.



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La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

ODDINO MORGARI AT HULL HOUSE.

On last Sunday Bowen Hall in Hull House was filled to overflowing with an audience composed mainly of Italians, who had come to hear a lecture by Oddino Morgari, Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

The program was opened with a talk by Dr. Molinari, who chose as his subject Cesare Lombroso, the Italian scientist and criminologist. His lecture was accompanied by illustrated lantern slides.

After the playing of the Internationale, Morgari delivered his address.

He spoke of the situation existing in Japan and the United States. He expressed the hope that the Italians would protest against the insult to Japan in the proposed act excluding members of the yellow race from entry into America.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

He further stated that the Italian consul in Chicago had refused to attend the Lybian peace banquet sponsored by the Italian colony of this city, because the chairman in charge of the banquet is the head of the Black Hand in Chicago. At this point the editor of Movimento, a local weekly, attempted to interrupt the lecture but with no success, for the few anarchists present drowned him out with shouts and hoots.

As to Morgari's statement about the consul and the peace banquet, we can vouch for its veracity. The president of that banquet is **an ex-priest and an ex-inmate** of Joliet penitentiary and was recently pointed out by the American press of Chicago as the head of the Black Hand.

La Parola dei Socialisti, May 24, 1913.

In making that statement Morgari did not imply that all those connected with the banquet are members of the Black Hand. It is useless for the editor of Movimento to deny the fact that the chairman is just what Morgari called him.

Morgari's lecture was followed by the playing of a Socialist hymn.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 4, 1909.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

LECTURES AT CHICAGO COMMONS.

The first of the Sunday afternoon lectures to be given at Chicago Commons, Grand and Morgan avenues, is that by Prof. De Salvio of Northwestern University, December 5. He will lecture on Messina and the cities of Sicily. He will also have slides giving views of those cities.

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La Parola dei Socialisti, Sept. 25, 1909.

GINO CALZA IN CHICAGO

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 30275

The well-known poet and lecturer Gino Calza will be here next week to give a course of lectures on Dante, Carducci, D'Annunzio, and other distinguished Italian poets. May the charming and cultured lecturer attract an audience worthy of him and of his subjects! However, we doubt very much whether the Italian colony will duly honor our countryman by attending. Alas! Guglielino Ferrero had in Chicago an audience of fifty. More enthusiasm was manifested for Dorando Pietri's sturdy calves or for the powerful muscles of the Croatian Raicevich, who was consequently made an Italian citizen.

When we have the pleasure of meeting Gino Calza we shall say to him: "Sir, after the splendid success which you attained in Latin-American countries, you will learn here that the Anglo-Saxons, the so-called modern Romans, are men superior to us in this respect: namely, that they have been able to Anglo-Saxonize the Italian immigrants.

"Consequently, in the opinion of these Italo-Americans, lecturers, whether men of letters, poets, or historians, all belong in the museum.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Sept. 25, 1909.

"In this country, in order to be honored, one must be a wrestler, a track-athlete, a foot-ball-player, or a banker, and in addition one must be an ignoramus.

"Since you have none of these qualifactions, we fear that your financial reward will be meager."

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 10, 1909.

ITALIAN LECTURER AT HULL HOUSE.



At Hull House, last Monday night, Mr. Edoardo Pecoraro lectured on the far Western states. After an introduction in which he referred to his audience as real Italians, and said that he had a greeting and message from those far West colonist, he went on to say that to compare California with Southern Italy was unjust, and hinted that the stories of His Excellency, the Italian ambassador, Mayor De Plandes, and of Adolph Rossi, publisher, now consul in Denver, to that effect, were not to be entirely depended upon since they traveled in luxury and therefore did not come into direct contact with the actual conditions under which the Italian laborer works. He then went on to say that his knowledge of California was first hand since he had covered the entire state on foot. He spoke of California as being mostly desert, with here and there an oasis, and that the pressing need was for irrigation, over which the government should concern itself. He gave a picture of the Italian Colony at Asti, and of the conditions of the vineyard workers in that locality, which one gathered, were hardly pleasant. He counselled any one who has in mind moving to



L'Italia, April 10, 1909.

California, to reconsider, asserting that California would feel the effects of the San Francisco disaster for another twenty-five years.

Of Oregon, he was less enthusiastic, referring to the hop-pickers as "Italians of the beer," and the mines of Washington state he defined as the scourge of the working man. He concluded with the statement that the East is preferable to the West.

La Parola dei Socialisti, Oct. 24, 1908.



THE TANCREDI LECTURE.

On Sunday, October 18, our friend Libero Tancredi delivered as previously announced, his scientific lecture on "The Fatherland" before a good-sized audience in the kindergarten room of Hull House.

Mr. Tancredi spoke for more than two hours without exhausting his subject. He promised to give the second part of his lecture in a few days.

The speaker's ideas are that "The Fatherland" is not a natural or a real entity but something artificially created to protect the interests of the dominant class. Neither is this entity limited or homogeneous in itself, nor differentiated from the other surrounding entities or nations.

In other words, nations cannot be distinguished sharply from any viewpoint, be it geographical, geological, linguistic, or even literary.

The second lecture will bear the title of "War" and will treat of the political and economic factors in nations.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Il Proletario, Philadelphia, July 21, 1907.

[SOCIALIST MEETING]

Saturday evening, December 29, at 1196 South Oakly Avenue, Biagio Gildo talked eloquently before a large audience.

He explained the different phases of history, and how successive social periods have always marked alternative conquests of social emancipation.

Mr. Gildo, talking in a sarcastic way, whipped the concupiscence of the church, its corruption and brutishness; he was much applauded. He concluded by saying that it is necessary to shake up the mass of people from their inertia, in order to arouse class consciousness and make them struggle for their rights.

During this week a general meeting will be held in which the formation of a new associate branch of the Socialist Federation will be discussed. Plans have been made to have speakers in different quarters of the city and neighboring towns, in order to start new branches.

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L'Italia, Feb. 2, 1907.

Franzoi at Hull House



This lecture will take place Feb. 6, 1907.

Wednesday, February 6, for the Women's Club of Hull House, 248 W. Polk St., and S. Halsted St., the noted explorer, Augusto Franzoi, will give a lecture on his adventurous voyages. Anyone who wishes to see the intrepid explorer may come to Hull House.

Augusto Franzoi arrived in Chicago, Saturday night, and was welcomed by a group of Italians. In the few days that he is here he wants to see everything that is interesting in Chicago. In his lecture, Wednesday, he will give a brief summary of his expeditions in Africa.

He will speak of the different dangers the Italian soldiers met. Franzoi's lecture will be very interesting and the Italian colony is asked to be present.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, March 28, 1903.

Father Torello's Lecture.

The "Sunday Chronicle" printed in full the lecture given by Father Torello, before the Chicago Women's Club.

It is very gratifying that the American Press gives an Italian that much consideration.

We will gladly print any part of the lecture if Father Torello will give the Italian translation.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 1--2, 1898

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lecture

We want to announce that Mr. A.A. Nobile will give a lecture on the subject, "Our Country and Religion", January 16, 1898, at 8 PM, at Gazzolo Hall, on 1003 W. Madison Street. He will lecture in English, Italian, and French. Admission tickets are only \$25. Everyone is invited to attend.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

B. Avocational and Intellectual

3. Athletics and Sports

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan. 1937.

ITALO - AMERICAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Boxing tournament, January 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, at the Coliseum, Wabash Avenue and 15th Street.

Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, relatives and friends of our youths, don't fail to attend this great sporting event out of which may spring championship material. Come and root for our boys; encourage them with your presence to their best efforts.

Our youth movement will give the boys and girls of Italian descent the opportunity to become known in the competitive sports field, which is rich with fame and fortune. The bouts will be refereed by such ring notables as Tony Canzoneri, Barney Ross and other popular boxers.

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APR 11 1937

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan. 1937.

The winners will be entered in the Tribune Golden Glove Championship Tournament as a team with high hopes of sharing in futher glory.

Tickets are on sale at the home office of the Italo-American National Union, Room 1501, 159 N. State Street.

Prices from 25¢ to \$1.00, tax free.

L'Italia, March 16-17, 1895.

The Pavese - Gignac Bout.

Tomorrow afternoon, March 17, 1895 at 3 P. M., the Pavese - Gignac bout with sword and sabre, on horse-back and on foot will take place at Tattersall's Hall, 16th and State Sts.

Prof. Pavese calls himself the fencing champion of the U. S. after defeating Captain Duncan Ross.

Captain E. L. Brand of the Hussars Corps will referee the bout.

During the intermissions, Romolo, the Sicilian Hercules, will show some feats of strength.

Everyone is invited to attend. Tickets are 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00.

L'Italia, March 9-10, 1895.

Gignac accepts Pavese's Challenge.

In reply to the challenge printed in this newspaper of last Saturday, by Prof. Generoso Pavese, was accepted by Prof. Teofilo Gignac.

The duel will take place Sunday March 17, 1895 at 3 P. M. at Tattersall Hall, on 16th and Dearborn Sts.

They will fight on horse-back and on foot and Captain L. Brand will be as judge.

During intermissions a corps of Hussars will give an exhibition, and Romolo, the young Sicilian Hercules will show feats of strength.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, March 2-3, 1895.

A Gold Medal to Romolo.

The Club Italia has voted to present Romolo, the Sicilian Hercules, with a golden medal in appreciation of his marvelous exhibition of strength at the carnival and dance given by the club, February 20, 1892.



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Il Corriere Italico, Aug. 1, 1937.

SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT - ITALO-AMERICAN YOUTH ORGANIZATION

p. 4-.....The second annual softball tournament will be held this season, which already promises to be a busy one. The tournament is open to any boy or girl of Italian birth or extraction, and participants will be divided into two groups, those under eighteen years of age and those over eighteen. Trophies and awards will be given to the winners in each group.

Entry blanks are now being distributed throughout the city and may be obtained in park field-houses and in community centers. No entry fee is required of participating teams. This tournament, like that of last year, will undoubtedly attract the best teams in the city, and the competition will therefore be lively.

Pass the word along, get into the swing of it, and help to put the I.A.Y.O. on top, where it belongs!

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ITALIAN

"The Champion Boxers of the Order Sons of Italy Defeat the Jewish All Star," Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America (Monthly), May 1937.



On Tuesday, May 11th, at the Madison Athletic Club, 4711 W. Madison St., the boxing team of the Order Sons of Italy Youth Organization met a team composed of the Jewish All Stars and came through in good fashion.

Much credit for the fine showing of our boys is due to Paul Pantaleo, Leo Raineri and Joe Demarco, whose untiring efforts and general training supervision of the team was reflected in the final result.

It was the team's first match since its selection at the tournament held last Jan. 28 and 29th.

The boys representing the order were Jim Scorza, Al. Angelo, Frank Salerno, Vince Pellegrini, Charles Manna, Roy Atherton and Frank Speciale. The team was victorious in all but the heavyweight division, where Frank Speciale was defeated by a knockout, and the 150 division in which Frank

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, May 1937.

Salerno dropped a close decision in what was one of the finest bouts of the evening. The others won comparatively easy victories over their opponents.

The Order Sons of Italy, in furtherance of its plans to promote the activities of its youth movement, is sponsoring a soft ball league, entries for which will close June 6th. All lodges or members of the order who desire to enter a team should communicate with their respective Venerables or the office of the Grand Lodge for information and entry blanks.

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Il Corriere Italico, Feb. 20, 1937.BOXING TOURNAMENT SPONSORED BY THE ORDER OF THE SONS
OF ITALY

In their convention of 1935 the grand lodge of Illinois of the Order of the Sons of Italy in America resolved to institute a movement among Italo-American youths to take a more active part in the athletic activities of the Order.

Mr. George Spatuzza, grand venerable of the Order for Illinois, appointed a special committee for the organization of the youth, headed by Mr. John Dolce, and he saw his dream realized in 1936.

On the nights of January 28 and January 29 a boxing contest for amateurs was held at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium in the presence of more than eight thousand people.

The contest was a complete success.

The champions were James Scolza, N. D'Angelo, Pietro Buchiri, A. Demarco, F. Salerno, D. Rossi, J. Salerno, and W. Mazziola.

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Il Corriere Italice, Jan. 20, 1937.



BOXING TOURNAMENT

There will be a boxing tournament on January 28 and 29 at the Ashland Auditorium.

The matches of the first night will be an elimination contest. On the second night the championship will be decided. The tournament is sponsored by the Youth Organization of the Order of the Sons of Italy.

"Cub's First Baseman Joins Our Society," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), March 1935, p. 1439.

Phil Cavaretta who at present is with the Cubs at Catalina Island training as first baseman for the coming baseball season, has been added to the swelling list of prominent and promising young men who have become members of our society.

The honor for proposing the membership of Cavaretta goes to Nunzio Anzalone, president of Lodge P. Mascagni, No. 10, in which he has been enrolled.

Phil is one of our boys. He was born on the near North Side where he attended the old Lane Technical High School, and comes from one of the best families of hardy and enterprising Southern Italian stock.

We are happy to have Phil with us and wish him the greatest success on the diamond.

Many of the thousands of our members, young and old, we are sure will root for him this season at Wrigley Field or wherever he may be playing and winning new laurels.

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ITALIAN

Il Bellettino Sociale, Feb. 2, 1931

WRESTLING EXHIBITION

The Italian War Veterans' Association, which is sponsoring a wrestling match on Friday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock at the Ashland Boulevard Auditorium, wishes to announce that Renato Gardini, Italian Champion, will wrestle Pietro Bacini for the Italian championship. Bacini believes that he will be the Italian Champion.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30244

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 22, 1919.

THE BIG FORTY MILE BICYCLE RACE.

The lists for the big forty mile biocyte race are already opened to the public, and will close at 10 P. M., June 22. As we mentioned in last Sunday's issue; the race will began at 10 A. M., Sunday June 29.

Mr. C. Borziochi, the president, notifies all Italian biocyte racers of Chicago, to be present with their biocytes at the North Italian Cycle Club, not later than June 28, or rather the day previous to the race, if they want its backing. There, each biocyte will be thoroughly examined and put into condition for the race.

These precautions are taken so as to avoid any mishaps that may throw a rider out of the race, as has happened so many times, because of tire or machine defects.

In the meantime all riders are warned not to loose even one day's rest, in order to assure themselves of the victory.



II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

C. Permanent Memorials

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III B 2
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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. IX, No. 1.

DEFEND THY GLORIES. By Franco D'Amico.

The inspiring love for the Italian community-at-large which, with our leader Cav. George J. Spatuzza, has assumed the apostolicity of a mission, needs no further illustrations. It has become a truism and it is accepted as a matter of fact by the Italians in Chicago.

What we wish, however, to convey to our members at the outset of this article, is the idea that that love does not blindly direct him to start a controversy nor to enter into an argument unless there is a specific and important reason for it. The "school boy with a chip on the shoulder" defiant attitude is as alien to him, as there is no trace of pettiness in his character. It is also to be remembered that these actions, which form part of the routine work of the Grand Lodge, have been taken with no intention of deriving from them any personal glory and have been tenaciously conducted until results have been attained.

It is not amiss to repeat once more therefore, that the Grand Venerable and the Grand Lodge, fully conscious of the responsibilities that weigh on them, have never let an occasion pass by to uphold the Italian name and the Italian

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. IX, No. 1.

prestige. And this has been done in silence.

Having of late been informed of the precarious conditions in which was to be found a replica of Columbus flagship - Santa Maria - reported neglected in a lagoon in Jackson Park; attaching great historical and racial significance to the relic which stands as a memento to the discovery of America, the Grand Venerable directed the Grand Recording Secretary, Mr. Paul A. Lonero, to immediately take proper steps to secure the preservation of the caravel.

We take great pleasure in publishing the letters in which Mr. Lonero addressed Mr. R. Dunham, President of the Park District Board, and the answer that the former received from the latter.

Mr. Robert Dunham, President
Park District Board, Administration Building
Chicago, Illinois

Sir:

It has been brought to our attention that a replica of Columbus' flagship - Santa Maria - lies neglected in one of the lagoons of Jackson Park, and that

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. IX, No. 1.

the effects of time are rather noticeable on it.

While we believe that the report is exaggerated, in as much as it is not conceivable that even a reproduction of a relic of such paramount importance could be left to waste, we respectfully ask of you to use your authority to have the above mentioned replica removed to a more conspicuous place and to provide that it is taken care of at all times if it is possible and if you deem it fit.

If the task of making such a request has fallen on us because we are the largest organization of Americans of Italian extraction, the request, however, is made in the spirit of civicism which is characteristically American and which bosoms all those principles and ideals meant for the greater glory and prestige of America. With the utmost consideration, we remain, dear president,

Sincerely
Paul A. Lonero, Grand Recording
Secretary.

As this letter, written on October 29, 1936, was not answered as promptly as Mr. Lonero expected, the Grand Recording Secretary wrote another one on November

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15, 1936.

Mr. Robert Dunham, President
Park District Board, Administration Building
Chicago, Illinois

Sir:

On October 29, we wrote you, in your official capacity, a letter begging of you to give us some information as to the condition of Columbus' caravel lying in a lagoon of Jackson Park. As we have not been favored so far with an acknowledgment from you and as the request was made in behalf of many a Chicagoan, we respectfully ask of you to please oblige us with an answer so that we, in turn, may reply to the many inquiries we have received in regard.

With the greatest consideration, we remain, sir,

Yours very truly

Paul A. Lonero, Grand Recording Secretary.

On December 30, 1936, Mr. Lonero received the following letter from the Chicago Park District:

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. IX, No. 1.

Mr. Paul A. Lonerio
Grand Recording Secretary
201 N. Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lonerio:

You wrote, under the date of October 29, and November 25, relative to the Santa Maria, the Columbus caravel which is anchored in the Jackson Park Lagoon.

I have referred your letters to our repair and construction division and they advise me that they have done quite a lot of repair work on the Santa Maria, during the past season.

This ship is not in any very bad condition and has been kept up fairly well for many years. We had contemplated painting the Santa Maria this year, but were unable to do so because of the discontinuance of a great portion of our W. P. A. painters. However, it is possible that we may be able to take care of the painting next year.

Trusting that this information will serve your purpose, I am

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy of Illinois, Vol. IX, No. 1.

Yours very truly
Geo. T. Donoghue, General Superintendent.

We hope that one of these days the "Santa Maria", restored in all its glory shall occupy a very prominent place alongside the statue of the genius who directed her course.

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ITALIAN

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italo American National Union, August, 1933.

ECHOES OF THE DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The gigantic monument erected to the honor and glory of Christopher Columbus was solemnly dedicated on August 3, which was also Italian Day, at A Century of Progress Exposition of Chicago.

Most noted among the speakers were His Excellency Augusto Russo, Italian Ambassador to Washington, Governor Olson of Minnesota, and Gold Medal Hero, Dr. Giuseppe Castruccio, Italian Consul in Chicago.

The greatness of the spectacle was due to the untiring efforts of our president Joseph Imburgio, who as chairman of the Italian societies and sodalities in Chicago was able to gather and keep united with discipline, hundreds of societies and thousands of flags and standards, followed by a parade of more than 30,000 members. The 55 lodges of the Italo-American National with 110 flags and 55 standards were at the head of the interminable cortege which paraded from Grand Park to the Hall of Science within the Exposition grounds.

After a short talk by Chevalier Paul Colliani, His Excellency Augusto Russo was handed the scissors with which he severed the tri-colored ribbon, thereby officially opening to traffic, Columbus Drive.

WPA (LL) FILE 50275

Bulletin Italo American National Union, August, 1933.

Following the inauguration of the Columbus monument and Columbus Drive, the program was continued with a program of vocal music, in which John Paul-Gasar sang "Giovinezza" and the "Star Spangled Banner."

Messages were received from Mussolini, President Roosevelt, and Mayor Kelly. Mayor La Guardia of New York City sent a message over the radio.

To Paul-Gasar, Chicago Italian tenor, goes the credit for the presentation of the opera "Aida" on an improvised stage of the Hall of Science. Others in the cast besides Paul-Gasar, were Anna Roselle, Ada Paggi, Carl Formes, and Mantorani Gennaro Papi conducted.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1933,

COLUMBUS MONUMENT IN CHICAGO.



We are glad to inform our readers that the Committee for the Columbus Monument, which is to be erected in Grant Park, is working assiduously. Chev. Brioschi has completed the model of the Statue of Columbus which is being sent to Italy to be cast in bronze.

The sculptor has also completed the model of the four symbolic figures representing: faith, courage, science, and desire for knowledge; which guided and sustained Columbus on his dangerous journey. Those four big figures will adorn the base of the monument together with four medallions representing: the Caravel Santa Maria; the emblem of the City of Genoa; and the profiles of Paolo Taselli, Columbus's teacher and Amerigo Vespucci, Columbus's pupil.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1933.



Judge Francis Borrelli, president of the Committee on July 16 went to St. Paul, Minn., with the Italian Consul General to inspect Chev. Brioschi's work and both were well pleased. The model of the base also is ready to be shipped to Italy to be carved out of Sovenno grante.

On July 20, Judge Borrelli with Hon. P. Colianni, Chev. Brioschi and the Italian Consul, attended a meeting of the South Park Commissioners and after a discussion with the Hon. Igoe, Kelly and others, they had a formal promise that the location of the monument would be in Grant Park, north of the Field Museum at the corner of the Inner Drive, the best spot in the park.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, August 1933.

The commissioners also resolved to approve the changing of the name of Inner Drive to Columbus Drive, and this change will be formally made on the same day of dedication - August 3, 1933 has been designated as Italian Day at the World Exposition.

The National Broadcasting Company on that day will grant free the use of the radio waves from Rome to Chicago and the Italian Consul expects that His Holiness, the Pope, His Excellency Mussolini and His Excellency Marconi, to broadcast a message to Chicago to the World's Fair Exposition, and to the Italian colony.

The Knights of Columbus have promised spiritual and financial cooperation. At the dedication honored guest will be: His Excellency, the Cardinal Mundelein; His Eminence Bishop Sheild; General Parker, commander of the Great Lakes Naval Station; the Mayor of Chicago; His Excellency, the Ambassador of Italy, and many prominent Italians.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Oct.-Nov., 1932., p. 1097



CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN FOR THE MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI IN LINCOLN PARK.

Owing to the interest which Congressman Britten has taken in the matter, the Garibaldi Statue which is located in a semi-concealed spot of Lincoln Park will soon be removed to a more attractive location in the same park.

Congressman Britten who is a candidate for re-election as Representative of the 9th Congressional District has announced that the new base and foundation for the statue have been designed by the prominent firm of architects, Graham, Anderson, Probst and White.

The new location of the monument will be about three hundred yards south of the statue of General Grant on the Outer Drive.



Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Oct.-Nov., 1932. p. 1097

The Congressman has offered to buy the material necessary for the foundation. It is proposed to have Italians of all classes assist in the laying of the corner stone; each will, in his turn, throw a shovelful of cement into the foundation until the necessary amount has been reached. The names of the Italians who participate in that ceremony will be engraved on a bronze tablet. Congressman Britten also wishes it to be understood that the work is not at the expense of the public, but is being financed by admirers of General Garibaldi, who in the hearts of many is second to George Washington.

Congressman Britten undoubtedly deserves to be remembered by all Italians of Chicago with their vote on Election Day, November 8.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - Grand Lodge of Illinois,
October, 1932, p. 2.

COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION

Proclamation of the President of the United States.

The annual celebration of Columbus Day serves not only to commemorate the glorious achievement of the great discoverer but also to remind the millions of his compatriots who have followed him to these shores of the blessing they have found in this land of hope and opportunity.

They on their part have enriched our national life in terms of art, letters, and many of the most useful constructive occupations. I send them my cordial greetings.

Herbert Hoover.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America - Grand Lodge of Illinois,
October 1932, p. 2.

COLUMBUS DAY WAS SOME YEARS BACK, DECLARED A NATIONAL HOLIDAY.....

On Wednesday, October 12, Anniversary of the Discovery of America, the Italian colony of Chicago was present at an imposing and solemn ceremony, the laying of the corner-stone for the gigantic monument that will be erected in Grant Park at the start of Columbus Drive in honor of Christopher Columbus.

The monument, work of the sculptor, Carlo Brioschi, will be solemnly dedicated on August 3, 1933, which day has been designated as Italian Day at the coming World's Fair. It is the day on which, in 1492 Columbus sailed from the Port of Palos, Spain.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America - Grand Lodge of Illinois,
October, 1932, p. 2.

The grandeur of the ceremony was a proof of Italian devotion to the greatness of things Italian. Despite of the inclemency of the weather more than 100 Italian societies, the Knights of Columbus in uniform, soldiers from Fort Sheridan, Mayor Cermak with many city officials, judges and the Columbian committee participated in the celebration.

The Honorable Judge Francis Borrelli, president of the Monument Committee spoke on the nobility of purpose in the celebration. Bishop Sheil blessed the corner-stone and in a short talk spoke of the greatness of Italy and her sons.

Other speakers the Honorable Anton Cermak, Edward J. Kelly, president of South Park Commissioners, Chev. Antonio Ferme, acting Italian Consul in Chicago and Everett Jennings.



Vita Nuova (Monthly), July, 1931, p. 16.

try hard to collect funds to help their fellowmen who can not find work to earn their daily bread. This is not only our wish, but the expression of many sensible Italians and, we hope, of the representative of the Italian government.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Sep. 15, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275
ITALIAN

FOR A MONUMENT TO COLUMBUS

The following circular letter has been sent to the presidents of all Italian associations, inviting them to join the Lega Colombiana, with the object of erecting a permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus and of unveiling it on the occasion of the World's Fair in 1933:

"Mr. President: A great enterprise, born of pure Italian patriotism, is about to increase our prestige in this great city. Together we shall consummate an honorable achievement worthy of real Italians if we participate in this project, which will affirm the triumph of our Italian civilization and the historic importance of the discovery of this continent of America by our glorious fellow-countryman Christopher Columbus.

You undoubtedly know that a great international exposition will be held in Chicago in 1933, in which all the nations of the world will participate.

We Italians desire in that year to erect a monument to our Columbus and to give it to the city.

When we have erected this permanent memorial of Italian civilization by honoring the

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275 ITALIAN

Il Bollettino Sociale, Sep. 15, 1929.

noble Columbus, the people of this city will feel higher admiration and respect for us in remembering that he who first discovered this new world was a great Italian.

The monument made by us and erected at our expense will be an honor to Columbus and a rebuke to all our adversaries who are trying falsely to deprive Columbus of credit for priority of discovery.

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ITALIAN

Vita Nuova, September, 1927.

A SCHOOL NAMED ENRICO TONTI.



Mr. Oscar Durante, director and owner of the daily newspaper, Italia, who is a trustee of the Board of Education, has added another meritorious act of Italianism to his many achievements in the forty-two years of his life spent in America.

Chevalier O. Durante has proposed and obtained from the Board of Education consent that one of the many schools of Chicago should be named, Enrico Tonti.

The proposition of Durante was approved unanimously by the Board of Education and from now on, in Chicago, we will have a Tonti school.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

AN EXHORTATION

To the directors of Italian-American newspapers and to emigrated Italians to nobly commemorate in the United States the Six Hundredth Anniversary of the death of Dante:- Luigi Carnovale, (author of the book, Why Italy Entered Into The Great War.)

A solemn celebration of the Six Hundredth Anniversary of Dante's death will be held in Florence, where he was born in 1265, and in Ravenna, where he died and was buried in 1321.

In America, the intellectuals have already begun to commemorate that event. The Chicago Literary Club (a leading organization of that type) is giving a series of lectures.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

The first lecture was dedicated entirely to this great poet. I was present by invitation, and listened to four very good talks on Dante. They were, "Dante Six Hundred Years After", Merritt Starr; "Dante's Life and Works in the Light of Recent Research", Prof. Theodore Kock, Northwestern University; "Dante and Italian Politics", Prof. Kenneth McKenzie, University of Illinois; "Dante The Apostle", Prof. E. H. Wilkins, University of Chicago.

It is the duty of all Italians in America to join in some sort of demonstration for this historical event, if for no other reason than to show that despite that illiteracy, of which we are accused, we do know and are familiar with the author of the Divine Comedy and that we venerate him as highly, if not more so, as the Italians in Italy.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

I propose:

A. That Italians in America bring pressure to bear on public officials to have September 14, 1921 officially proclaimed (by the President of the Republic) as Dante Memorial Day and further, that on that day, in the public schools of America, teachers be obliged to speak of Dante to their pupils.

B. That Italians in America, offer on that day, two gifts- (1) to each of the forty state universities; (2) to one college or private university in each of the nine states that do not have state universities; (3) to the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; (4) to public libraries (maintained with public funds) in cities with a population above one hundred thousand.

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

First Gift - a bronze tablet with a full size likeness of Dante in relief and with the following inscription: Presented by the Italians of the United States of America on the Six Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Dante, September 14, 1921.

Second Gift - the complete works of Dante, (a special edition of which is being published this year in Italy, with the following autograph in Italian script: Presented by the Italians of America on the Six Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Dante, September 14, 1921.

That which I have proposed in paragraphs "A" and "B" is to be carried to completion by a committee to be formed for that purpose and composed of the directors of all Italian newspapers in America (this will include all daily, weekly, semi-monthly and monthly publications).

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

The first meeting of this committee will be held during the first two weeks of March by directors of New York papers, the place of meeting will be chosen by the director of the oldest paper. In the name of present and absent directors the committee will be known as the National Italo-American Committee with headquarters in New York for the Six Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Dante. Four officers will be elected (president, vice president, treasurer, and secretary). The secretary will handle all correspondence. He will receive a salary; the others will give their services for gratis.

Only directors of Italian newspapers in America may be members of the committee. These newspapers will receive a list of the names of members of the committee. They will also print articles on the moral, spiritual and intellectual significance of this commemoration; they will solicit funds and

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

print the names of all persons who donate to the fund to pay the a fore mentioned gifts, and use their editorial columns to influence the United States Government to set aside September 14, as Dante memorial day.

One hundred and eighteen tablets and as many sets of the works of Dante will be bought to be presented to the previously mentioned universities and public libraries. If the funds collected more than cover that expense, extra tablets and books will be bought and presented to public libraries of cities with a population of less than one hundred thousand.

The two gifts will be accompanied by letters written in English. The letters will state that these gifts are being given by the Italians of the United States on the Six Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of Dante, September 14, 1921. The letter-heads will read as follows: Italian American National Committee for the commemoration of the death of Dante.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italian Chamber of Commerce In Chicago, February, 1921.

On the eve of September 14, 1921, all Italian newspapers in America will print a special edition in English and Italian with illustrations and articles praising Dante.

All Italians are expected to disregard political and religious differences and strive towards a greater glorification of this great Italian.

Finally I place at the disposition of the National Italian Committee to be formed in New York my own personal contribution of one hundred dollars.

Luigi Carnovale.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 1919.

TO THE MEMORY OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The death of Theodore Roosevelt was a terrible shock to us, occurring at a time when his presence was so necessary to counteract the influence of the narrow-minded people who, unfortunately, dictate the future of America and Europe.

He was the first to discuss the futility of Wilson's fourteen points, and severely denounced them, saying that they were for the benefit of a few capitalists, Anglo, French, and Slav.

Death took him, and the consequences will be disastrous for Italy, which had in him a true champion, and for America which runs a government ruled by one who presumes to know everything, one who governs more despotically than a Romanoff.

We saw Roosevelt for the last time, when at the La Salle Station we greeted the heroic "Alpini" and the band of the "Granatieri" passing through Chicago during the war, on their way to Italy. The Colonel, seeing our heroic soldiers, faced the train, removed his hat and waving it cried: "Hurrah for Italy," and continued doing so until the train was out of sight.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Nov. 1919.

He loved Italy and the Italians and at one time proudly boasted that he had Italian blood in his veins, and in the Senate publicly said when Messina was destroyed by an earthquake: "We are grateful to Italy which has given us this continent and our present civilization." He has also sent large sums of money to the stricken Sicilian city, and expressed the hope that it would rise from its ruins more prosperous than before.

How different, and in the same measure greater than he (Woodrow Wilson in his History of the American People) who classified the Italians of America as lower than the Chinese. The debt of gratitude that he said America owes Italy, we Italians owe him. Unhappy is the individuals of Latin blood who is not a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Italians of America should whole-heartedly support the campaign promoted throughout the United States for a fund of ten-million dollars, with which to buy and maintain as a historical monument the Oyster Bay home of Theodore Roosevelt, and to erect monuments in several cities to his memory.

They may send their donations to the Italian Chamber of Commerce, 1613 Masonic Temple.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 19, 1919.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR T. ROOSEVELT

Between the 20th and 25th of August, a campaign will be carried on throughout the United States for the purpose of raising ten million dollars to erect ten monuments to Roosevelt, in Chicago, and three other cities, and to maintain as a national monument the Oyster Bay home of Theodore Roosevelt.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce of Chicago embodies the sentiment of the Italians in Chicago for Mr. Roosevelt. His work in behalf of the earthquake victims in Messina will never be forgotten. The Chamber has decided to give a luncheon on October 25, at the Betti restaurant, where a famous American speaker will talk. The Italian press is invited to attend. No one should fail to attend this luncheon given in honor of men as great as Mazzini and Garibaldi.

744 (111) 10071 20975

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L'Italia, March 8, 1914.

ITALIAN

/GARIBALDI MEMORIAL

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L'Italia, Oct. 19, 1919.

ITALIAN

The cover charge is \$1.25 and all those who desire to attend should apply to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at 1613 Masonic Temple.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Oct. 19, 1919.

The cover charge is \$1.25 and all those who desire to attend should apply to the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at 1613 Masonic Temple.

L'Italia, March 8, 1914.

ITALIAN

[GARIBALDI MEMORIAL]

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

The subscription initiated in Chicago, under the auspices of the Legion Garibaldi, to co-operate with the initiation of the "Giornale italiano" of New York, for the redemption of the Home in which Garibaldi was a guest, has already shown it's first results. Mr. V.P. Chiappe, Secretary of the Legion Garibaldi, has sent us the first list of subscriptions.

Legion G. Garibaldi	\$25.00
Italian Consul, G. Bolognesi	20.00
Chil. A. Bassi	10.00
Chil. A. Giorgini	10.00
John B. Chiappe	5.00
Michele Chiappe	5.00
Davide Becci	5.00
John G. Raggio	5.00
Fiozzo and Boretti Bros.	5.00
Dante Delosso	2.00
Barto Chiappe	2.00
John Rigali	2.00
Jas. G. Maraviglia	2.00
F. Visconti	1.00
A Maggiani	1.00

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L'Italia, March 8, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20276

B. Mazzani	\$1.00
E. Arata	1.00
Domenico Raggio	1.00
A. Ferrara	1.00
Joseph Cella	1.00
P. Pucetti	1.00
J.V. Orlandi	1.00
Italo Pellegrini	<u>1.00</u>
Total	\$108.00

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, January 25, 1914.

THE GARIBALDI LEGION STARTS A SUBSCRIPTION FOR FUNDS TO BUY GARIBALDI HOUSE ON STATEN ISLAND.

The Garibaldi Legion which was active in erecting the monument to Garibaldi In Lincoln Park, has opened a subscription for funds to buy the house on Staten Island in which the great liberator was the guest of another Italian patriot, Antonio Mencci.

Because of insufficient funds, the home was placed on the auction block and at the present time the sum of \$6,000 is needed to redeem it. The Giornale Italiano has made itself the leader of this movement in New York, soliciting contributions from all Italian Colonies in America.

In Chicago, the initiative has been taken by the Legione Garibaldi and it is hoped that the sacredness of the cause will find the Italians solidly behind it.

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, July, 1913.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, held on July 10, it was resolved to protest against the removal of the three "Columbus Caravelle" (ships), and to send a copy of this protest to the Italian and American Press of Chicago and to the South Park Board Commission.

The Italian Chamber of Commerce considers the presence of the "Columbus Caravelle" in Chicago a historical document for the city; an attraction for the visitors to Chicago, and an educational element for the younger generation and for the people. The Chamber will renew its protest against the removal of the "Caravelle" even temporarily from this city for private exploitation.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Dec. 8, 1912.

[SANT' ANTONIO SOCIETY'S CONTRIBUTION FOR GARIBALDI MONUMENT]

The Sant' Antonio Society donated \$100 for the monument to Garibaldi.

The Sant' Antonio Society has donated one hundred dollars (\$100) for the monument to Garibaldi in response to the President, Mr. Giovanni D' Ambrosos' suggestion to the Sant' Antonio Society. We know that other Italian societies are taking this matter into consideration, and are waiting for the next meeting to settle on a sufficient amount as a donation to the monument fund.

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ITALIANS

L'Italia, Nov. 17, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

COLUMBUS STATUE

Mr. J. Alberteli, who is in business at 649 W. Randolph St., will give \$200. for the purpose of erecting a statue of Christopher Columbus in bronze.

Mr. Alberteli, who found a statue of Columbus tossed in a corner of the attic of a public school, in order to make room for the McKinley statue, feels that the Italian colony has been highly insulted.

The following letter was received and published:

Mr. Durante:

"The destruction of the Columbus statue, to make room for the McKinley statue, is an insult to our colony.

"The Americans have taken away from the public eye the thing which gives the Italians most honor.

"During the Columbus Exposition of 1892 three statues were erected in honor of Columbus and, through some reason or other, none of them stands now.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Nov. 17, 1912.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The statue erected on the lake front was taken out to make room for the McKinley statue. The one erected on the Exposition grounds was destroyed, and the other, in front of the city hall, is now located on a triangle at 92d St., Chicago and Exchange Ave., a remote location facing a railroad.

"What motive does the City of Chicago give for not granting twenty-five feet of land for the erection of a monument to the man who discovered America?

"Let's show the Americans that the Italians can and will erect a statue in honor of Columbus and place it in a public place to remain not only for the present, but the future.

"Let's show the Americans that we can erect a statue of Columbus, with new and better material, pleasing to the public eye, and place it without removing any other statue.

"For the erection of this new statue I will give \$200.00; and for the Italians who wish to be respected in the future, and for the honor of our Italian colony here, contribute what you can towards the erection of a memorial to our patriot, Christopher Columbus."

(Signed) Mr. J. Alberteli



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ITALIAN

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La Tribune Italiana, October 12, 1907.

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BANQUET

The Royal Consular Agents, for the Chicago District, assembling in Chicago for the dedication of the monument in memory of the Count Rozwadowsky and for the inauguration of the Chamber of Commerce, gave a banquet at the Victor House for Cav. Montagna and Sabetta, their chiefs.

At the guests table were seated Cav. Montagna, Royal Charge of Affairs at the Italian Embassy in Washington; Cav. Sabetta, Consul of Chicago; Cav. Dr. Lagorio and Mr. Frank Cuneo, president of the Chamber of Commerce.



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ITALIAN

La Tribuna Italiana, October 12, 1907.

The Consular Agents were Cav. Ginocchio of St. Louis; Mr. Cardiello of Detroit; Mr. Cuneo of Louisville; Mr. Ginocchio of Cincinnati; Mr. Conte of Milwaukee; Mr. Isnard of Kansas City; Mr. Chiabotto of Negaunee, Michigan; Mr. Spira of Stevenson, Minnesota; Mr. Bonelli of Cleveland, Ohio.

Many prominent gentlemen of Chicago and the representative of the Italian press were present.

The banquet was successful, thanks to the ability of Mr. Castellazzi, owner of the Victor House and the arrangements made by the sponsors of said banquet.

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ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, October 7, 1907.

TO ALL THE CHICAGO ITALIAN SOCIETIES.

The Executive Committee to honour the deceased. Italian General Consul, Conte Rozwadowski asks all the Italian societies of Chicago to be present Sunday, October 6, at 10 A. M., at the dedication of Rozwadowski's monument, erected in Calvario Cemetery.

We take great pleasure in announcing that the Charge of Affairs in Washington, the Governor of Illinois, Chicago's Mayor, the Illinois National Guard, the Consular Agents, and prominent Americans authorities will be present at the dedication.

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ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, October 7, 1907.

The Italian Societies of Chicago with their flags and insignias should not fail to be present at this solemn manifestation of national character in paying tribute to the representative of His Majesty, the King of Italy, in the United States of America.

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ITALIAN

[SCHOOL NOT NAMED FOR GARIBALDI]



In the New World of last Saturday, a weekly newspaper edited by the Roman Catholic diocese of Chicago, we read as follows:

"The anti-clerical Italian newspaper of this city that worked strenuously to have one of the city schools named "Garibaldi," was defeated. The Board of Education, last Wednesday, discarded the petition signed by thousands of Italians, and gave the name of an American to the school in question.

"This is proper because Garibaldi, the patriot, was more interested in warfare than in education."



L'Italia, October 12, 1901.

STATUE TO GARIBALDI DEDICATED

In spite of a pouring rain, hundreds of Italians and Americans attended the dedication ceremonies of the statue to Garibaldi, the Italian liberator.

Innumerable Italian societies and bands were present at the dedication. The American lawyer, Mr. William S. Elliot, gave a speech in English, eulogizing the life and deeds of the great Italian patriot. He was followed by Dr. A. Lagorio and Mr. Louis Boarini, who spoke in Italian.

The statue is the work of Victorio Gherardo, and the funds necessary for its erection were subscribed to by practically the entire Italian Colony of Chicago. It is located in Lincoln Park. On a brass plate are subscribed the names of the members of the Executive Committee charged with the collecting of funds and all other details. The Executive Committee is as follows: Carlo Giracchio, president, John P. Chiappa, 1st vice president, P. Cincetti, 2nd vice president, Louis Boarini, secretary, John P. Raggi, treasurer, Louis Arata, Davide Pacci, A. Mastroci, A. Piva, Louis Avalo, F. Visconti, John Gasparini, Chas A. Raggi, and P. Dal'Cor, members of the committee.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, December 15, 1900

THE MONUMENT TO GARIBALDI

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

The sketches of the Garibaldi monuments to be erected in Chicago, have arrived, and whoever is interested in seeing them, may attend the dance and reception given by the United Societies at the North Side Turner Hall, December 22, when the monuments will be unveiled to the public.

The united societies are: "Unione e Fratellanza", "Legione C. Garibaldi". "Christoforo Colomba", and the "Liguria".

The monument will stand in Lincoln Park, and the execution of it was entrusted to the sculptor, M. V. Gherardi.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 19, 1899.

A Picnic For the Garibaldi Monument

The patriotic Legione G. Garibaldi will give a picnic tomorrow at Kuhn's Park, for the purpose of raising funds for a monument to be erected in Chicago to the hero of the two worlds. The Legione Garibaldi is doing its best to raise funds for the monument.

The monument was designed by the renowned Italian Sculptor, L. Braconi. He depicts the general leaning on his sword, meditating on the destinies of his beloved native land. This monument costs over \$3,000.

At tomorrow's picnic it is planned to receive about \$400 in profits. Donations were given by Mr. Antonio Equi, who obtained 5 barrels of beer from the Pabst Brewing Co. Mr. John Cella obtained 5 barrels from the Seipps Brewing Co., Mr. E. Lomar donated 20 large cases of pop, Mr. Carlo Ginocchio donated all the wine necessary for the day, and Mr. G.B. Chiappi donated a large quantity of cigars.

The executive committee has already planned for the September 20th celebrations. Their plans are to have a banquet, followed by a dance. The monument will be placed in one of the principal parks of the city.



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L'Italia, August 19, 1899.

Anyone who wishes to attend the picnic may follow these directions by taking the Milwaukee Ave. car or the Armitage Ave. car to Western Ave., or the Metropolitan Elevated Road. Logan Square Branch will take you directly to Kuhn's Park. If you live south of Armitage Ave. you may take any car going to Western, then transfer and go north on Western Ave. to Kuhn's Park.

We wish the Legione G. Garibaldi Society's Picnic a great deal of success.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 19, 1892.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

SALT AND PEPPER

The monthly paper, Il Ficcanaso in its February issue, calls attention to a question that is very old and yet very new. It wonders what has become of the money raised by the Garibaldi Monument Association (formed for the purpose of erecting a statue to the Italian Liberator), in Chicago.

If by chance one wonders volubly, he is told that it is being well cared for, that it is being loaned to reputable business men at four per cent, and we wonder whether the said monies were raised for the purpose of erecting a statue or to help out financially embarrassed business men.

Three long years ago, patriotic Italians met and formed this association. The administration of all funds raised was placed in the hands of Giovanni Ginocchio, president, Giovanni Raggio, treasurer, and C. E. Antognini. This

ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 19, 1892.

tric, with twelve vice-presidents, was given full power to handle all funds raised.

A benefit dance was given and then no more was heard from them. They even failed to acknowledge the receipt of money subscribed by individuals. Incidentally, the secretary, Intognini has left Chicago, some say, for very good reasons.

So now the trio has lost its Son. Only the Father and Holy Ghost remain and the administrative council of the association is incomplete and out of order.

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The Illinois Staats Zeitung, September 22, 1890.

GARIBALDI MONUMENT.

The Garibaldi Monument Club which was incorporated in the month of May, held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. It is the intention of the club to erect a monument in some park in honor of Garibaldi. The cost is expected to be about \$20,000 or \$25,000. The donations subscribed yesterday amounted to \$640.

The names of the Executive Committee show that the plan is not of an exclusively Italian origin. The elected officials are: G. Ginnochi, president; Judge D. J. Lyons, and W. R. Dyrenfurth. Forty-three names are listed, including the above mentioned, most of them being Italian.

L'Italia, Feb. 16, 1889.

THE MONUMENT IN HONOR OF GARIBALDI
We Love Our Native Land

In our life there are memories that impress our hearts eternally, remembrances that are always lovely to us, and when in our minds these reflections appear, we think of memories and emotions that are so dear to us of people who long since have departed.

The name of Garibaldi should unite the Italians in Chicago. It is up to the Italians of this city to love their country, and to respect its three color field. Your fellow citizens from afar will bless and remember you always for the admiration that you have displayed for that great Italian, Giuseppe Garibaldi, and for the love of your mother country.

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MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 23, 1887.

A MONUMENT IN HONOR OF GARIBALDI IN CHICAGO

A monument in honor of Guiseppe Garibaldi will be erected by the Italians of Chicago, as a token of their love and esteem for their native land and its great hero and liberator. A sum of \$1,300 to finance the memorial was collected at a celebration last February.

The Italians of the large and growing colony will pay homage to the memory of the hero of two worlds who with his own hand led the country to freedom. That tribute of gratitude and affection, together with the most profound veneration that every Italian should have in ~~his~~ heart for Guiseppe Garibaldi, has received the able assistance of the Italians of New York who are taking an even more active part in American politics than are the Italians of Chicago.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

1. Benevolent Societies

Mens Italica, (Monthly), Dec. 1937.

ILLINOIS GRAND LODGE

ORDER OF THE SONS OF ITALY IN AMERICA.

The Order "Sons of Italy in America," a National Organization, is the largest fraternal Association of men and women of Italian birth or extraction in the United States and Canada.

At present the Order has 1800 lodges, with a membership of over half a million. The Illinois Grand Lodge has forty-nine Lodges, with a membership of many thousands.

The Illinois Grand Lodge issues Insurance Benefit Certificates to its members at the lowest possible rates.

The Certificates range from \$100.00 to \$1000.00. For information apply: Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order Sons of Italy in America, 201 North Wells Street, Suite 702. Chicago.



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"New Insurance Laws Being Proposed," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), April 1935, p. 1451.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Under the determined leadership of State Director of Insurance, Earnest Palmer, a law to govern every form of insurance will shortly be presented to the Illinois Legislature.

This new law, known as Senate Bill 231, and House Bill 543, has had two readings and is at present in the hands of the Committee on Insurance.

The main objective of the proposed law is that of forcing the commercial companies and insurance associations to issue their policies on the basis of the "American Experience Table of Mortality," not later than Dec. 31, 1937.

The "American Experience Table of Mortality" is the calculation table

"New Insurance Laws Being Proposed," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), April 1935, p. 1451.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30273

in use among leading insurance companies of America. It mathematically assures the payment of the nominal value of the policy, as well as the inalienable rights contained in the modern type policy, such as the cash surrender value, the termination of the annuity, and the automatic extension of the monthly payments.

The proposed legislation forbids any more charters to be issued to mutual benefit societies, thus creating an indefensible situation for the small societies formed of members coming from the same small town in the old country, which, unable to conform to the requirements of the new law, will be invariably dissolved or liquidated by the action of the state, or because of their own limited financial resources.

Consequently our countrymen will find themselves without any insurance and more than likely, too old or infirm to be insured with some other company or society.

"New Insurance Laws Being Proposed," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), April 1935, p. 1451.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

They will be faced with the realization that they are losing every cent paid in on their policy, because more often than not, these smaller societies have not a reserve fund or, if such a fund does exist, it is too small to repay entirely the money which members have paid in through the years.

These societies have served a good purpose. They have done a good job of maintaining the beautiful characteristics of Italianism. But, as institutions of actual and efficacious security, they have outlived their usefulness.

And yet if these societies had the acumen to merge into one group, they would have created, undoubtedly, a powerful group for mutual benefit, while at the same time maintaining their own identity, characteristics and independence.

"New Insurance Laws Being Proposed," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), April 1935, p. 1451.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Where can they turn for support or relief in this predicament?

The Italo-American National Union, among Italian mutual benefit societies in America, is unique in that it is most favorably placed to give its members the maximum guarantee. It is the only organization that maintains a fund of \$100,000 with the state to guarantee payment on death benefits; it also carries every type of modern insurance.

In the forty years of its existence, during which it paid out benefits amounting to \$1,500,000, no one can say that the Italo-American National Union ever defaulted on its obligations.

During its close to half century existence, the Italo-American National Union has been the lighthouse that stood for patriotism and protection.

Considering the obstacles which are confronting the smaller societies,

"new Insurance Laws Being Proposed," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), April 1935, p. 1451.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

and knowing the sound financial condition of this organization, the Italo-American National Union extends a cordial and fraternal invitation to all societies which desire to affiliate themselves with it.

It is the sacred duty of all Italians in America to be one in thought and action, so as to best achieve the position to which they are entitled because of members and ability. That goal can be reached only when the Italians have acquired a sound financial basis

Societies desiring more definite information may apply directly or by mail to the home office of the Italo-American National Union.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, State of Illinois, Dec. 15, 1934.

TEN YEARS OF LIFE
by
Dr. Francis La Piana.

Ten years have gone by since the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, Order of Sons of Italy In America, was organized in Chicago. The date of November 9, 1924, will remain as a memorable one in the history of our Order in this state, and as the Order grows in its power for good, its activating spirit spreads through this state of ours the importance of what took place on that date.

Our Order has been, and is, an organization of everyday laborers and being so, it could not ignore the interests of the working-men, either as individuals or to a certain extent, as a class. During these ten years it has striven to make the Italian immigrant conscious of his duties and of his rights as an American citizen.

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ITALIAN

(ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America, State of Illinois, Dec. 16, 1934.

It has advised him to use cool wisdom instead of hot reasoning for the protection of his own interests and the welfare of the society; has advised him to keep off demagoguery and extreme methods, harmful to his progress and welfare, and has tried to convince him that his own success, his own physical and moral welfare, could be attained only by honesty, hard work, and obedience to the laws of this country.

What purpose more noble, what reason for existence more important could the Order have than that of perpetuating Italian culture and the Italian spirit and geniality in our descendants, to be the means by which such qualities should become, in due time, a part of the spiritual patrimony of the future American race.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan., 1933.

THE ITALO-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION IS NOW A LEGAL RESERVE FRATERNAL,
INSURANCE SOCIETY.

On January 1, 1933, our Society passed from the Assessment Plan to the Legal Reserve Basis. The issuance of the old plan certificates, known as Class A, has been discontinued as of the above date and our Society now issues three new forms of legal reserve rate policies namely, Ordinary Life; Twenty Payment Life; and Old Age Benefit at the age of 70.

By legal reserve plan it is meant that the rates paid are sufficiently adequate to permit the society to guarantee all benefits under the certificates issued by it, whether at death of the member or surrender of the certificate, by the maintenance of the tabular reserve for the policies on the basis of the American Experience Table of Mortality at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan., 1933.

As stated in our last issue of the Bulletin the non-forfeiture values make the new policies very desirable at the new rates. The beneficial features in these new certificates completely dissipate the old saying that "one must die to beat it" due to the fact that the policy holder, in case of need, may make various arrangements with the Society to meet certain difficulties that may confront him.

While insurance is primarily purchased to create an estate, unforeseen needs may arise while living, and in that case provisions are made in the policies which allow the member a number of highly protective features.

The new policies will be written on the several tables provided by the society in the amounts of \$100 and in multiples thereof up to \$2,000 on all accepted applicants.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Jan., 1933.

Wives of members and unmarried women may also obtain a policy or policies up to \$2,000 except that where a man and wife cannot obtain insurance for a greater amount than that of the husband.

The new policies provide for guaranteed non-forfeiture values and participate in the divisible surplus of the society. Provision is made also for the payment of the amount of insurance of the certificate to the beneficiary in equal monthly installments for a fixed period of years instead of in a lump sum.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Dec. 15, 1930.

AN APPEAL FROM THE COLUMBIAN LEAGUE

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30279

Mr. Antonio Lupe, secretary of the Columbian League, has sent the following appeal to the Italians of Chicago:

Italians! We cordially invite every Italo-American of Chicago to attend the meeting of the Columbian League and share in the task of giving more strength to this organization, which bears the historic name of Columbian League. By uniting with the League which solicits the co-operation of every intelligent Italian of this State, you will help it to solve all our economic, social, and welfare problems, and you will give new life to a patriotic and benevolent institution of which our community has long felt the need.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 20, 1929.

WPA (ILL.) ITALIAN
PROJ. 30273

PRO-FEDERATION

TO THE MEMBERS OF EVERY ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Brothers: Never before in the history of humanity has there been such need that workers compelled to live in a foreign land to gain a better living should come to an understanding and form a frank, fraternal, and real union.

In view of the situation of the workers living in this metropolis we believe that every one feels the necessity of uniting with others for mutual protection. This union has been partially realized by the organization of societies, clubs, etc. Our fellow-Italians join mutual benefit societies not because they are amusement enterprises but in order to have some help in time of need or sickness.

Unfortunately, we workers, with the modest wages that we receive for our labor, cannot save money. We are therefore compelled to affiliate ourselves with some benefit society. But the mutual societies in operation at the present time, even if all possible assistance is given to them, still cannot accomplish all that they wish for lack of cohesion and unification.

Il Bollettino Sociale, Mar. 20, 1929.

Not only in extending material and financial help are such organizations valuable; they may assist in the moral and social elevation of thousands and thousands of Italians.

Our social and political standing is much inferior to that enjoyed by the workers of some other nationalities; the lack of unity among us does not permit us to progress and keeps us from speaking out and showing our strength when our good name and our reputation are involved.

We therefore firmly believe that it is necessary to realize the unification of all the Italian mutual benefit societies of Chicago.

By so doing we shall become the equals of workers of other nationalities and better appreciated and respected, especially by the local press, which continually tries to depreciate our good name. Italians! Help us with your cooperation to realize our dream; help us to organize this new institution!

Vis Unita Fortior - in union there is strength - and we can achieve our objects only with the federation of Italian societies.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January 1929



THE ITALIAN CONSUL CHEV. CASTRUCCIO. MEMBER OF OUR ORGANIZATION.

In the early afternoon of January 10, 1929, the Italian Consul, Gen. Castruccio, visited the new offices of the Italo-American National Union. He was surprised on finding the records of the society, verified two months ago by the State Examiner, well kept in a neat systematic manner.

The Consul commented highly upon the growth of membership, and upon the sum of money which the organization had contributed to various charitable and patriotic causes. He made an application for a \$1,500 policy.

The Supreme Council ended the day at the Vesuvio Restaurant where a dinner was given in honor of the Italian Consul. During the course of the dinner the Supreme Council unanimously voted Consul Castruccio Honorary President of the society. Then the Hon. B. P. Barasa spoke upon the betterment and success of the union.

Prof. J. F. Militello, co-editor of the I. A. N. U. Bulletin; and V. E. Ferrara, assistant cashier of the old established North Avenue Bank, and treasurer of the organization, also spoke upon the future program of the union.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, January 1929.

Vice-President Vitello, whose time and energy have always been devoted to the organization, who has visions of a national order, who strives daily to increase the ranks of the union, in a brilliant oration explained the reason for a greater and stronger organization.

Telegrams were sent to His Majesty the King and His Excellency Mussolini and Ambassador De Martini at Washington.

The Italian Consul always before the public eye, a man worthy of the office, right, just, ever helpful to the Italian colony, patriotic, is now a regular member of our organization.

The Italo-American National Union is proud to accept such a man within its ranks and his membership opens the new year for us.

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Il Bollettino Sociale, Nov. 24, 1928.

SOCIAL FESTIVAL

On the night of November 4, the West Side Auditorium was the scene of the annual festival given by the M.S. Laurino Mutual Society, one of the first societies organized in the Italian colony.

The feature of the evening was a dramatic presentation.

The auditorium was filled to capacity, and the drama was very successful.

Representatives of other societies were also present.

A selected orchestra rendered a large musical program.

Mr. Ippolito is president and Mr. Guadiani is secretary of the M.S. Laurino Society.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1927.

RISE OF "ITALO-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION."

Growth of the Italo-American National Union from a small group of immigrants from Sicily, to a society with nearly 5,000 members, including some of the leading citizens of Chicago, and with fraternal insurance of more than \$5,000,000 in force, was described to the Journal today by Constantino Vitello, Supreme Vice-President of the organization and prominent jeweler.

The Italo-American National Union was founded thirty-one years ago in Chicago by a small group of immigrants from Sicily for the purpose of mutual assistance in **case of** sickness, and for the payment of a mortuary benefit to the widows and orphans of a deceased member. The Italians in Chicago in the early days were counted only by the hundreds which made it imperative for them, as people of other nationalities have done in this country, to unite and form societies, where they could go occasionally to spend a few pleasant hours of their time with their kind, and with whom they had a common language and interest.

Young Man Take Hold

In 1922, after twenty-five years of life, during which time the organization

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1927.

had had its ups and downs, like similar societies, but during which period it had contributed morally and materially to the upbuilding of the Italians of Chicago through its social and charitable activities, due to a lack of foresight in its officers, the society found itself with but 600 demoralized members and unable to meet its obligations. It was then that a group of the younger members, the more Americanized, asked to be given an opportunity to adopt the system and changes they had advocated to the older element. The younger men were given their opportunity and they made good since at the end of 1932 the members had risen from 600 to 2,000 and the assets to \$32,000, after clearing a \$3,000 deficit for 1931.

Officers Held to Task

Today, due to the good work of the officers elected in 1927, who are still in office, having been elected for five consecutive terms, the Italo-American National Union has a membership of nearly 5,000; subscribed insurance of over \$5,000,000; net assets of \$158,000; and 76 lodges thoroughly organized to spread the gospel of fraternalism among the Italians in America.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, March, 1937

This is the only Italian organization with a juvenile department, that has a deposit with the State of Illinois of \$100,000, and the only scientifically managed fraternal insurance society among the Italians in the United States. This organization has never been second in extending help to unfortunates, and it gave generously to the fund for the Southern Illinois cyclone, and Florida hurricane sufferers, besides on many previous occasions.

The Supreme officers are: Judge B. P. Barasa, president; Constantino Vitello, vice-president; P. Scaduto, secretary; V. E. Ferrara, treasurer; and T. H. Landise, and other successful professional and business men of this city, respected for their integrity and standing. Last, but not least, this society teaches and inculcates true Americanism to its members, through a monthly publication.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

"The Italo-American National Union," Bulletin Italo-American National Union (Monthly), May 1926.

The Italo-American National Union is the only fraternal beneficiary society among the Italians in the United States having a reserve of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of the State of Illinois.

During the thirty years of its existence it has paid to the families of deceased members insurance benefits aggregating over \$800,000. Insurance in force over \$5,000,000.

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ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June, 1925.

OUR ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Italo-American National Union, of Mutual Benefit, held at its home offices in Chicago on the evening of June 16, a resolution was passed instructing its president and secretary to inform the general public as to the true character of this organization.

This society was incorporated under the laws of this state thirty years ago by God fearing, law abiding successful Italian business men, who may yet be pointed out with pride.

This organization consists of thirty-two lodges with a membership of nearly 4,000 and is composed of and open to all Italians and is carrying on a strictly fraternal insurance business in a law abiding manner, having a guaranty reserve fund of \$100,000 on deposit at Springfield.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-11-2010 BY 60322

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June, 1925.

For the last four years this organization has had for its only and real supreme president former Judge Benard P. Barasa; the board of directors is made up of business and professional men of the highest character and integrity.

This organization is non-partisan, non-sectarian, and is engaged in no other business than that of insuring the lives of its members offering charity and good will, and may point with pride to that part of the oath taken by our members "to uphold the American institutions and ideals and to respect the laws."

This organization wishes it to be known and published that the person referred to in the newspapers recently in connection with certain lawless acts are not officers, nor even members of this organization. That the Executive officers of the organization are its real, and not in name only, officers, and that there never existed, nor is there now, any power behind the chair other than its duly elected officers.

(Signed) Benard P. Barasa, Supreme
President.



"The Order Sons of Italy," Vita Nuova (Monthly), April 1925, p. 42.

It is worthy of notice that the Order Sons of Italy, a national organization, although established for only three years in Illinois, has planted its roots very deeply, and less than four months ago installed a regular grand lodge.

This immense and beneficent organization has no need of advertising because it advertises itself with its magnificent work and its program of brotherhood. The Grand Venerable of the Lodge, Dr. Francesco La Piana, and the member of the executive council, have completed the first basic operation, that is, they have constituted an insurance fund for the members of the organization that is now functioning admirably. Three insurance policies are issued: one for \$1000, one for \$600, and one for \$300.

In the meantime Attorney Vito Cuttone, Grand Orator of the Order in Illinois, has obtained the proper authorization to proceed in this state, in a letter from the head of the department of Commerce.



"The Order Sons of Italy," Vita Nuova (Monthly), April 1925, p. 42.

The letter follows:

Mr. Vito Cuttone
Attorney at Law
140 N. Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the organization of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois of Order Sons of Italy in America, we wish to advise that all documents in connection therewith have been approved and filed. I hand you the certificate of incorporation of this society. This document



"The Order Sons of Italy," Vita Nuova (Monthly), April 1925, p. 42.

constitutes full authority for this organization to operate as a fraternal beneficiary society under the laws of this state.

Very truly yours,

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

(By) A. J. Johnson, Supt. of Ins.

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1925

ALL MEMBERS PLEASE NOTE

Brother P. F. Lupo of Lodge G. Verdi, No. 11, of which V. Lupo, his father, is now the president, has undertaken the task of organizing a new lodge for the English speaking young men of Italian descent.

All the work in the new lodge shall be carried on in the English language. Records show that there are but a small number of the Italian youth born or raised in this country, in our membership, the reason being that the work of our lodges has always been carried on in Italian, which they do not speak fluently. Therefore, we urge all members having sons or friends who wish to join this new lodge, to communicate with brother P. F. Lupo or send in their pledge for membership.

Brother P. F. Lupo asked us to publish the above notice and we are cheerfully complying with his request, since we believe that the initiative taken by him is worthy of the highest degree of praise.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, February 1925.

It is indeed gratifying to know that there are young men in our midst, who, though they do not speak Italian, through no fault of their own, feel sufficiently interested in the affairs of the people of their blood to "take the bull by the horns" by setting up English speaking lodges.

Other young men, sons of our members, should emulate this noble idea. Our society offers ample protection, social prestige, and opportunities to all. Our lodges are a school of social and business activities where any young man of ability may begin to make his mark.

It is hoped that all the members will lend the best possible assistance to brother Lupo in the organization of this new lodge.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, September, 1924.

\$75,000 DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT AS A GUARANTY FUND.

September 30, 1924, will mark a memorable date in the history of our association. On this date the Supreme Council deposited with the State of Illinois the sum of \$75,000 as part of the \$100,000 requested by the State to create a guaranty reserve fund.

Our members should be very happy because this reserve fund marks the financial standing of the association which will not stop ascending until all Italians of the various states are united under its leadership.

The accomplishment of today was possible because of the energetic initiative shown by the Executive Council in studying and organizing the proper ways and means which in a short period put our association in a leading place.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April, 1924.

MODUS VIVENDI OF THE NEW FINANCIAL PROGRAM.

The new plan of financing our association is based on practical application and in a way that will not cause any financial difficulty to the brethren.

This plan consists of assessing every member for a loan of \$20 to be paid in at once, or in twenty monthly payments of \$1 each, or in any other way as long as the payment is done within twenty months.

When the loan of \$20 is completed each member will receive a certificate for this amount, which will be attached to the insurance policy the value of which, consequently, will be increased by \$20, and for which the Executive Council will pay the annual interest of 3 per cent rate.

WPA (ILL.) FILE 3275

- 2 -

ITALIAN

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, April 1924.

The loan, so made, will be paid after five years from the date of the issuance of the certificate. In case of the holder's death the amount will be paid, with the insurance premium to his or her heirs.

This assessment was planned to raise the necessary guaranty funds requested by the state of Illinois. The institution of this reserve fund will affirm the economic soundness of our association, which will advance and ascend to a higher plane, after twenty-eight years of efficient and patriotic existence in which it has participated in many activities for Italians in America and in the mother country.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, December, 1923.

OPPORTUNITIES.

There can be no question or doubt that there are many opportunities in our order for young men of our race who are willing to first serve their apprenticeship in any one of our lodges.

Our order welcomes as member any young man, regardless of his political or religious creed, who will willingly and unsparingly lend his moral support in the interests of the advancement of our race in this country.

Our order is the richest "Fraternal Beneficiary Society" in the United States; engaged exclusively in the insurance of Italian-Americans of both sexes, from one to sixty years of age. One of the main objects of our order, however, is teaching the principles of true Americanism to our people through the medium of the lodges. Eventually, the old timers, who are at the helm of our institution, will retire from active duty and the younger element must carry on its policies.

Let the young Italo-Americans belong to the best American clubs or societies, but let them not forget that no shame attaches to them for belonging to an association where they can converse with people of their own blood, especially

1000 (112) 7201.3027

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, December, 1923.

if through them and with them, individual and collective progress may be made and success achieved.

Young Italo-Americans should consider it a sacred duty, honor, and privilege to belong to our organization which, besides the many business opportunities it offers, stands for the perpetuation of the best characteristics of our race and true Americanism.

V. E. Ferrara, Supreme Treasurer.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, August 8, 1920

The ^{THE UNIONE SICILIANA}Unione Siciliana at its last meeting, August 2, passed a resolution of benefit to its members.

It was decided that any member of the association for 15 years or more, finding himself in a critical condition physically or financially and unable to work, would be entitled to 1/3 of the present value of his policy which is \$500.

Those who are members for 15 years or less, would be entitled to a smaller amount.

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L'Italia, February 22, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DE STEFANO CANDIDATE FOR MUNICIPAL JUDGE.

One of the rooms of the Boston Oyster House, decorated for the occasion was the scene of the banquet given by Loggia Bellini, (Bellini Lodge) No. 571 of the Knights of Pythias in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Lodge. Several speeches were given on the occasion of the banquet.

One of the speakers took this opportunity of announcing the candidacy of Rocco De Stefano for Municipal Judge. Mr. De Stefano, a prominent Italian lawyer of our colony, has the support of many Italians and Americans of Chicago.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. De Stefano, Mr. Bernard Barasa, Mr. A.U. Gualano, Dr. A. Lagono, Dr. C. Volini and Mr. and Mrs. J. Iandoli.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia Dec. 14, 1913

A BANQUET



A banquet will be given under the auspices of the Trinacria Fratellansja Siciliana, in honor of the Italian Colonial Committee, tonight at 7:00 P.M.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 14, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

18th ANNUAL PICNIC

The San Vito di Ricigliano will give their 18th annual picnic Sunday, June 21st, at Schultze's Grove, located at 22nd St. and Desplaines River.

A special train will leave from the Illinois Central Station at 10 A.M., for the picnic grounds.

The San Vito Di Ricigliano Society, founded in 1893, has 300 members and a social fund of \$4,000. In its 20 years of existence this society has generously donated on various occasions.

They donated \$200.00 to the victims of the earthquake in San Francisco;
\$200.00 to the victims of the earthquake in Calabria;
\$200.00 to the Columbus Hospital;
\$500.00 to the Italian Red Cross.

L'Italia, June 14, 1914.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The society holds its meetings regularly every first of the month at the social hall, 1131 S. Jefferson St. at 5 P.M.

ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

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COLONIAL CHRONICLES DEDICATED TO THE ITALIAN
CONSUL IN CHICAGO.

Italian Women's Welfare Society.

My dear Mr. Consul:

You may recall my writing to you in one of my other letters about the welfare society of the Italian women of this city.

I wish to repeat: if the administration of this Society is not changed, it will have the same end as the Dante Alighieri, because it operates on the same basis, that is, vanity and personal ambition. To you, therefore, falls the responsibility of reviving this useful organization, not only because it is Italian, but because it was initiated by your superior, our Ambassador to Washington.

As you can see for yourself, the Society is losing ground every day. You are aware of the fiasco which resulted from this year's dance given in the Auditorium Hotel's most aristocratic ballroom. Despite the most extensive

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

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newspaper publicity carried on for two months up to the date of the dance; despite the arduous work of the committee, composed of the most prominent women in the colony, it was a veritable fiasco. Of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Italians in Chicago, only two hundred and fifty attended and that number included the members and their families. So, actually, only about one hundred outsiders attended.

Nevertheless, the newspaper L'Italia boldly reported that the attendance reached the five hundred mark and that it was a great success, of which the colony could well be proud.

One should, it is true, encourage beneficent institutions, but they must be institutions with a serious program, and led by capable persons. In our colony, especially among the women, that element is missing. We have good mothers, good housekeepers, but for administering a society, we have no one.

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ITALIAN

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La Parola Dei Socialisti, Dec. 20, 1913.

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The newspaper L'Italia is fully aware of this, but dares not mention it--for fear, perhaps, of losing subscribers.

Therefore, Mr. Consul, if you do not wish to see this Society disappear, do as I advise, without considering the fact that the advice comes from the [minority] in our colony. I advise you to enter as a member, to bring in with you others of good will, and to try to persuade the brave women that the best thing for the organization is to ally itself with an American charitable organization--for in doing that, it would be acting for its own good.

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L'Italia, June 1, 1913.

ITALIAN



WORKERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY TO HAVE PARADE

For the eighth anniversary of its existence the Workers Mutual Benefit Society will celebrate the event with a parade. The officials of the society have not spared anything for the success of this holiday, which will take place on the first Sunday in June. The president of the society, Mr. Nicasio Tannela, 2042 De Kalb street, assisted by the vice-president, Mr. Giovanni Ricciardi, 1022 Newberry avenue, and by the executive Council, has prepared an elaborate program that will turn out to be worthy of the society.

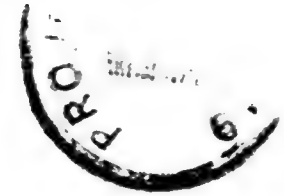
The celebrated band of Prof. Quaglia, especially engaged for this occasion, will lead the parade along the main streets of the West Side. An addition of fifty new members was announced by Mr. Arturo Aldagino, 847 S. Center avenue. It was settled by the assembly that those who would like to take part with the society, on that day, would only have to pay for a badge and society pin. The parade will start at 9:30 A. M. from Miller and Taylor streets.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 15, 1913

ITALIAN BARBERS



Fifty Italian barbers of Chicage will hold a meeting, Thursday April 5, for the purpose of forming a Mutual Benefit Society, under the name of "Barbieri Italiani di Chicago". A temporary committee has been chosen, consisting of:

John Jugoglia, Joe Genovese and Benny Scotellaro.

We urge every Italian barber of our colony, estimated at more than 2,500 to cooperate with this Society, and to partake in it.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 16, 1913.

The first Italian Lodge in Chicago of the Woodsmen of the World was inaugurated last Sunday.

The Woodsmen of the World Society has lodges in all principal cities of the United States and Canada. This society is a mutual benefit organization. The Woodsmen of the World Society chartered since 1890 has 900,000 members enrolled and has a social fund over \$20,000,000. It not only provides mortuary benefits but also erects a monument, the value of \$100 for their deceased members.

Italians who intend to join this society may do so by applying to the Giovanni Bovio Lodge. For any information regarding this lodge see Mr. V. De Gennaro, Lodge Secretary, 1212 W. Ohio St.

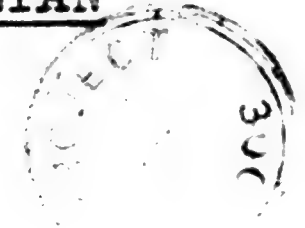
The officers of the Bovio Lodge for the year term 1913, are as follows: Alfredo Pace, president; Stefano De Cristofaro, vice-president; Vincenzo De Jennaro, secretary; Rocco Joseph Palumbo, treasurer; Dr. Galileo Albano and Rocco Joseph Palumbo, escorts; Luigi Oddi Marzano, Rocco La Sala Curates, John Montedoro and Rocco Mudugno, sergeants at arms.

L'Italia, Sept. 22, 1912.

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V A 1

[NEW ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY]

ITALIAN



A new society of mutual benefit has been formed under the name of Federazione Union Riciglianese. The founders are:

Guiseppe Palumba, Donato Marzano, and Vito Antonio Tortoriello.

L'Italia, Sept. 1, 1912.

II D 1

ITALIAN

NEW ITALIAN MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

Under the social laws of Illinois, a new Italian society of mutual benefit has been formed under the name of Military Regia Marina Sons of Columbus Society. The incorporators are as follows:

Angelo Di Guilio, Luigi Lionetti, Giovanni Caravetta.



L'Italia, May 22, 1909.

ITALIAN

NEW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A new society has been formed, under the name of Benefit Society for the Italian Women. The purpose of this society is to assure the widow and her children a certain measure of security upon the death of her husband. This is a mutual benefit society and is entirely supported by its members.

His Excellency, Mayor Des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, on his last visit to Chicago, encouraged the Italian women of our colony to organize such an institution and to His Excellency goes much of the credit.

We urge every Italian woman to join this society and assure herself of a safe future.

La Tribuna Italiana, November 20, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD

The Woodmen of the World is a formidable society of mutual benefit and life insurance, with more than nine million members in the United States.

The Illinois Camp No. #125 is formed entirely by Italians and is managed by the following: Guiseppe Trimarco, president; Pietro Cozza, vice president; Francesco Morelli, treasurer; Raffaele Parente, recording and financial secretary; John Carravetta, tutor; Michele Genovese, internal guard; Antonio Mango, exterior guard; Dr. Vincenzo Quagliato, society doctor; Emanule Venetucci, first trustee; Francesco Cozza, second trustee; Rosario Salerno, deputy; John Bonfiglio, representative.

The meeting of this camp takes place on the third Saturday of every month, in the Garibaldi Hall 137-139 Ewing Street at 8 o'clock. Admission fee is five dollars, but until April it has been reduced to two dollars, to encourage the Italians to take part in this large association, which assures large and profitable benefit.

ITALIAN



La Tribuna Italiana, October 15, 1904.

THE THREE S. S. S.

A new society for mutual benefit was organized a few days ago in Chicago. Its aim is highly liberal and humanitarian. It consists of sixty (60) boys, who have in general some relation with the Keppi Society.

Judging by the number of boys asking for admission to this society, the Three S. S. S. in a short time will be one of the most prosperous Italian societies in our colony. Members must be between the ages of 18 and 35.

The emblem of the Three S. S. S. is Fraternity, Liberty, and Labor.

At the last meeting on October 2, the work of the lodge was initiated and the officers elected as follows:- Mr. Donato Fusco, president; Vincenzo Raimendi, vice president; Ferdinando Vercillo, secretary; and Pasqual Simma, treasurer; Dr. Giallosetti was unanimously elected as doctor of the society.

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L'Italia, May 7, 1904.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[A NEW SOCIETY]

For the purpose of raising the moral and intellectual level of the Italian Colony, interested Italians have met and formed the Mutual Benefit Society of Progressive Youths. Some of the leaders in this movement are Antonio David, Ignazio Cesare, and Umberto Barvia.

The Society hopes to hold classes in commercial subjects, and also to assist newly-arrived colonists to acquaint themselves with the English language and American customs.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, April 19, 1902.

GIFT OF VICTOR EMMANUEL THE THIRD

The Mutual Benefit Society 'Victor Emanuel the Third' of Chicago, recently proclaimed King Victor its honorary president. Last Wednesday, Consul Count Rozwadowski consigned a letter and a gift of \$100 received from the king to Messrs. Francesco Benardi and Emanuel Venetacci, secretary and treasurer respectively of the society. The letter written by one of the Royal Household, expressed the king's gratitude at the choice and stipulated that the \$100 be used to buy a flag for the society. One can imagine the joy and enthusiasm with which all was received.

The flag is to be inaugurated in June of this year and the celebration will be especially solemn. It shall be perhaps an occasion where from laborious Chicago shall be freed a cry that will rebound from wall to wall in Rome and shall carry to our never forgotten fatherland and king the affection and devotion of Italians in foreign lands.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, May 27, 1899.

Principessa di Napoli Society.

In honor of the wedding of H.R.H., Prince of Naples, and Princess Elena of Montenegro, a society has been organized under the law of the State of Illinois, called "Principessa di Napoli Society".

The Italian flags for this Society are very beautiful. They were manufactured in Naples, with gold embroidery around the edges and the Montenegrin eagle in the center.

President G. Navigato and the members of the Society invite the Italians to join. Admission fee is one dollar and 50 cents a month. Age described to enter this Society is from 18 to 45 years of age.

In case of sickness, this Society will provide doctor's care free of charge, and the sum of \$5 a week salary.

The Society's quarters are located at 435 S. Jefferson Street.

We wish this new Society a great deal of success.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, August 27, 1898

"Giovane Italia Society"

Several months ago a new society of mutual benefit under the name of "Giovane Italia Society" was organized. In order to join this society, one must be over 18 years and not over 35 years. There are already sixty members enlisted in this society.

The officers elected for the year-term of 1898 are as follows:

A. Mariconi, President; and
G.B. Prato, Vice-President.

We wish this new Society a great deal of success.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, July 3--4, 1897

A NEW MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY

A new Italian Catholic Society, under the name of "Society of Mary and Jesus", has just been formed.

This Society guarantees to each member a sum of \$5.00 per week and doctor's care, free of charge, in case of sickness, and are responsible for the funeral expenses.

All Italian Catholics of this city are eligible. The Society's quarters are at 99 Ewing Street.

Mr. D. Marzano, Treasurer; Pietro Iannelli, Secretary.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 5-6, 1895.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

[SOCIETY ELECTS NEW OFFICERS]

The Sicilian Crenocria Society has elected a new administrative group for the coming year. They are: Formosa Vincent, president, Joseph Zuccaro, vice-president, Joseph La Mantia, recording secretary, Francis Piazza Palotto, financial secretary, Carmel Triolo, treasurer, Louis D'Asaro, Joseph Pusateri and Joseph Cusanti, trustees, Joseph Pusateri, and Mario Arena, committeemen on sick benefits, Paul La Rocco, marshal, Joseph La Mantia, chaplain, Leonard Gelardi, sergeant-at-arms, Michael De Cola, standard bearer, William Campagna, Italian flag bearer and Salvatore Cannella, American flag bearer.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, Mar. 17, 1894.

THE PEOPLE FROM A TOWN IN ITALY CALLED ARIZI ARE FOUNDING A SOCIETY

In Chicago there are 50 people from Arizi Province Basilicata Italy. A society was founded and called Arizis Society of Mutuo Soccorso (Arizi Society for Mutual Assistance.) The honorary president is Peter La Lava. The rest of the Colony are wishing this society and its members loads of success.

L'Italia, March, 7, 1894.

NEW SOCIETY FORMED BY CHICAGO ITALIANS FROM THE TOWN OF ARIZI

Arizi, in the Province of Basilicata is represented by more than fifty residents of the Italian Colony. They have met and formed a group known as the Societa di Mutuo Soccorso di Arizi (The Mutual Benefit Society of Arizi). Peter La Cava is honorary president. Best wishes from the rest of the Italian Colony.

II D 1
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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, April 15, 1893.

A New Society.

A new society has just been incorporated under the name of Worker's Mutual Benefit Society of Sangro di Scortione. Mr. Durante was influential in acquiring a charter.

The officers are as follows: G. Melone, president - D. Melone, 1st vice-president - B. Melone, 2nd vice-president - A. Melone, secretary. The committee consists of the following: G. Tiretilli, P. Scalzitti, A. Tiretilli, A. Melone and A. Scalzitti.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

3. Hospitals, Clinics and Medical
Aid

II D 3
II D 1
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ITALIAN



"Italo-American Youth Organization Awards Boxing Prizes," Bulletin
Italo-American National Union (Monthly), March 1937.

The Italo-American Youth Organization entertained the champions and runners-up of the recent boxing tournament at the new Capri Restaurant, Thursday evening, March 11th. Gold and silver medals were awarded the following champions and runners-up, respectively:

James La Rocco, Vito Benigno, Lawrence Ciaccia, Ben Taglia, Nick Castiglione, Louis Zito, Bob Furey, Sam Benigno, Sebastiano Ognibene, Frank Tinaglia, Ted Bianchi, Tony Scimeca, James Caruso, Nunzio Raimondi, Louis Regani, and Angelo Bragalone.

A large silver trophy was presented to the Owl Indians (boys) for gaining the most points as a team in the tournament. The group greatly enjoyed the dinner, which included, of course, the traditional spaghetti.



"Italo-American Youth Organization Awards Boxing Prizes," Bulletin
Italo-American National Union (Monthly), March 1937.

Philip D'Andrea, Supreme President of the Italo-American National Union, together with the chairman and executive committee of the Italo-American Youth Organization, gave the boys a message of inspiration and good will, assuring all that the Italo-American National Union is indeed proud to sponsor the activities of the Italo-American Youth Organization. County Commissioner, Mrs. Lucy Palermo, who acted as toastmaster, gave the boys many encouraging words and a wonderfully hopeful picture of the future of the organization.

Brief speeches full of enthusiasm and hope for a radiant future for the organization were made by vice-presidents Ross Ceffalio, Pat Petrone, Jack Nardulli, Sam Pecoraro, Louis and James Tortorelli, Carlo Boscia, James Pacente, Jack London, and secretary Sam T. Valenti and others.



"Italo-American Youth Organization Awards Boxing Prizes," Bulletin
Italo-American National Union (Monthly), March 1937.

A. J. De Julio, athletic director, explained plans for the coming tournaments. The speech which brought out the full inspirational vigor was given by V. E. Ferrara, treasurer of the Italo-American National Union and of the Italo-American Youth Organization.

It should be very gratifying to every Italian in Chicagoland to know of the work that the officers of the Italo-American National Union are doing for every group in the city and its environs to affiliate with their union, in order to make it the greatest youth organization representative of the Italian people in social and athletic activities.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30278

ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 29, 1918

LINEN SHOWER FOR ITALIAN ANNEX TO COLUMBUS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Sunday at 2 P.M., the ample halls of the new Italian annex to the Columbus Hospital, Vernon Park Pl., between McAllister Pl. and Center Ave. will be filled with thousands of our compatriots, called by a sense of duty, rather than curiosity, to assist in the donation of linens for the Linen Shower being given. The shower will be supervised by the missionary sisterhood that is in charge of the Hospital, and since the most important people of the colony have taken an interest, it is expected to be an important event.

Every individual and family able to spare linens may and must attend this charitable show. A pair of the sheets or pillow-cases, or cloth useful for bandages and different things, will be appreciated very much.

Two beautiful paintings, donated by Mr. Capparelli, will be raffled off. The afternoon will be passed in social activities, and those present will have occasion to observe the new charity edifice.

In the meantime, the subscription of funds for the hospital continues to mount. Seven-thousand-dollars have thus far been raised. The last donations came to the committee as follows:

- 2 -

L'Italia, April 29, 1918.

Mrs. J.T. Bowen - Hull House	\$300.00
Mrs. M.R. Smith - Hull House	100.00
Charles Smith - Hull House	100.00
Maria S.S. of Monte Carmello, Melrose Pk. Cong.	50.00
St. Barbara Court, W.C.O.F.	10.00
S. Ariani	2.00
Total up to date-	<u>\$7,024.15</u>

L'Italia, Feb. 28, 1915.

ITALIAN

[PLAN ITALIAN HOSPITAL]

Through the initiative of all mutual benefit societies a proposal has been presented for the erecting in Chicago of a new Italian Hospital, with a pharmacy for the benefit of members of Italian societies, that they may be treated, in case of sickness, at a minimum cost.

A meeting will be held Sunday, Feb. 28, at Roma Hall, Halsted and Polk Sts., 8 P.M., that this proposal may be given further consideration.

For more information, write to Menotti Nanni, 1423 W. Harrison St.

L'Italia Nov. 2, 1913

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30274

Italian Hospitals

Columbus Hospital
2600 Lake View Avenue, Chicago

Columbus Extension Hospital
809 Lytle Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Haymarket 4039

Antirabico Pasteur Institution
312 Dearborn Ave, Chicago

L'Italia, Feb. 28, 1915.

[NEW ITALIAN HOSPITAL]

Through the initiative of the mutual benefit societies, a proposal has been presented for the erecting in Chicago of a new Italian Hospital with a pharmacy for the benefit of members of Italian societies, so that they may be treated in case of sickness at a minimum cost.

A meeting will be held Sunday, February 28, at Roma Hall, Halsted and Polk Streets, 8 P. M., so that this proposal may be given further consideration.

For more information, write to Menotti Nanni, 1423 West Harrison Street.

WPA (ILL.) POLK 1077

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia Sept. 8, 1912

ANNUAL REPORT

The following report was issued by Mr. Andrea Ferree, on number of patients treated at the Columbus Extension Hospital (Mother Cabrini) during the year of July 24, 1911 to 1912:

Sick	1017
" men	749
" women	268
Medical Attention	408
Surgery	506
Gynecological Cases	91
Maternity	12
Total day in hospital	14998

Gratis Attention	
Sick	499
No. of day in hospital	7958

Average cost of each patient is \$1.80 to \$2.25 per day.

L'Italia

Sept. 8, 1912

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

ANNUAL REPORT

All members of the Mother Cabrini Hospital are rejoicing because of the return of Mother Superior Francesca Saveria Cabrini, founder of the Mission of Sacred Hearts. Mother Cabrini is also the founder of the Columbus Hospital and the Mother Cabrini Hospital. The later for the benefit of the poor Italians of Chicago.

The doctors of these two hospitals have also explained to Mother Cabrini the necessity of enlarging the Mother Cabrini hospital one more floor, to be used only for maternity cases and sick babies.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 1, 1913.

[MOTHER CABRINI ARRIVES IN CHICAGO]



Proceeding from Seattle, Mother Superior Francesca Saveria Cabrini, founder of the Mission of Sisterhood of the Sacred Heart, arrived in Chicago. Mother Cabrini visited the Columbus Hospital and the Columbus Extension Hospital, which are managed by the Sisters of that order, and had words of praise for the manner in which they are being conducted and for their extraordinary development.

The humanitarian work of this order is known the world over, with the founding of fifty-five hospitals, thirty-five of which are in America.

From Chicago the Reverend Mother will proceed to New York where she intends to found a large hospital. She will return to Chicago next August.

II D 3
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(ILL.) PROJ. 30278

ITALIAN

L'Italia March 2, 1912

AN APPEAL TO THE ITALIAN GENEROSITY

The Visiting Nurse Association is making an appeal to the Italians of Chicago for financial aid. During the year 1911 the nurses of this association cared for 911 Italians, who were visited 4555 times, at a cost to the association of \$2,227 at the rate of fifty cents per visit.

A generous Italian woman has donated twenty-five dollars. There really would be something to be proud of, if all the 100,000 Italians of Chicago would follow her example, and help the association whose fifty-four nurses are scattered all over the city, attending nearly 2000 sick persons every year.

The Chicago Board of Health has always considered the Visiting Nurse Association of great value. Ninety cents of every dollar serves for the benefit of the sick, and the remaining ten cents go for the administrative expense.

We encourage our countrymen and the numerous Italian Societies, to contribute whatever they can to this institution.

II D 3L'Italia, Dec. 16, 1911.[RAFFLE FOR HOSPITAL]

About fifty prominent women in the colony, members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Columbus Extension Hospital, met in the lobby of the hospital and raffled a \$5.00 gold piece donated by Mrs. Violini. The winning number was drawn by Dr. G. B. Bruno's young daughter.

The money received from this raffle was given to the Pro-Columbus Extension Hospital.

II D 3
III B 2
IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

ITALIAN

L'Italia, May 6, 1911.

AN AVALANCHE OF LINEN FOR THE ITALIAN HOSPITAL

As we have announced, the linen shower for the Italian Hospital took place yesterday afternoon, with splendid results.

The persuasive words of Dr. Volini were sufficient to stimulate the hearts of the Italians of this city to do their best in helping this hospital.

All brought gifts to the shower. About 4 P.M. the hospital was packed.

Two paintings donated by F.S. Capparelli were raffled off.

The profit from the raffle was \$301.50.

The following gave various sums:

Lega Calabria	\$20.00
Society Gughelmo Marconi	25.00
Rev. Padre Pacifico	25.00
Otto Annorino	25.00
Donato Nigro	15.00

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50270

L'Italia, May 6, 1911.

ITALIAN

Mr. J. Garibaldi presented the medical staff with a microscope, valued at \$120.00.

Anyone wishing to donate may ask Dr. Volini as to what is most needed.

II D 3
III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia, Jan. 28, 1911.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A HOSPITAL FOR THE POOR OF OUR COLONY

A new hospital has been erected on Vernon Park Pl. and Polk St., for the religious order of the Superior Mother Cabrini. Mother Superior had this hospital built in the midst of populated Italian wards.

This hospital will be under the same supervision as the Columbus Memorial Hospital, and will be supported by contributions made by interested individuals.

II D 3
III B 2
III H
IV

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 26, 1910.

Fifth Anniversary of the Columbus Hospital.

The Columbus Hospital, today, celebrated its fifth anniversary and also the occupying of the fourth floor. The fourth floor was vacant for several years because of a lack of funds to furnish rooms, but through the help of Dr. Volino and Dr. Damiana, the Italian Womens Benefit Society, Consul Schetta and Milward Adams, every room on the fourth floor has been furnished and is ready for occupancy.

Dr. Volino on his return from Italy was appointed as chief of the medical staff.

II D'3
III C

ITALIAN

L'Italia Jan. 15, 1910

A NEW HOSPITAL

The directors of the Columbus Memorial Hospital have bought some land on Vernon Park in the center of the Italian quarter. They contemplate building a new hospital to be called, Mother Cabrini Hospital, in honor of the Mother Superior of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart.

II D 3
II A 1
IV

ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 17, 1894.

DR. LAGORIO AND THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE



We have before us a report issued by the Pasteur Anti-Rabies Institute, located at 65 Randolph Street. The director is Dr. A. Lagorio. More than three-hundred patients have taken advantage of this Institute since it was first formed. Only one died and that because he came for treatment a month after he had been bitten. We cannot feel too highly the honor bestowed on the Italian Colony through the efforts of our compatriot, Dr. Lagorio.

II D 3
III C

ITALIAN



L'Italia, February 13, 1892.

Free Medicine.

The Hope Mission has opened at 166 S. Halsted St. a free dispensary for poor Italians. Dr. D. Paul will give free medicine every Friday, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1890.

PROPOSED HOSPITAL FOR ITALIANS.

Progress that has been Made by
Those Interested in the Project.

The Italian residents of Chicago have for some time felt the need of a hospital for the sick of their nationality. There are many thousands of the race in the city, a large number of whom are unacquainted with the English language and when one of these is obliged to seek the county or other hospital the services of an interpreter are necessary, which at times causes dangerous delay.

Dr. Andrew Mauro, President of the Italian Medical Society, Dr. Antonio Lagorio, and other physicians are keenly interested in the project of the erection of a hospital and have given time and money to its furtherance. Dr. Lagorio said last evening that about \$1,000.00 had been subscribed, the amount needed being about \$10,000.00. The plan is to erect a building with accommodations for twenty patients.

The location will be as central as possible and the management of the hospital will be in the hands of a board composed of the most prominent Italian citizens. The institution, while primarily for the benefit of italians, will be open to all

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 3021

Chicago Tribune, Jan. 17, 1890.

people irrespective of nationality or religion. The Italian societies of the city are interested and have promised a considerable sum of money. A site for the proposed building that finds much favor is at Crawford Avenue and Twelfth Street. It is hoped that ground may be broken and the building fairly started in about six months. A concert for the benefit of the hospital fund was given in Kimball Hall last night. David A. Dasso gave his services as manager and secured the voluntary aid of some of the best musical talent in the city. Eliodore de Campri was the accompanist and a committee of Italian ladies aided in securing the success of the concert. A handsome sum was realized from the sale of tickets. It is proposed to give another entertainment of like nature in the near future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
4. Orphanages and Creches**

II D 4

ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, June 1930.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

Occasionally we speak about the activities of the Madonna Center among the Italians of the West Side. We are glad to know that our Consul General, Dr. Castruccio, lately paid a visit to that institution and was delighted with its care, sincerity and honesty towards the Italian children.

II D 4
II D 10
III C
I C

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, May 1930.

AMONG US AND OUR FRIENDS.

The Royal Commissioner, Chevalier Ferme, represented the Italian Consul at the dinner-dance given by the Madonna Center at the Stevens Hotel, Saturday, May 3. This charitable organization deserves the applause and the support of all the Italians because even if organized and maintained by American people, it is for the exclusive benefit of 900 Italian children, who receive not only helpful training, but spiritual support in the Roman Catholic religion and often the financial care of their families.

II D 4
I A 2 b
III C

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, May 13, 1917.

BAZAAR TO BENEFIT SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

During the week a bazaar for the benefit of the Church of the Addolorata, is being held in the hall attached to the church. The money earned will go to assist the children's school day nursery. The kind regard in which the Rev. Cav. Giacomo Gambera is held in the colony, has brought hundreds to the bazaar and the receipts have been better than expected.

In the settlement house, Father Gambera conducts classes in Italian for the children of his parish.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions

5. Homes for the Aged

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L' Italia, March 13-14, 1897.

Benefit Society.

Dr. Lagorio, Giovanni Raggio, D. Coda, Andrea Russo and G. B. Chiappe have incorporated a new society called the "Italian Benefit Society." The purpose of this society is to collect funds to maintain the home for the Italian poor that Mr. Garibaldi will build.

A meeting will take place tomorrow evening at 6:30 P. M. at 82 W. Madison St. concerning the society. The Italians of the Colony are invited to attend. Anyone who wishes to join the society are welcome by paying a dollar membership fee. Every good-hearted Italian who loves his native land dearly will answer to the patriotic call.

Mr. Garibaldi will provide the home furnished, and the Colony should do their best in providing for the expenses.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions

6. Settlement Houses and
Community Centers

II D 6

ITALIAN

Il Corriere Italiano, Mar. 20, 1937.

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

MR. LANDISE DIRECTS SETTLEMENT

Attorney Thomas H. Landise has been elected president of the board of directors of the Samaritan Neighborhood House.

This social center is located at 2510 West Superior Street. For the last several years the House has provided gymnastic facilities for young people, club rooms, sewing classes, a nursery, etc.

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, June 1936.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36475

FOR THE ERECTION OF THE ITALIAN HOUSE.

Thursday, the 11th, A.M., the Supreme President Philip D'Andrea went to the Banco di Napoli where he deposited in the name of the Colonial Committee the sum of \$1,000, as initial fund for the erection of the future Italian House of Chicago; thus keeping a promise made on February 2, during the annual banquet of our organization. The \$1,000 was a part of the net profit of the banquet.

The lack of an Italian House is resented and deplored by the Italian community of Chicago, and we are sure that this noble initiative will fill that gap, adding honor and prestige to the Italian name.

II D 8

II B 1 c (1)

II B 1 c (2)

II B 1 a

II B 2 f

II B 2 g

II D 10

II D 3

I A 3

III C

III E

I M

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

THE ACTIVITIES OF GARIBALDI INSTITUTE.

If every man should strive to do one-fourth of his duty, human misfortunes would not be numerous. Moral and social evils, physical as well as spiritual, are the result of a lack of energy at the moment when it is most needed. If I accidentally hurt my hand, I must medicate and bandage it to avoid contact with dust or germs, which often cause the worst consequences. The criminal was not born a criminal. He became such because he lacked moral energy. He disregarded the small things and adapted himself to the evil until he lost all conception of right and wrong.

NPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

It is necessary to cure human evil. Rivers of ink are used to demonstrate the urgent necessity of doing something for the people. But is anyone moving a finger? Who is making even a small sacrifice to soften the wounds of our many brothers? It is time that we awake, ourselves, and do our duty if we want to be called Christians. He is a gentleman who achieves some good every day in proportion to its possibility.

This is the duty of all but especially for a Christian. The follower of Christ must carry in his heart the wonderful words of his Divine Master, "Love thy neighbor as thy self."

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

The Garibaldi Institute is a part of this duty performed by a few Christians. Still many benefits for the people are derived from the activities of this institute. If other Christians performed their duty in the same way as those who ~~made~~ possible the opening of the Garibaldi Institute, more institutions of the same kind could be erected everywhere. To give to the Italian readers an idea of the activities performed by the Garibaldi Institute in favor of their people, I will quote some accurate data:

1. Every Sunday, at 11 A. M. and every Thursday at 7:30 P. M. religious culture is given in the St. John's Church annexed to the institute.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

2. Christian instruction by Sunday School; Biblical class in Italian, Sunday Evening Club.
3. For the children - kindergarten every morning. In the evening recreation in the hall of the institute.
4. For boys and young men - gymnasium classes, basketball, baseball, social clubs, athletics, drama, manual training, Wolf Cub, and Boy Scout training.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

5. For girls and young ladies - gymnasium classes, volley ball, folk dancing, drama, sewing, and Camp Fire Girls training.
6. For adults - Mother's Club training, drama, English language classes, preparatory and classes for citizenship.
7. Music - choir, piano, violin and singing lessons.
8. Health- Diet classes, lectures, publicity, medical and dental services in cooperation with hospitals and clinics.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Vita Nuova, June, 1927.

9. Family service - Friendship calls, advice, on family problems, assistance for the needy, emergency service day and night.
10. Summer activities - Vacation at Camp Gray, Sanganatuck, Mich., and for the Boys Scouts at Owassippi, street play, excursions, daily vocation Bible school.

Is this not a program?

II D 6

I E

IV

ITALIAN

La Carola Del Popolo, Oct. 2, 1935.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Monday, October 15, the temporary committee for the House of the People signed the deed and turned over to the building committee the sum of \$4000 as first payment.

We are proud to give this good news to our comrades, because it is an evident demonstration that the Italian Socialists of America are not forgetting the saying, "Where there is a will, there is a way."

The first stage is accomplished, and it is the most important. But much more is yet to be accomplished. Without the spontaneous help of several comrades, such as Joseph Bertelli, who is worthy of praise, we could not overcome so many obstacles.

It is up to the comrades, now, to preserve and intensify their efforts.

La Parola Del Popolo, Oct. 20, 1923.

It is necessary to buy our shares to help in the accomplishment of the present enterprise. Take advantage of any opportunity which may be useful to The House of the People.

We appreciate every useful help given to us by the comrades of New York, who have bought ten shares.

We hope that they will be imitated by comrades of other cities. Comrades! Do not stand still; go forward, always forward!



La Parola Del Popolo, July 28, 1923.

TO THE TRIAL

At the last Congress of the Italian Federation, a new project was undertaken. That project, planned and explained in every detail by a group of active comrades, was understood by our comrades, and was immediately accepted - after being studied and scrutinized.

Its utility of the project and the opportunities it presents were readily recognized, and we are grateful to the comrades of the congress who advanced it.

Cooperation by all was immediate, and the undertaking from a mere project stage - become a concise idea, easy to realize, an indispensable enterprise on a firm base -.

The urgent needs of our organization, and the hope for greater advancement, has developed in us the desire to accomplish the establishment of this now necessary enterprise.



La Parola Del Popolo, July 28, 1923.

Our comrades are convinced of those needs, and that conviction has instilled in them renewed enthusiasm. The work is progressing in an admirable way; the possibility of realization is the air; it is developing in long strides; we may not achieve it this time, but -. There is a "but" in it, comrades!

We need your help, your every effort. No one can refuse; we must be ambitious enough to be the first, because that project which we want to realize, and which is indispensable - is: The House of the People, our home, the house of the Socialists.

The appeal is cast. It is for their own interest that the comrades must give it serious consideration, with all their will. They can not play deaf, because that would kill our aspiration, that aspiration that is our and their pride.

There are many good, clever, and humble comrades who already have bought their shares. We expect the same from the others - also good, clever, and

La Parola Del Popolo, July 28, 1923.

well known comrades - who, as yet, have not performed their duty. But we are sure that they will give their valuable co-operation by buying many shares and selling many others.

We will explain our project to them in detail, in the columns of this paper. We will ring the alarm-bell to awaken the sleepers. They will awaken, and will help us, because the House of the People, our home, the house of the Socialists, must be built, without any delay - and at whatever cost.

IID 6
I E

ITALIAN

La Parola Del Popolo, June 2, 1923.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 39275

FOR THE ERECTION OF THE "HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE"
IN CHICAGO

When we announced that work on the erection of the "House of the People" would start on May first of this year, we were not aware of the difficulties to be encountered in finding a suitable site for the building. Only recently, the committee succeeded in completing the purchase of a lot which is located very near our printing shop.

In order to build the "House of the People," which will become the property of the Socialists, it is absolutely necessary that our Federation have the money needed for the construction. Therefore, we beg everyone who pledged himself to purchase shares, to deposit, soon, the relative cash amount.

Every comrade who believes in the betterment of our Party, the necessity of advancing in order to become stronger, the need for our political conquest of the world, and the emancipation of suffering humanity from the control of the few in order to assure it peace and equality, must understand that he is

La Parola Del Popolo, June 2, 1923.

duty bound to buy shares - in proportion to his ability to pay for the construction of a home which will be the property of the workers. Nobody should hesitate; everyone must try to help his own ideal - which is to go [forward] towards the final triumph.

II D 6

II A 3 b

II D 10

II A 1

III C

I M

IV

ITALIAN

La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

COLONIAL CHRONICLES DEDICATED TO
OUR CONSUL IN CHICAGO

As I have mentioned in previous letters, we, the poor people of the colony, not only received help and protection from the noble institution known as Hull House, but every day a group of women from this Center visited those Italians in greatest need in order to help them. They taught them how to properly care for their babies, how to keep a clean house, and in certain cases actually got down on their knees and scrubbed floors. All this was done without any fanfare and without asking for contributions from those whom they helped. And not one of the wealthier Italians of the colony offered financial aid to this deserving institution. Now, Mr. Consul, show me one Italian welfare association that has done these things in the past or is doing them now. Show me one pious lady or gentleman who has encouraged this institution of true charity and progress. No one has, except perhaps, Alessandro Mastro-Valerio, who in truth has been the one



La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

and only patriot to concern himself with our misfortunes, and has always tried, by his own efforts, to ameliorate the conditions of the Italian colonists. He has taken a leading part in the activities of Hull House, and with Miss Jane Addams has done everything in his power to improve living conditions in the colony.

But all this did not find favor with the prominent people in the colony or with the pious ladies; nor did it interest the hundred or so societies, because they are too ignorant to understand. If it were some religious institution, like the one of the Consolato on via Monza in Milan, where that despicable Don Riva with the help of Sister Fumagalli raped seven little girls (the oldest nine years and the youngest three) and infected them with syphilis, for which crime Italian justice sentenced him to sixteen years in jail and the pious sister to nine months; if it were such an institution, you can rest assured it would have received the support of the colony's best element, consisting of doctors, lawyers and pious ladies who with their fables would have been of great help to the



La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

holy enterprise because, as you know, they would indirectly profit by it. For this reason they prefer darkness to our colony's enlightenment. They have made every attempt to block any improvement in our people's living conditions.

What is the difference between Miss Jane Addams and the better element in our colony? I'll illustrate.

That dear and cultured friend, Prof. Giuseppe Vecchione, called together a group of musicians and formed an orchestra, making himself the leader. From the moment of its founding this organization has had to combat the petty hatred of those in the colony who are the first to oppose cultural advancement. These persons have done their utmost to break up the orchestra.

Do you know what Hull House did to encourage Vecchione? Not only did it allow him free use of its halls for practice, but, more than that, it



La Parola Dei Socialisti, July 19, 1913.

bought and paid for much needed instruments that cost one hundred dollars.

Therefore it would seem logical that the prominent people in the colony and the consul at that time should have been glad to tell the people to frequent that institution. But no! They saw, with pleasure, the Italians neglecting Hull House, and accepted with joy the coming of the priest, with whom they could make common cause. That is, all except Mastro-Valerio.

(Signed) Giuseppe Orrico.



L'Italia, Dec. 2, 1898.

THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN MISSION

The Italian Mission and Sunday School located at 18th and Clark streets, was inaugurated last Sunday.

Many children, accompanied by their parents, were present. There were several speeches given in both Italian and English.

The Mission will be open every Sunday at 10 A.M.

(111) PRJ. 30275

II D 6

ITALIAN

III B 2

III C

III H

(L.) PROJ. 30275
L'Italia. August 24, 25, 1895.

The Italian Institute

The plan of founding an Italian Institute in this city by the Italians of the colony, has met with failure.

Miss Jane Addams and Mary Wilmarth feel the need for such an institution to the Italians of that district. Miss Addams and Mrs. Wilmarth invited 50 well-known Italians to attend a meeting at the Auditorium, concerning the Institute and its work, and of these only 6 were present.

Consul Rozwadowski asked all Italian Societies for their cooperation in building this institution.

Out of 42 Italian Societies in the city, only seven responded. Even the pastor of the Italian church refused to cooperate.

In the list of subscribers there are only 3 Italians listed. The Italians should be ashamed for the little cooperation they have given the Institute.

Hull House is no longer an Italian Institution, but a neighborhood-house to help not only Italians but other nationalities as well.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and Protective
Institutions**

**7. Organizations for Legal
Assistance**

II D 7
III G

ITALIAN

L'Italia, June 5, 1909

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

A NEW SOCIETY

A new society has been formed under the name of "Immigrants' Legal Aid Society."

The purpose of this society is to protect the interests and give legal aid to Italian immigrants.

The office of this organization is located in the Fort Dearborn Bldg., 134 W. Monroe St., Room 1109.

II D 7
II A 2

L'Italia, Sept. 23, 1907.

ITALIAN

[SOCIETY TO PROTECT ITALIAN WORKERS]

Last Saturday, the "Italian Protective Association", met at Schiavane's Hall, 110 W. Taylor St., with the purpose of protecting the Italian worker.

A considerable number of people were present, and several were selected as members of the organization.

The Society will meet again tonight, at the same address.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions
8. Employment Agencies**

II D 8

FILE NO. 30275

ITALIAN

II A 2

III G

III H

I L

IV

L'Italia, Jan. 2, 1909.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

At the Masonic Temple, on Dec. 21, there will be a meeting of the Agricultural section of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of G. Garibaldi and the Italian Consul, Mr. Sabetta.

Plans for setting up a centralized employment office for the Italian immigrants will be discussed.

An institution of this sort will be of great help to our countrymen.

It is planned to make it self-supporting.

ITALIAN

II D 8
I D 2 c
I D 1 a
III C
II E 2

La Parola dei Socialisti, Apr. 4, 1908.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

EXPLOITATION OF ITALIAN IMMIGRANT LABOR

Mr. Pasquale Bloise, who lived on Taylor street, recently enrolled a thousand men (Italians) for shipment into the country, exacted a fee of \$8 from each of them, and then went into hiding.

One of these hapless men who had been unemployed for five months, even sold his hat in order to pay Bloise his \$8 fee.

Is so gross a fraud possible?

Cannot mankind rid itself of these vampires, —employment agents, bankers, and priests?

I-D-2. c

II A 2

III A

III G

III H

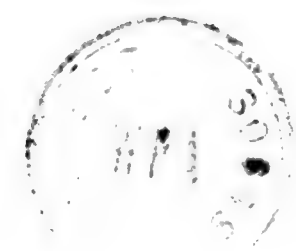
I H

I C

ITALIAN

La Farola dei Socialisti, March 12-20, 1908.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES



In some stylish restaurant in Chicago, New York, or elsewhere, with large diamonds on his fingers and in his cravat, a self-satisfied Italian may often be seen. He is the same Italian whom you saw a year ago shining shoes for passers-by or washing signs or selling trinkets on crowded street-corners. "Well! Where has **"X"** made his money? He looked like a beggar a year ago!" "Don't you know? He **has sent** some thousands of men into the country!" Briefly, "to send men into the country" means in America to make money, -- to make money with little risk and less labor.

It is an easy business. One opens a small office like a shop in some part of the city frequented by Italians; the windows are trimmed with dignified legends in Italian and English, preferably crowned by flags or coats-of-arms; posters are stuck up requesting 1000 shovelers, 300 carpenters, 200 **hod-carriers**, etc. Then, at the counter, one awaits the prey at leisure. He has previously corresponded with some company that is building a railroad line, a bridge, a tunnel, or an aqueduct and wants laborers shipped to some distant **solitary** place, to be supervised by slave-driving bosses, far from the **surveillance of the law**.

La Parola dei Socialisti, March 12-20-1908.

There is no dearth of victims to exploit. Italians want to work, want to save, want to send money to Italy so that their dear ones may join them in America. The agencies promise steady work in the country, where it costs little to live, and where there is less of opportunity to spend money. Our poor countrymen usually congregate at the agencies in groups of five, six, ten, twenty, or fifty, forming the so-called "ghenga". They feel the need of mutual advice, assistance, and protection. The owner of the agency and his clerk welcome them in the friendliest, most fatherly manner. He makes them believe that he has rejected two or three, hundred Slavs or Greeks in order to reserve the good jobs for Italians. And what fine jobs! Two dollars a day, nine hours of light, easy work, the purest air, distilled water, free board, Italian boss, low cost of living, - an Eldorado! They must decide quickly, for few vacancies are left, and they must be filled by this evening or to-morrow morning.

The cost will be small, \$8 to \$12 for the trip plus the customary fee of \$5, known as "bossatura". The applicants confer in a corner of the agency. They have been unemployed for so long a time, it seems such an opportunity!

La Parola dei Socialisti, March 12-20, 1908.



To raise the money, some suggest selling watches or overcoats or taking a collection. Their spokesman announces to the agent that all are ready to leave. From now on the agent becomes the gang's most humble servant. For their convenience he has the baggage of the newly-enrolled laborers brought to the agency. He explains to them the route of the journey; he buys their railroad tickets, accompanies them personally to the station and to their cars, and sometimes even goes with them or sends some one else, to the location. His earnings have not been meager. A gang of 12 men, who pay as "bossatura" \$5 each, yields \$60; \$2 discount on each railroad ticket makes \$24 more; \$2 paid for each worker by the hiring company makes another \$24; -- a total of \$108!

The "**Via Crucis**" begins on the location. This is a swamp many miles away from any habitation. The "free" board is prepared and served in a wooden shed or in an old railroad car owned by the boss or by the company. If they want the job, the men must eat and sleep there, paying what is demanded. The meals ~~are~~ prepared of stuff which hogs would scorn to eat. The beds consist of a handful of damp and stinking straw. The "purest air" usually means the deadly miasma of swamp-land, where

La Parola dei Scoialisti, March 12-20, 1908.



mosquitoes absorb what little blood has been left by the bosses and the employment agents. The "light, easy work" consists of ten or eleven hours of shoveling under a broiling sun or tunneling the bowels of a mountain. The "Italian boss" turns out to be a Turkish, Russian, or Irish slave-driver who does not understand the men and is not understood by them, who begrudges them even the time that it takes to blow a nose, and who easily reaches the point of kicking and sometimes even of shooting.

After a few days of torture the men begin to consider means of escape, or sometimes they agree upon some form of mutiny. But since the agent has prepaid the transportation charges, and the company must withhold that money from their wages, the men are in debt; they must pay, and therefore they must continue to work, willy-nilly. Besides, all habitations are far away, and the police will always stand by the bosses, without admitting any protest or defense on the part of the men, who run the risk of being jailed if they stop working.

Here are some real and hypothetical cases. A laborer is hired to leave New York or Chicago for a job location in the North; instead, he is shipped south. Last year eight Italians hired in Chicago,



La Parola dei Socialisti, March 12-20-1908.

ostensibly for a job in the State of Washington, were sent on a sail-boat, under pretext of haste, to fish off the banks of Newfoundland, in polar temperature, with roasted fish as their only food. Exhausted with labor and privations, they were unable for a month and a half to regain their liberty.

Last summer a gang of twenty-four men was shipped by a well-known New York agency, ostensibly to work on a new railroad project in Texas. The agent who accompanied them set them to work at hoeing on a desolate plain where there were no roads or habitations and disappeared in the following night. Theses unfortunates wandered for weeks and finally, nearly dead of hunger and privations, were transported to New Orleans through the agency of the Italian consul. The railroad project was a false invention of the agent's devised for the sake of his commission and the discount on the railroad fare!

Four months ago six Italians were shipped to Oregon by a Chicago agency for a job which, according to the contract, should have earned \$1.75 for a nine-hour day. Instead, these men received \$7 a week for working ten hours a day. After vainly

La Parola dei Socialisti, March 12-20-1908.



protesting they quit the job but were arrested on the charge of threatening violence, and \$500 bail was set for each.

You will always find an employment agent waiting for the arrival of a steamer or a train which carries immigrants. These newcomers are his favorite dish, for they are so naively amenable to deceit and exploitation!

II. CONTRIBU-
TIONS AND
ACTIVITIES

D. Benevolent
and Protective Institutions
9. Extra-Legal Organizations

II D 9

II E 1

II E 2

L'Italia, Feb. 21, 1915.

ITALIAN

[BLACK HAND OPERATOR ARRESTED]

Bail of ten thousand dollars was set by the United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason, in the case of Guiseppe Cenito, in whose home at 1001 South Racine Avenue, the police uncovered a black hand arsenal. Cenito's trial will be in a Federal Court, because he used the mails to send threatening letters to G. Galvani, who gave them to the authorities. Mr. Galvani resides at 906 South Morgan Street.

Meanwhile, the police did not stop in their investigation to get all the evidence possible against Cenito. The federal authorities have questioned a certain Mary Macciagi, who lives in the same house as Cenito, and who sometime ago worked for Galvani. It is assumed that this woman's confession furnished the police with clues necessary to the arrest.

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L'Italia, Mar. 23, 1913.

ITALIAN



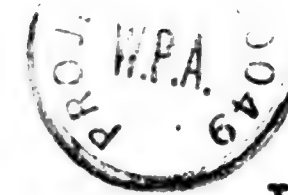
[CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF BLACK HAND]

An Accomplice's Confession Bears the Identity of the Chief of the "Black-Hand" Organization in This City.

The serious depositions made by the recluse, Chick Nunn, is already known to the public. His confession explains innumerable horrible crimes that happened in the last couple of years among the Italians of this city.

The treacherous fire on Wentworth Avenue of last Tuesday night, destroying a building at 2359 Wentworth Avenue, causing the death of three persons, victims of the flames, is attributed, without any doubt to the criminal machinations of that mob that strikes in the dark.

After the authoritative words of the Chicago Tribune in last Wednesday's issue in which it occupied itself largely with the compromising confession



ITALIAN

L'Italia, March 23, 1913.

of Chick Nunn, Thursday's issue of the Record Herald also loads its pages, and without any preamble it makes you understand that the police are well informed on that organization.

We produce Chick Nunn's confession from Thursday's edition of the Record Herald March 20, 1913, which gives the police a good clue to the criminal organization and is as follows:

The Confession of a Penman.

The Record Herald giving Chick Nunn's confession in substance, is said to have been as follows:

That a thoroughly organized Sicilian Mafiusi exists in Chicago and has headquarters in the West Twenty-third Street Station. It has enlisted a score of male and female criminals of other nationalities and has branched out from



L'Italia, March 23, 1913.

ordinary "Black Hand" letter operations to the field of forgery and arson. That a man, ostensibly an excommunicated Italian priest, master of fourteen languages, owner of a macaroni factory, of several disreputable houses and interested in two banks and who poses as a notary and professional bondsman, is head of the band. That in reality the leader is a man well known in Italian circles, but who attends no Camorrist meetings and attempts to dictate only in international relations with the "Black Hand" of other countries.

That the excommunicated priest leader of the band was convicted of counterfeiting dimes some-time ago and was sent to Joliet. At the expiration of his term he returned to Chicago and sought out his betrayer, killing him with a "sawed-off shot gun." This is said to be the origin of the use of the death-dealing weapon.

That murders and cutthroats are trained by this leader in the ways of exacting tribute and are dispatched to New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Washington, Toledo and Cleveland to operate. They do not enter the New York City



L'Italia, March 23, 1913.

field, through an agreement with the Mafia of that city.

These are succinctly the main accusations based on the depositions of the recluse, Chick Nunn. If the truth of the charges in the deposition can be substantiated, it will be possible to send more than one to jail.

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ITALIAN



L'Italia, July 18, 1908.

SUSPECT

San Sapienza's home was bombed recently. He had disregarded two threatening letters signed by the "Black Hand" demanding the payment of a certain sum of money.

Sapienza had an idea as to the identity of the writers of the letters whom he believed to be Onofrio Pucci and Michele Rizzo. Meeting them on the street, last Sunday, he wasted no time in drawing his gun and firing. He wounded Pucci but Rizzo fled. Pucci was brought to the German-American Hospital. Rizzo was discovered in a house located at 180 Milton Ave.

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ITALIAN

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 12, 1908.

A PLEASING DENIAL.



During the last week American and Italian newspapers have been printing news which has brought sorrow to all members of Italian colonies in North America who are concerned for our reputation.

It was stated that following the murders perpetrated by Averbuch and Alio, the White Hand of Chicago had furnished the police with a list of fifteen names of dangerous Italian anarchists who would be soon jailed and deported.

How can such things be? How could a society founded with the praiseworthy object of quenching attacks on the good reputation of Italians stoop so low as to become a political spy on radicals, and a free reference bureau for the American police?

La Parola dei Socialisti, Mar. 12, 1908.



We have interviewed Dr. Camillo Volini, president of the White Hand of Chicago.

We take pleasure in declaring that Dr. Volini authorizes a categorical denial of such reports. He begs us to state publicly that the White Hand did not furnish the police with the names of any Italians, and that it is not an organization of private detectives but a society of which the purpose is to fight with whatever means are most convenient, the Camorra, the Mafia, and other Italian criminals in this colony. Mr. Volini added that the press reports were also false: that he had been threatened with death by the Black Hand, and that he kept a kind of bodyguard--that these were all the vagaries of American reporters.

When will these journalists learn that inventing is not reporting?

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L'Italia, September 22, 1906.

The Black Hand.

Giovanni and Giuseppe Carnella of 75 Gault St., a few days ago received a threatening letter signed by the "Black Hand" demanding the payment of \$300 under penalty of death.

The brothers turned the letter over to the police who are now working with much determination to discover the scoundrel or scoundrels who wrote the letter.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275 ITALIAN

L'Italia, February 11, 1905.

The Black Hand Again.

Luigi Capparelli, residing at 9457 Exchange Ave., South Chicago, received a black hand letter which he has turned over to the police who advised him to disregard it.

He believes the letter, bearing a Pullman post-mark, was sent to him by certain persons whom Capparelli was forced to dismiss when the railroad for which he works as station-boss, ordered a cut.

He has fulfilled the demands made in the letter, that he leave his present domicile, under threat of death.

The police are carrying on an investigation in Pullman.

L'Italia, August 27, 1904.

The "Black Hand" in Chicago.

The American press, always ready to exaggerate when it comes to the Italian, has been filling its columns with stories of the existence of a "Black Hand" Society in the Italian Colony of the city.

Anthony Sbarbaro, an undertaker located at 183 Wells, has received a letter signed with a black hand and written in perfect English, demanding \$10,000 and threatening his life if the demands are not met. Sbarbaro gave the letter to the police and the newspapers, always ready to print anything detrimental to the Italian in the most sensational terms, have not failed to paint the affair in the most vivid colors.

The fact that the letter was signed with a black hand is to the American press, conclusive proof that this organization exists. We are of the opinion that it does not, and since the letter was written in English, feel that it is the product of a jokester, who, influenced by the Mamino case in New York, which after all the furore, ended so ridiculously, decided to have a little fun at the expense of an Italian and the Police Department.

**II. CONTRIBUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES**

**D. Benevolent and
Protective Institutions**

10. Foreign and Domestic Relief

II D 10
II D 1

ITALIAN

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy In America, Illinois, July 1937.

THANKS FOR HAVING ABSOLVED A DUTY AS CITIZENS OF OUR ADOPTED LAND.

June 14, 1937

Mr. James J. Nicholson
Manager, The American Red Cross
616 S. Michigan Avenue

Dear Sir:

Fursuant to our letter of February 1, we beg to enclose herewith check No. 953 for \$315.19, as total contribution to the American Red Cross by the lodges of the "Order Sons of Italy in America," in the State of Illinois.

We beg to inform also, that some of our lodges contributed by either sending remittances directly to your office or through the medium of local committees.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Illinois, July 1937.

Excusing ourselves for the delay, due principally to the fact that we wanted to make sure that no other contributions were forthcoming, we wish to assure you that we will at all times answer the call for any American cause.

Respectfully yours
Paul Lonerio.

- - - - -

Mr. Paul A. Lonerio
Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois
"Order Sons of Italy"
201 N. Wells Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Lonerio:

We are very grateful for the contribution of \$315.19, from the lodges of the "Order Sons of Italy in America," in the State of Illinois, to the Red Cross "Flood Relief Fund."

Bulletin Order Sons of Italy in America, Illinois, July 1937.

The Red Cross is now engaged in the greatest rehabilitation task in its history and every dollar is being utilized to great advantage.

In expressing thanks, the Red Cross speaks for the many thousands of flood victims, who are gaining a fresh start in life through the generosity of organizations like yours.

Very truly yours
Roger Holden,
Director, Disaster Relief.

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CHICAGO ITALIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, November, 1935.

APPEAL OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN CONSUL GENERAL TO THE ITALIAN COMMUNITIES
FOR THE COLLECTION OF FUNDS IN FAVOR OF RED CROSS.

Countrymen:

As in other Italian communities Chicago's Italians have also the desire of collecting funds for the Italian Red Cross.

For the noble idea of this expressive movement, I wish, at this moment, to undertake the direction of uniting all the various initiatives into one, and I am sure that the solid and patriotic Italian community of Chicago with its institutions and associations as well as the individual, whether from the wealthy or from the modest class, will donate generously in answer to this appeal.

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ITALIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, November, 1935.

At this moment of decisive importance for our mother-country, a target for an unjust, furious, abominable and hostile propaganda, an offer for the Italian Red Cross represents the most noble gesture of protest which any Italian can make.

Such a gesture will represent the best symbol of solidarity and loyalty with the brothers over sea, who in unison with His Majesty the King and the Duce, are fighting for the glory and increment of Fascist Italy.

II B 2 d (1) Bulletin, Italo-American National Union, Dec. 1933.

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[CONTRIBUTIONS OF ITALO-AMERICAN NATIONAL UNION]

Among the many financial contributions made by the Italo-American National Union on the various occasions in which it has appealed to its countrymen's patriotic sentiment, the following are the most outstanding.

For the victims of the Calabria earthquake	1906 -	\$2,000
" " " " California "	1906 -	1,500
" " " " Messina "	1908 -	2,500
" " families " " Tripoli war dead	1911 -	2,000
" " victims " " Ohio floods	1913 -	2,000
" " " " Catania disaster	1914 -	500
" " " " Romagua "	1915 -	1,500
For a gold medal to General L. Cadorna	1916 -	500
To Queen Helen of Italy for the war orphans	1916 -	2,000
To E. E. Avezzano for the war blind	1916 -	2,000
To Allied World War Bazaar	1916 -	2,000
For the wounded in the World War	1917 -	2,755
Reception of Italian Mission to America	1917 -	1,375
" " " Journalist Mission to America	1917 -	600
" " " Military " " "	1917 -	1,000

Bulletin Italo-American National Union, December 1933.

The Pro-Fiume Appeal of the Progresso Italo-Amer.	1919	- \$2,000
Appeal of Progresso Italo-Americans, victims Etna eruption . .	1923	- 6,000
Subscription to Italian War Loan	1924	- 3,000
For the Institute Salesiano for war orphans	1925	- 750
" " " Southern Italian Industries Albruzzi	1926	- 1,500
To Commendatore Zopito Valentini for an orphanage	1926	- 1,500
For victims of Illinois cyclone		200
Crown and sword to king of Italy, and Mussolini	1927	- 1,000
For the air flight of General De Pinedo	1928	- 1,495
To His Excellency, Mussolini, for the Avellino earthquake victims	1931	5,500

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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

"The Tag Day for the Garibaldi Institute",

Vita Nuova (Monthly), October, 1931, p. 20.

Tag day, a day of public charity in favor of needy children, this year, has prevented some misfortunes. The money collection proceeded under the direction of numerous local religious institutions, ie., Jewish, Catholic and Evangelic.

As in the past, on this occasion, Mrs. Lilla De Carlo, wife of our director, a lady filled with noble sentiments of Christian charity, worked hard to make herself useful in helping the holy efforts of her husband to relieve the need of our countrymen.

Mrs. De Carlo, who every year does the same type of work for the Garibaldi Institute, which for many years has helped the Italians under the direction of Dr. De Carlo, increased her efforts this year and enlisted six hundred women and girls who stood on the prominent corners of the city collecting on Tag day donations that were assigned to the Garibaldi Institute. The collection produced \$2,100. This is the way to carry on charity.

This amount will be used for the education and development of the Italians of the West Side, to make of them virtuous citizens worthy of this nation and of the Italian name.

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Bulletin Italo-American National Union, Sept. 1930.

BENEFICENCE AND PATRIOTISM.

Because of the devastating earthquake which has ruined the fertile regions of Avellino and Benevento, depriving of their homes and possessions thousands of families, the Italo-American National Union, as in the past, has decided to help the stricken people.

Through the initiative of C. Vitello, our Supreme President, a meeting of the Supreme Council was held and after a brief discussion it was unanimously resolved to go to the assistance of the earthquake sufferers with 100,000 lire. A form letter was sent to the 51 lodges of the Union, inviting all members to contribute \$1 each for this humanitarian cause and, in less than one week, the amount requested was collected. The lodges, composed in most part by workingmen, responded to the appeal with patriotic and fraternal spirit. A check for 100,000 lire, issued by the Banco di Napoli, was made out in the name of the head of the Italian government to whom it will be given personally by C. Vitello, our Supreme President, who is going to Italy.

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ITALIAN

Mens Italica (Monthly) Apr. 1929..

CHRONICLES "CHARITY DINNER-DANCE"

A real social event was the charity Dinner-Dance given by the Italian Woman's Club of Chicago, in the aristocratic Gold Room of the Congress Hotel.

The best and most refined element of our colony was present, along with the Consul General and his wife.

For the success of the evening, Mrs. Soravia, president of the Club, and the other officers, are worthy of praise.



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ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30273

Vita Nuova, January 1925.

CHARITY IN THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY.

The well-known politician, Joseph Esposito, Committeeman of the 25th Ward, distinguished himself during the Christmas holidays by the charity which he gave to the poor of our community. He made a distribution of money, clothes, food, and coal to the people who were in imperative need. The generosity of Mr. Esposito is worthy of praise.

The Garibaldi Institute directed by the Rev. P. Decarlo, also made a large distribution of clothes, food, and coal to about 300 poor families. This philanthropic institute maintains a school for Italian children, and is located in the center of the thickly populated district of Taylor street where the largest number of Italians live.

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ITALIAN

Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 1924.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor the Bulletin of Italian Chamber of Commerce.
1612 - 1614 Capitol Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

Permit me to express to you the sincere thanks of the chairman and committee of the American National Red Cross and my own personal appreciation of the splendid aid you have rendered in the Seventh Annual Membership campaign of this organization in the form of the display you gave the announcement in your publication, the Bulletin of the Italian Chamber of Commerce.



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ITALIAN



Chicago Italian Chamber of Commerce, January, 1924.

This expression of gratitude has been delayed owing to the congestion of work, incident to the winding up of the Seventh Roll Call.

Again thanking your kind interest, I am

Very truly yours

Douglas Griesember
Director of Public Information.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, April 11, 1920.

DELEGATION OF ITALIAN RED CROSS OF CHICAGO.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FROM MARCH 1, 1916 TO DECEMBER 31, 1918.

Gentlemen of the Red Cross Committee:

The undersigned, Osoar Durante, David Bacci, and Joseph Malato, having been charged with the responsibility of inspecting the accounts of this Red Cross delegation that from March 1, 1916 to December 31, 1918, operated in the Italian Chamber of Commerce offices in the Masonic Temple, with the help of Mr. John Rigal, treasurer and John Radighiero, secretary of the committee, appointed for the collection of the donations for Italian Red Cross:





L'Italia, April 11, 1920.

The following account ended February 29, 1916 with a balance of	\$ 9,620.75
At this amount, we add the income from March 1, to December 12, 1916.....	2,836.79
We have a total of.....	\$12,457.54
Less expenses	6,973.35
Balance.....	\$ 5,484.19
December 13, 1916 the new treasurer, Mr. Rigali was appointed and he received.....	\$ 5,484.19
Successive income until December 31, 1918.....	11,632.24
For interests from the Bank deposit.....	276.16
Ambulances fund.....	25,114.99
Total.....	\$42,507.58
Expenses until December 31, 1918.....	38,526.55
Balance.....	3,981.03
For a check uncollected.....	21.00
Total in the treasurer at December 31, 1918.....	\$ 4,002.03

ITALIAN

L'Italia, January 19, 1919.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A TAG DAY FOR THE SOLDIERS.

A large number of women will be posted next Monday, at various corners of our streets, to solicit from the public a spontaneous donation of money to be used for a big reception that will be given to the soldiers returning from France.

For the success of this Tag Day, the Italian women must give all the necessary cooperation and it is very important for our people to show, once again, their bigness of heart and generosity.

The head of this reception committee is Mrs. Frankental, and one of the most active members is Mrs. Emma Martini. Italian women desiring to take part in this Tag Day, can communicate until Monday morning, with Miss Maria Martini at 120 W. Adams Street.

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ITALIAN

L'Italia, November 26, 1916.

TO RAISE FUNDS FOR ITALIAN RED CROSS.

The United Societies of Ricigliano, 'Agricola' San Cristoforo, and San Vito will give a dance to raise funds for the Italian Red Cross.

The dance will take place at the West Chicago Club House, 121 South Throop Street, in the afternoon and evening of Thanksgiving Day. The Pacelli Orchestra will play.



L'Italia, February 7, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE FUND OF THE ITALIAN WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY.

The appeal of the Italian Women's Welfare Society to Italian and Americans for funds to help our needy countrymen has already shown results to the extent of \$249.50.

The Italian Consul Bolognesi, forwarded a twenty dollar check and promised to contribute forty dollars monthly for the fund; in fact, he has already sent ten dollars more.

Dr. Volini has also offered a contribution of five dollars per month, and has already sent sixteen dollars for the first three months of the year.

The Italian Women's Welfare Society hope that the example of these subscribers will be followed by others who can afford to help.

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L'Italia, March 15, 1914.

ITALIAN

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

[STATEMENT OF ITALIAN WOMEN'S BENEFIT SOCIETY]

The Italian Women Benefit Society has spent a grand sum of \$547.62 in the first 2 months of this new year for the benefit of the poor Italians of our colony.

The following statement was issued:

Month of January

Donated to the Columbus Hospital	\$ 50.00
Rents, Clothing, Carfare, etc.	199.02

Month of February

Paid half expenses for the maintenance of shelter for the poor	157.85
Rents, Clothing, etc.	140.62
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	\$ 547.62

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L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR A TEMPORARY SHELTER FOR THE POOR.

The laudable initiative that in the name of our father land, has been taken by the Italian Consul, Conte Bolegnesi, to lighten the suffering of the unemployed during this economic depression, has found the Italians solidly behind him.

Contributions towards the Temporary Shelter, situated on the West side have been many and large.

A list of contributors to date at the consul's office are as follows:

Doctor Cavaliere Lagorio	\$ 50.00
Ing. C. Barbieri	10.00
E. Longhe	10.00
G. Nasi	5.00
Cavaliere Frank Cuneo	50.00
Giovanni Garibaldi	100.00
G. Rigali	20.00
Cuneo Brothers	25.00
E. Malato	10.00
Doctor Cavaliere Volino	50.00

L'Italia, January 18, 1914.

A. Tobbia	\$ 10.00
Societa' Ausiliaria del Columbus Hospital	50.00
James Ozello	10.00
Club Maria Adelisle	50.00
Miss Ellen Gates Starr	7.00
Miss Cora Vawter	20.00
Miss Florence Murphy	5.00
Miss Fenista Bonfanti	1.00
Mrs. Eva Mariotti	2.00
Mr. Angelo Adamo	1.00
Mrs. Louise De Koven	25.00
Mr. Ferdinando Cumberti	10.00

The Italian Women's Welfare Society starting January 10th, has nobly assumed one half of the daily expense of furnishing food at the soup kitchen.

L'Italia, January 18, 1914.



FREE COAL TO THE POOR.

To relieve the suffering of the many unfortunates that find themselves without any means, the Consumers' Company has decided to enlarge on its free distributions of coal to the needy.

To this end they have entrusted Welfare Institutions with certificate coupons; each coupon is good for fifty pounds of coal.

The Italian Women's Welfare Society is the place of distribution for those tickets among the needy of our colony.

The needy Italians who want to make use of this generous offer may apply for coupons at the home of the president, -

Mrs. R. De Stefano
732 South Ashland Boulevard.

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ITALIAN

La Farola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 10, 1914.

THE PAPIST-CONSULAR LODGING HOUSE.

We would like to report an article published by the New World, official organ of the Chicago Diocese:

"The hand of the mother-land has reached out over the ocean, to help "Little Italy" of Chicago. Through the Italian Consul, Mr. Giulio Bolognesi, who was commissioned to distribute the money allocated by the Italian Government for the welfare of Chicago Italians, a free lodging house for unemployed Italians was opened this week.

The lodging house, equipped to feed fifty people and shelter about thirty, is located next to the Columbus Extention Hospital, at Folk and Little Streets. The Sisters of the Sacred Hearts, who also manage the hospital, were placed in charge of it.

"Since the coming of winter, the good Sisters have fed many poor Italians sent there by the Italian Consul. Such help would have been inadequate if the Sisters had not given their co-operation.



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 10, 1914.

"'This institution,' the Consul said, ' is more efficient than any other method, considering that in the lodging house thirty people can be sheltered every night.'

"It is the first time, so far as we recollect, that a foreign government has founded a welfare institution for its people in a foreign land. And the benefits derived by such an institution are numerous.

"The city of Chicago is relieved of the burden, and the Italians are keeping their independence and dignity by not being forced to mix in with the poor of other nationalities, and at the same time, their needs are better understood, because they are aided by their own countrymen."

The kindly 'good morning' extended by the Sisters of the Columbus Extention Hospital to the poor unfortunates, goes straight to their hearts. And it is not only through pity but also because of a sentimental duty that the Sisters-also Italians-are assisting their countrymen.

"Thus the poor Italian workers, materially assisted in this period of industrial crisis, are receiving moral, friendly aid and protection from their own countrymen."



La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 10, 1914.

That was the article, and now for our comment:

We do not want to be verbose in commenting on this little Diocesan article. We consider it right and to the point so far as the Diocese is concerned, for they must be grateful to the Italian Consul for the new benefits bestowed upon the clericals.

But - last Saturday a group of ten of those sheltered inmates came to our office to protest that the treatment received in the "famous Lodging House" is not as reported in the press, the Diocesan press included. They claimed that the soup is bad and scanty. In it are cooked any kinds of entrails (sic). One of the men showed us a broken tooth caused by biting on a nail which he found in the monastic soup. They told us that all the left-overs from the hospital are served to the Shelter inmates, left-overs that leave the stomach emptier (sic) than before, because the "good Sisters" are measuring the bread with a rule. The inmates are compelled to sleep on the floor, because there are not enough beds.

Besides, the "good Sisters" show partiality. They show preference for those who are frequently in Church to receive the Sacraments, and use certain

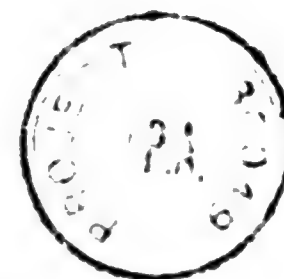


La Parola Dei Socialisti, Jan. 10, 1914.

methods of reprisal against those who do not [frequent the Church].
Last Saturday an inmate was sent away from the lodging house for
that very reason. Besides, they are compelled to work without
any compensation.

Any other comment would still more darken the "good" and "beneficent"
aureole [surrounding] the "good Sisters."

We repeat that those [inmates who complained] were only about ten of the
total poor people sheltered there. They came to us last Saturday, to pro-
test against such treatment, and to make other complaints which we think
best not to mention.



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L'Italia, December 21, 1913.

SHELTER FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

The alarming reports of the economic crisis pervading the United States and the sight of the daily increasing number of unemployed in Chicago, has suggested to the Italian Consul, Conte Bolognesi, the idea of setting up a temporary shelter for the relief of the colony's poor.

A four story building has been acquired for this purpose on Polk and Lytle Streets in the heart of the Italian West Side Quarter. The work of putting the building in condition has already begun and it is expected to have it ready by next Tuesday.

The number of beds is only thirty, but any number of people can be fed at one time. Two meals a day will be served.

This worthy institution set-up at an opportune time to relieve the distress among our people is all the result of the spontaneous initiative on the part of our Consul, Conte Bolognesi.



L'Italia, December 21, 1913.

Administering of relief will be under the supervision of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart, who have generously offered their services in this noble cause.

No other foreign group in Chicago has thus far, done anything to equal this.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia Oct. 19, 1913

Rummage Sale

The Italian Women's Benefit Society is planning to hold a rummage sale next week. All Italians who have any clothing to donate please phone **or** write to Mrs. Rocco De Stefano, 732 S. Ashland Ave.

The rummage sale will be held in a negro district because negros are fond of these sales.

The Italian Women's Benefit Society will also give a dance Nov. 26, day after "Thanksgiving". The proceeds of both these affairs will be donated to the poor of our colony.

L'Italia, Apr. 27, 1913.

ITALIAN

MEETING OF UNITED ITALIAN CHARITIES

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

A meeting suggested by Dr. Antonio Lagorio, temporary president of the United Italian Charities, will take place in Room 811, in the Masonic Temple (optional), Sunday, April 27, at 2:30 P.M.

The order of the day is the election of new officials, and the discussion of urgent problems concerning this philanthropic and beneficent institution.

The meeting is so important, and so large is the element of Italians in the colony who take an interest in these problems of our community, that the meeting will be well attended. It shows that the growing organization is accepted with sympathy, and can count on the support of the most progressive elements of the colony.

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L'Italia, Mar. 8, 1913.ITALIANREPORT OF ITALIAN WOMEN'S WELFARE SOCIETY

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Italian Women's Welfare has issued its reports for 1913, regarding the financial condition of the Society. From the said reports we give the following figures:

ACTIVE

Cash on hand at the beginning of 1913	\$1,387.67
Dance and Rummage Sale	2,047.71
Society Dues	<u>174.50</u>
	\$3,609.88

MONEY ON HAND AND SPENT

Cash on hand at the end of 1913	\$1,589.04
Disbursement, for clothing, food and car-fare for poor families	<u>2,020.84</u>
	3,609.88

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

L'Italia, February 9, 1913.

Annual Statement.

The Italian Women's Benefit Society has issued the following financial statement to the State Board of Charity in Springfield, Ill., during the year, 1912.

Income:

Ready cash in Treasury beginning of year - - - - -	\$ 801.24
Profit on benefit dance - - - - -	1,047.91
Dues received from members - - - - -	176.50
Rummage sale - - - - -	86.00
Total	<u>\$2,111.67</u>

Sums on Hand and Donated.

Ready cash in Treasury after the year - - - - -	\$1,407.46
Expense for correspondence - - - - -	24.40
Donations to Columbus Hospital - - - - -	50.00
Donations to poor - - - - -	629.79
Total	<u>\$2,111.67</u>